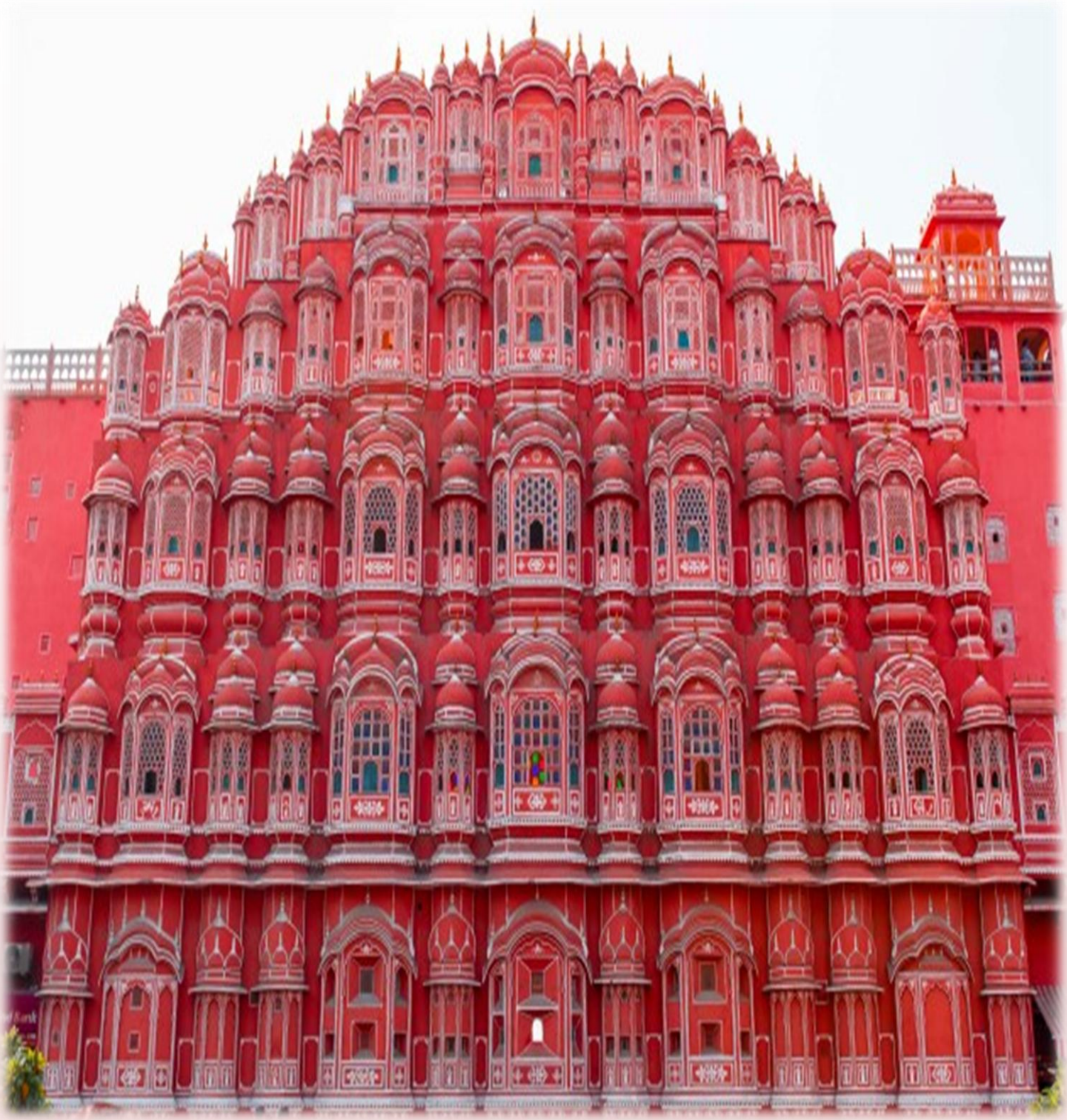
DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT PLAN

HABITATION IN CONFLICT WITH NATURE

JAIPUR



HAWAMAHAL - JAIPUR HERITAGE

Submitted by:

District Collector and District Magistrate Jaipur

9 February 2021, District Environment Committee Jaipur meeting

15 March 2021, District Environment Committee Jaipur Meeting

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INTRODUCTION

This document Describes the details of District Jaipur Environment Plan of Jaipur. Jaipur is divisible into eleven ULBs, (Urban Local Bodies viz: Jaipur, Chomu, Sambhar, Shahpura, Kotputli, Jobner, Phulera, Viratnagar, Kishangarh-Renwal, Chaksu and Bagru. District Environment Plan "includes map of District jaipur along with maps of its Tehsils. It provides brief information about History, Culture, Geographical location, Climate, Rain fall, Minerals, Forest , Flora , Fauna, Industries, Places of tourist attraction and other characteristic features of Jaipur .For the sake of convenience its divisible into eleven chapters, specifically focusing on Environmental Dimensions:

Chapter-1, Describes the waste management plan taking into consideration the Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Construction and Demolition(C&D) Waste, Biomedical Waste, Hazardous Waste and E-Waste.

Chapter-2, includes water Quality management plan considering surface and underground water.

Chapter -3, is pertaining to Domestic Sewage management plan considering Quantum of generation of sewage and its treatment.

Chapter-4 includes Industrial Waste Management Plan considering all discarded material from the different kinds of Industries.

Chapter-5 , includes Air Quality management Plan considering the characteristic feature of Air and different kinds of pollutants and their respective quantities.

Chapter-6, mentions the mining activities management plan with respect of mining of different materials and their respective quantifications.

Chapter-7, includes Noise Pollution management Plan including sources and quantum of Noise Pollution.

Chapter-8, is related to Conservation of Water Bodies and the stress is given on conservation .

Chapter-9, is related to Prevention of illegal Sand Mining. Various types of Mining is going on in the District.

Chapters-10, alarms about Environmental threats of the District.

Chapter-11, Describes about the Soil and Agriculture Land management.

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 26-09-2019 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 District under supervision of District Magistrate.

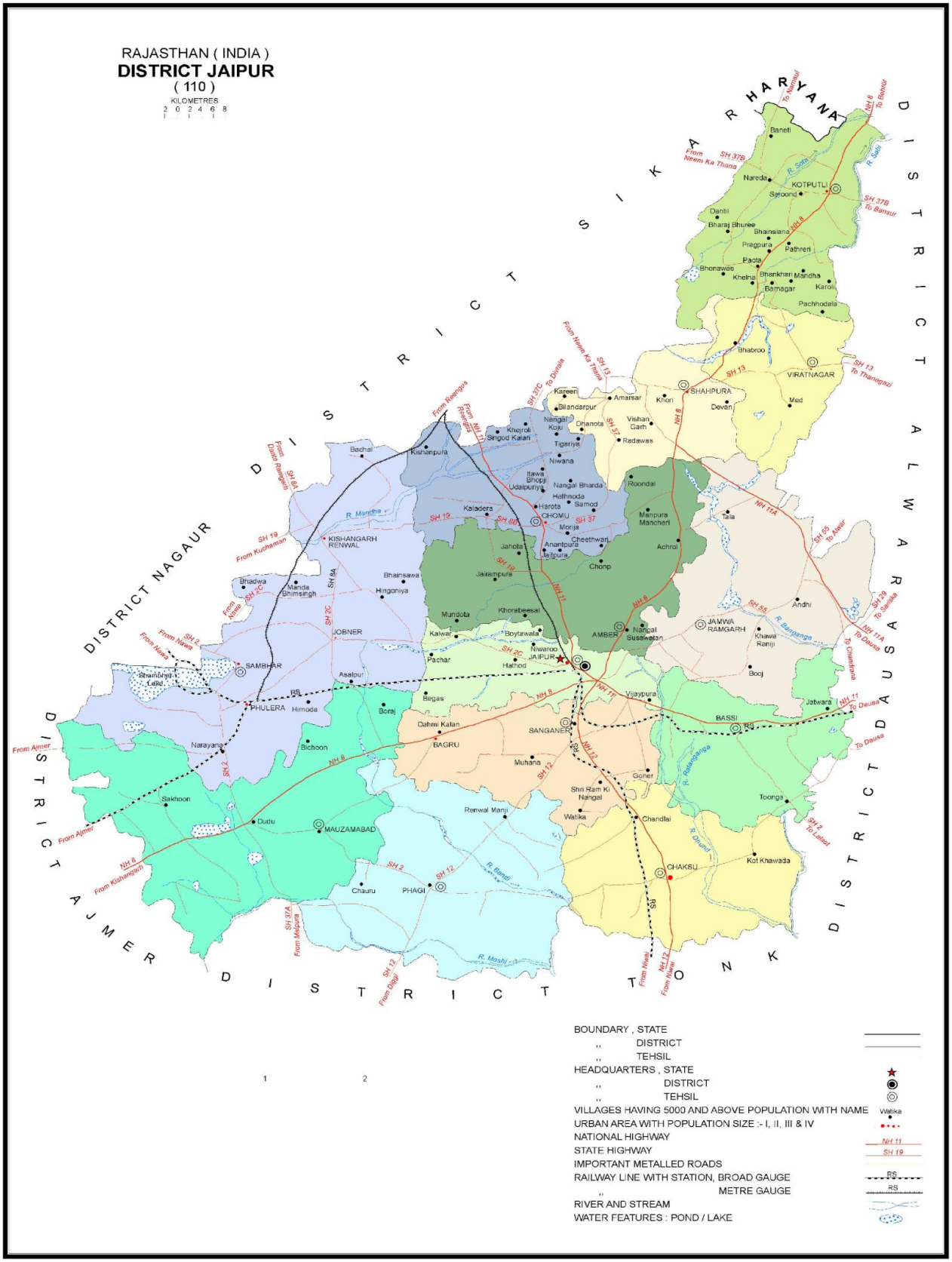
In Compliance of above NGT Orders and in pursuance of Department of Forest and Environment, GoR letter dated 07-08-2020, District environment plan for Jaipur district has been prepared covering 11 thematic areas by capturing basic information sought from key Government Departments. These data where analyzed and suggestions on action areas are proposed at the end of the detailed district environment plan.

In Compliance of GoR order F.5(24)AR/Gr.-3/88 dated 29-03-1993 regarding constitution of District Environment Committee under the chairmanship of district collector in each district, a district environment committee has been constituted in Jaipur also. Regular meetings are organized in all matters related to compliance of hon‟ble NGT orders.

The states and UT were Directed in OA No 673/2018 to setup Special Environment Surveillance Task Force, Comprising nominees of district magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Regional Officer of state pollution control Board and one person to be nominated by Distt. 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).

For the preparation of District Environment Plan, District Environment Committee has been entrusted by the Environment Department, Government of Rajasthan to

prepare District Environment plan. For this vary purpose Professor T.I.Khan has been appointed as a knowledge partner to assist District Environment Committee for the preparation of comprehensive document in the name of such plan.



THE AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT PLAN (DEP)

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

1. To ensure conservation of environment and natural resources at district level.
2. Restore ecological balance.
3. To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and district level targets within the prescribed timeline.
4. To ensure sustainability at district level following the principles of resource efficiency.
5. To ensure decentralized micro level planning, execution and monitoring regarding environment conservation.
6. To incorporate all facets of environmental conservation in micro level planning.
7. To harness active participation of all stakeholders in planned environment conservation actions.
8. Assess, Mitigate and monitor adverse impacts of various pollution sources at district level.
9. Capacity building of stakeholder, department, agencies, organizations and individuals at district level to understand and implement micro level environmental conservation actions.
10. To harness inter-departmental coordination for implementation of action plans.
11. To develop local knowledge centers 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 (i) Solid Waste Management Plan (ii) Plastic Waste Management
   (iii) C&D Waste Management
   (iv) Biomedical Waste Management
   (v) Hazardous Waste Management
   (vi) 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

JAIPUR DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Jaipur district ranks 1st in terms of population, 9th in terms of area and 1st in terms of population density.Jaipur district has thirteen tehsils, in which Chaksu tehsil has the highest number of villages (287) whereas Jaipur tehsil has lowest number of villages (72).Jaipur district has 2180 villages, out of them 2126 villages are inhabited and 54 villages are uninhabited. In Jaipur district 59 new villages and 8 new census towns have created as compared to2001 Census.

In Jaipur district, Khejroli (Tehsil: Chomu) is the most populous (16,531 persons) village; and Anantpura (Tehsil: Jamwa Ramgarh)is the least populous (04 persons) village.

Jaipur district consists 47.6 percent rural and 52.4 percent urban population whereas the State percent of rural and urban population is 75.1 and 24.9 respectively.

The sex ratio of Jaipur district (910) is significantly lower than the State sex ratio (928).

The literacy rate in Jaipur district is 75.5 percent which is higher than the State Average (66.1 percent) and it ranks 2nd among the other districts of the state. Gender Gap of the literacy rate is 22.1 percent in the district.

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Jaipur district is 15.1 percent and 8.0 percent respectively whereas the State percent of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe populationis 17.8 and 13.5 respectively.

The economy of Jaipur district is mainly dependent on other workers (60.8 percent).

Work participation rate (WPR) of Jaipur district has recorded 37.2percent and gender gap in WPR is 25.7 percent points.

In Jaipur district among the workers the percentage of cultivators,agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers (category of workers) are 30.2, 5.3, 3.7 and 60.8 percent respectively.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT

The history of Jaipur goes back to 1150 AD when Amber was wrested from Mina chief of Susawat clan by one of the successors of Dhula Rai of Dausa. He made it the capital of the region popularly known as 'Dhundhar', which remained as such for nearly six centuries. Later on Dhula Rai married the sister of Prithviraj Chouhan the last chivalrous Hindu king of Delhi. In fourteenth century the region presently called 'Shekhawati' also came into the possession of the Kachhwahas.

In the region of Bhar Mal (1548-1574 AD) Amber State gone to the Mughals and paid homage to them. One such act of loyalty was the giving in marriage of his daughter to Akbar (Humayun's son) in return for high honours and high appointment in the imperial court. Till the disruption of the Mughal Empire after the death of Aurangzeb, the Kachhwaha ruler of Amber (and later of Jaipur) Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1699-1743) enjoyed royal patronage and was bestowed with important posts of honour.

In 1960 AD, the citadel of Amber Fort in which Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh-II lived was, too small for his ambitions plans, so he conceived of a larger town to execute his plans, with a motive and scope to move southwards from Amber, and finding a suitable site to the south with enough potential to expand he asked his Brahmin Architect Vidyadhar Bhattacharya to draw up a plan and select a spot where the city was to be built. The plan of the city would be as per the rules laid down in the Shilpa Shastra. The city was subsequently founded on 18th November 1727 and was to bear the name of Jaipur after its founder. To beautify the city, palaces, mansions, havelis, bazars, temples, gardens, bastions and gates were made. The famous observatory was also built. In 1743 after his death the successive Maharaja further executed the plan of expansion and built the Isarlat (Sargasuli) and Hawa Mahal. In 1895 the city was painted pink, after which the city took its name of the 'Pink City'.

When the Mughal empire began to crumble under the weight of the Maratha onslaught the rulers of Jaipur began to feel insecure. Many battles were fought

after the death of Peshwa Baji Rao-I in 1740 AD in league with feudal princes with conflicting interest. Ultimately this insecurity was brought to rest after the arrival of the British into India in 1818 AD by which the princely states especially that of Jaipur was given preferential protection.

As per the signed accords and covenants, the Britishers appointed political 'agents' and 'Residents' in big princely states and established order and peace in the region of Rajputana. They tried to reform and modernize the administration on the lines found useful in the adjoining British provinces. English education and social reforms were started. At this juncture attempt was made for independence by launching the first war of Independence in 1857 AD which, however, was stillborn, which led to the takeover of the governance of India by the British parliament and the Queens proclamation which guaranteed a new era of rapid progress, Universities came into being, a wide network of railways and telegraph lines were laid. A group of social reformers came forth which brought about a political awakening and the birth of the Indian National Congress in 1885 AD.

The Maharaja of Jaipur continued to enjoy State patronage as they had followed the advice of the British. All the rulers in the States right from Maharaja Ram Singh (1851-1880), Maharaja Madho Singh-II (1880-1922) upto Maharaja Man Singh-II (1922-1947) had echoed the voices of the British rulers and enjoyed peace and prosperity in the region because of their allegiance. After the formation of the State of Rajasthan, Sawai Mansingh-II became the Rajpramukh.

When the former Jaipur State was merged into the State of Rajasthan it was split up for administrative purposes into four districts i.e. Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar and Jhunjhunun. Jaipur district included Kishangarh State which was also made the sub division of the district. But subsequently after the reorganization of states it went on to form a part of Ajmer district. Jaipur district remained intact until it was divided for the formation of Dausa District where four tehsils

i.e. Dausa, Baswa, Lalsot and Sikrai were taken on 31.3.1991 for the formation of the new district.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP

Jaipur is the capital of the State and Divisional Commissioner Head Quarters. District Collector is head of the district for administration, revenue, Law and order matters. He alsoperforms the duties as District Magistrate.

For administration and development, the district is divided in Sub-Divisions and tehsils (sub-districts). The District Jaipur has 13 sub-divisions. Each of the sub-divisions isheaded by a Sub-divisional Officer (SDOs)/Magistrates, the officers are responsible for implementation of law and order matters in their respective sub-divisions.

There are 13 Tehsils in Jaipur district and each one has a Tehsildar as an administrative officer who works in accordance with the Land Record System to serve for therural farmers and land holders and is responsible for maintaining the revenue matters intheir respective tehsils.

For the purpose of the implementation of rural development projects/ Schemes under Panchayati Raj System, the district is divided in the 13 Panchayat Samitis (Blocks). Block Development Officer or Vikas Adhikari is the Controlling Officer of each of the Panchayat Samiti to serve as extension and developmental executive at block level.The compositions of Panchayat Samities are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayat Samiti	No. of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Tehsil(s) (No. of Villages)	Census Towns
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kotputli	40	125	Kotputli (125)	
2	Viratnagar	35	132	Kotputli (19), Viratnagar (101), Shahpura (12)	
3	Shahpura	31	88	Shahpura (88)	Manoharpur (CT)

4	Govindgarh	42	114	Chomu (114)	Govindgarh (CT)
5	Dudu	54	244	Phulera(Hq. Sambhar) (87),	
6	Sambhar	42	151	Phulera(Hq. Sambhar) (151)	
7	Phagi	30	172	Phagi (172)	
8	Sanganer	23	147	Sanganer (147)	
9	Jhotwara	16	72	Jaipur (72)	Bagrana (CT)
10	Amber	48	195	Amber (195)	Akedadoongar (CT)
11	Jamwa Ramgarh	43	241	Jamwa Ramgarh (241)	Jamwa Ramgarh (CT)
12	Bassi	40	212 (CT)	Bassi (212)	Kanota(CT), Bassi(CT), Baskhoh
13	Chaksu	35	287	Chaksu (287)	

Jaipur (M Corp), Jobner (M), Kishangarh Renwal (M), Kotputli (M), Sambhar (M), Shahpura (M) and Viratnagar (M) in the Jaipur district. Hower the District is divided into following ULBs for Environment data collection Jaipur, Chomu, Sambhar, Kotputli, Jobner, Phulera, Viratnagar, Shahpura, Kishangarh-Renwal, Chaksu and Bagru.

Administrative Setup

Number of Sub-Districts	13		
Total Number of Towns	19	Total Number of Villages	2,180
Number of Statuary Towns	11	Number of Inhabited Villages	2,126
'Number of Census Towns	8	Number of Uninhabited V illages	54
No. of Households		**Household size**	
Total	11,77,096	Total	5.6
Rural	5,07,803	Rural	6.2
Urban	6,69,293	Urban	5.2
Population		**Population (0 - 6 years)**	
Persons	66,26,178	Persons	9,29,926
Males	34,68,507	Males	4,99,619
Females	31,57,671	Females	4,30,307
Sex Ratio	910	Proportion of population (0-6) (%)	14.0
Rural population	31,54,331	Rural population (0-6)	4,81,315
Urban population	34,71,847	Urban population (0-6)	4,48,611
Proportion of urban population (%)	52.4	Sex Ratio (0-6)	861
Population of Scheduled Castes		**Population of Scheduled Tribes**	

Persons	10,03,302	Persons	5,27,966
Males	5,24,831	Males	2,76,638
Females	4,78,471	Females	2,51,328
Proportion of SCs (%)	15.1	Proportion of STs (%)	8.0
Literates		**Literacy Rates (age 7+)**	
Persons	43,00,965	Persons	75.5
Males	25,54,793	Males	86.1
Females	17,46,172	Females	64.0
Persons	24,64,893	Agricultural labourers	7,44,374
Males	17,14,947	In household industries	1,31,523
Females	7,49,946	Other workers	91,011
Work participation rate (in %)	37.2	Cultivators (in %)	14,97,985
Number of main workers	20,60,010	Agricultural labourers (in %)	30.2
Number of marginal workers	4,04,883	In household industries (in %)	5.3
Number of non-workers	41,61,285	Other workers (in %)	3.7
			60.8

Source : Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011

Important Statistics						
			State		District	
Number of Villages		Total	44,672		2,180	
		Inhabited	43,264		2,126	
		Uninhabited	1,408		54	
Number of Towns		Statutory	185		11	
		Census	112		08	
		Total	297		19	
Number of Households		Normal	1,26,51,423		11,69,723	
		Institutional	22,382		2,843	
		Houseless	37,341		4,530	
Population	Total	Persons	6,85,48,437		66,26,178	
		Males	3,55,50,997		34,68,507	
		Females	3,29,97,440		31,57,671	
	Rural	Persons	5,15,00,352		31,54,331	
		Males	2,66,41,747		16,42,924	
		Females	2,48,58,605		15,11,407	
	Urban	Persons	1,70,48,085		34,71,847	
		Males	89,09,250		18,25,583	
		Females	81,38,835		16,46,264	
Percentage Urban Population			24.87		52.40	
Decadal Population Growth 2001-2011			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
		Persons	1,20,41,249	21.31	13,75,107	26.19
		Males	61,30,986	20.84	7,00,304	25.30
		Females	59,10,263	21.82	6,74,803	27.18
Area (in sq Km.)			342239		11143.00	
Density of Population (Personsper sq Km.)			200		595	
Sex Ratio		Total	928		910	
(Number of females per 1000 males)		Rural	933		920	
		Urban	914		902	

Important Statistics					
State					**District**
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Literates	Persons	3,82,75,282	66.11	43,00,965	75.51
	Males	2,36,88,412	79.19	25,54,793	86.05
	Females	1,45,86,870	52.12	17,46,172	64.02
Scheduled Castes	Persons	1,22,21,593	17.83	10,03,302	15.14
	Males	63,55,564	17.88	5,24,831	15.13
	Females	58,66,029	17.78	4,78,471	15.15
Scheduled Tribes	Persons	92,38,534	13.48	5,27,966	7.97
	Males	47,42,943	13.34	2,76,638	7.98
	Females	44,95,591	13.62	2,51,328	7.96
Workers and Non-Workers Total Workers (Main and Marginal)	Persons	2,98,86,255	43.6	24,64,893	37.20
	Males	1,82,97,076	51.47	17,14,947	49.44
	Females	1,15,89,179	35.12	7,49,946	23.75
(i) Main Workers	Persons	2,10,57,968	30.72	20,60,010	31.09
	Males	1,52,43,537	42.88	15,64,365	45.10
	Females	58,14,431	17.62	4,95,645	15.70
(ii)Marginal Workers	Persons	88,28,287	12.88	4,04,883	6.11
	Males	30,53,539	8.59	1,50,582	4.34
	Females	57,74,748	17.5	2,54,301	8.05
Non-Workers	Persons	3,86,62,182	56.4	41,61,285	62.80
	Males	1,72,53,921	48.53	17,53,560	50.56
	Females	2,14,08,261	64.88	24,07,725	76.25
Category of Marginal) Workers (Main &					
(i) Cultivators	Persons	1,36,18,870	45.57	7,44,374	30.20
	Males	75,18,486	41.09	3,81,284	22.23
	Females	61,00,384	52.64	3,63,090	48.42
(ii)Agricultural Labourers	Persons	49,39,664	16.53	1,31,523	5.34
	Males	21,32,669	11.66	58,158	3.39
	Females	28,06,995	24.22	73,365	9.78
(iii)Workers in household industry	Persons	7,20,573	2.41	91,011	3.69
	Males	4,35,561	2.38	61,526	3.59
	Females	2,85,012	2.46	29,485	3.93

(iv) Other Workers	Persons	1,06,07,148	35.49	14,97,985	60.77
	Males	82,10,360	44.87	12,13,979	70.79
	Females	23,96,788	20.68	2,84,006	37.87

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF JAIPUR DISTRICT

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF JAIPUR

Jaipur District situated between 260 23' & 270 51' north latitude and 740 55' & 760 50' east longitude and is bounded in the north by the State of Haryana as well as by Sikar District of Rajasthan, in the south by Tonk District, on the western borders by the districts of Ajmer and Nagaur and on its eastern boundaries lies Alwar and Dausa districts.

The district occupies a coveted position and engulfs an area of 11143 sq. km. which is 3.26 per cent to the total area of the state. It ranks 9th in comparison to other districts of the state in terms of area.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Jaipur district is covered by a thick mantle of soil and alluvium and extends towards the north and the east by hill ranges and a number of isolated peaks, which rise up to 200 meters above the surrounding plains and belong to the Aravali range, at different places these are known by different names. In Jaipur district these start from Sambhar Lake and cut across into Jhunjhunun district. In Jaipur district it is called by various names i.e. Puranaghat and Nahargarh in Jaipur tehsil. In Kotputli, Bairath and Jamwa Ramgarh the names attributed are Ada Doongar, Chapa, Khan Rahori, Khan Dogota, Jaroonda, Khan Raipur and Khan Badri. Torawati hills stands wests of rivers Sabi and Banganga.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The district has a large number of non-perennial rivers Banganga, Sabi, Bundi, Dhund, Mendha, Mashi and Sota and their tributaries. Sota and Sabi rivers in the northern part of district flow northeasterly while southwesterly flowing Banganga river passes through Shahpura, Bairath and Jamwa Ramgarh blocks and contribute water to the famous Ramgarh lake from where it flows easterly to enter Dausa district. Mendha River in northwest portion of the district merges with famous Sambhar lake whereas Mashi river in the southwestern part flows easterly. The

only natural lake in the district is the salt lake of Sambhar in Phulera tehsil, which is one of the largest sources of salt in the country.

The height from sea level is generally between 122 to 183 meters, varying at different places.

Sand encroachment in large parts of the district has caused wind gaps; this has led to further sheet and gully erosion of the land. Deforestation has also given way to extensive land erosion.

CLIMATE

The climate of the district is subject to extremes of cold and heat and except for the monsoons season the weather is dry. The maximum temperature recorded in the year 2011 was 46^0c and the minimum was 01.4^0c. The relative humidity recorded for the same year was 52.00 per cent.

TEMPERATURE

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE TEMPERATURE IN THE DISTRICT

Year	Temperature (in o Celsius)		Mean	Humidity percentage
	Maximum	Minimum		
2008	44.4	07.5	25.6	49
2009	45.0	06.7	27.1	45
2010	45.8	02.2	26.8	53
2011 2019	46.0 45.89	01.4 01.4	25.9 25.8	52 37.0

Source: India Meteorological Department, government of India, Jaipur, Rajasthan

EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS IN THE MONTH OF MARCH

Year	Temperature (°C)		Rainfall (mm)	
	Highest Maximum(Date)	Lowest Minimum(Date)	24 Hours Highest (Date)	Monthly Total
2020	34.6(25)	12.0(07)	006.8(27)	022.2
2019	40.1(29)	10.6(01)	000.3(02)	000.3
2018	39.4(31)	15.3(07)	000.0	000.0
2017	41.4(30)	10.6(12)	005.6(03)	014.3
2016	40.2(31)	15.0(16)	000.0	000.0
2015	37.8(27)	05.2(17)	035.8(15)	071.1
2014	35.6(17)	10.4(03)	015.3(01)	028.9
2013	35.9(19)	11.4(02)	002.6(29)	002.6
2012	38.4(19)	10.1(10)	000.0	000.0
2011	38.0(28)	12.6(12)	000.0	000.0
2010	39.7 (22)*	14.7 (09)	000.0	000.0
All time record	42.8 (27,1892)	03.3 (04,1898)	035.8 (15,2015)	071.1(2015)

Source: India Meteorological Department, government of India, Jaipur, Rajasthan

RAINFALL

The monsoons usually start in June and lasts till the middle of September.

The normal annual rainfall of the district is 56.38 cm.

THE YEAR WISE RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICT IS AS GIVEN BELOW:

Year	Rainfall (in cm)
2007	45.68
2008	66.79
2009	30.37
2010	74.65
2011	66.66
2019	68.89
2020	54.57

Source: Statistical Abstract Rajasthan 2011/2012 (DES, Government of Rajasthan)

THE TABLE GIVEN BELOW SHOWS THE SEASONAL RAINFALL:

Rainfall (in Cm) during				
Year	South-West Mansoon	South-East Mansoon	Intermediate Period	Total Rainfall (in Cm)
	(June to Sept.)	(Oct. to Jan.)	(Feb. to May)	
2008-09	60.54	0.19	1.51	62.24
2009-10	27.74	1.13	1.02	29.89
2010-11	66.81	6.82	4.48	78.11
2019-20	68.89			

Source: Statistical Abstract Rajasthan 2011/2012 (DES, Government of Rajasthan)

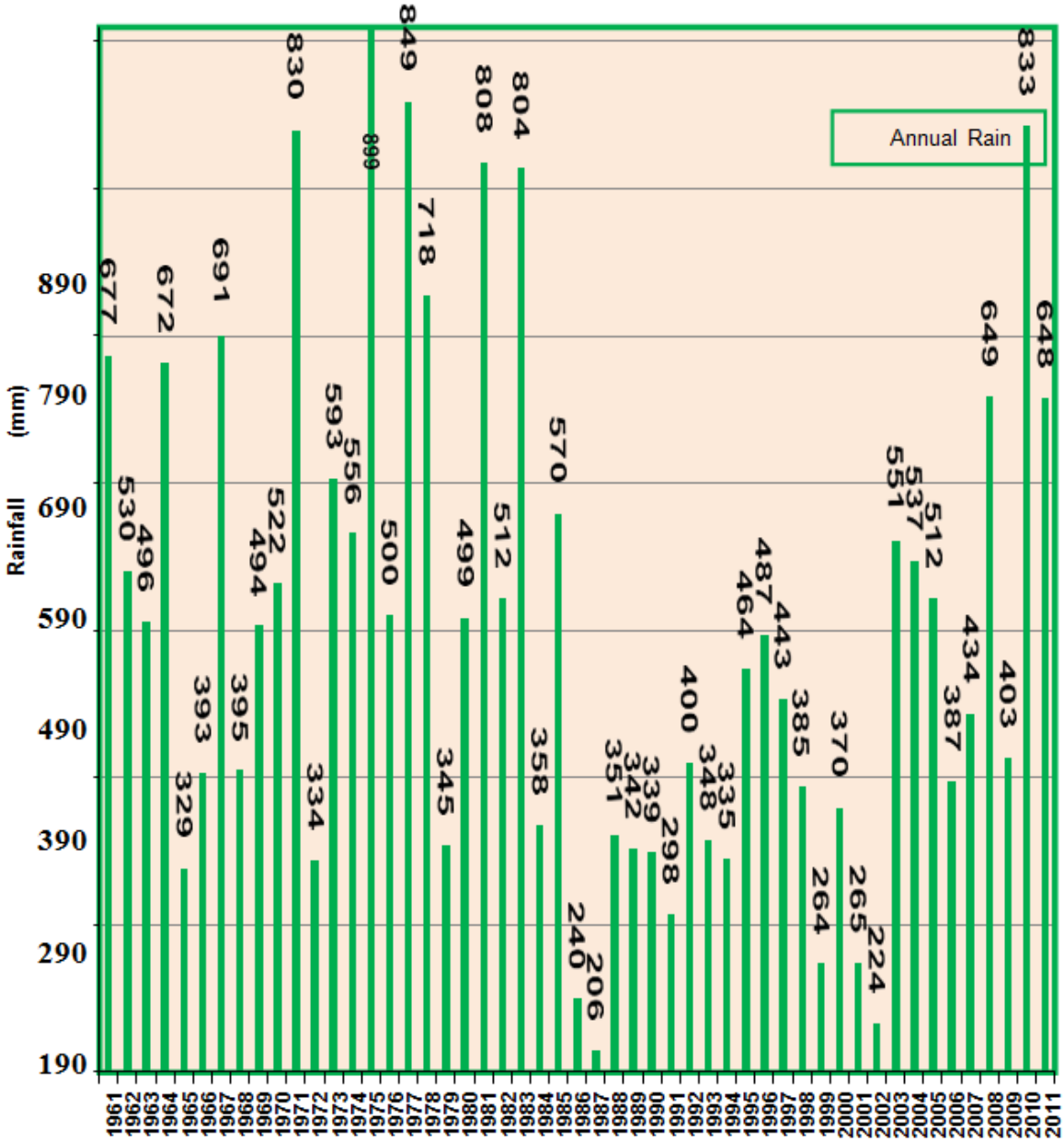


Fig.8.1.1 Annual Rainfall, Jaipur District

Source: IMD Government of India

MINERALS AND MINING

The minerals found in the district are Quartz, Dolomite, Silica Sand, Soapstone, Limestone, China clay, Iron ore, Felspar and Calcite. Of these the highest produce was of Lime stone 3112.099 thousand tones followed by Dolomite 101.989, China Clay 90.160, Felspar 87.398, Irone ore 48.262, Slica sand 21.371, Quartz 6.015 and Soap stone 4.580 thousand tones respectively during the year 2010 - 2011. Other minerals are found in small quantities. Table given below shows the production of minerals during the year 2010 – 2011.

S.No.	Name of the Minerals	Production (in '000 Tonnes)
1	Quartz	6.015
2	Dolomite	101.989
3	Silica Sand	21.371
4	Soap Stone	4.580
5	Lime Stone	3112.099
6	China Clay	90.160
7	Iron Ore	48.262
8	Felspar	87.398
Source :	Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 2012	

SOILS

The soil in the district is by and large sandy but there are certain areas towards the east and southern parts of the district where the soil is either black or a rich alluvial. The soils in the district have been broadly classified as given below :

i) Loamy sand to sandy loam

ii) Sandy clay loam

iii) Sandy clay

iv) Windblown sand

v) River sand

FOREST, FLORA & FAUNA

The total forest area of the Jaipur district is 941.84 sq. km(94184 Hectares). Out of this the Reserve Forest in the year 2020 was 672.96 sq. km and area of Protected Forest was 263.39 sq. km and the unclassified Forest was 5.48sq.km.

The main forest produces are firewood, wood for furniture, grasses, munja and honey . In the trees category common are species Dhok or Dhokra(Anogeissus pendula), Dhak (Butea monosperma), Salar(Boswellia serrata) Israeli babool(Acacia tortlis), Deshi babool(Acacia nilotica), Neem(Azadirahta indica) .Besides this trees like Gurjan(Lannea Coromandelia), Khirni(Wringhtia tinctoria), Jingha(Bauhinia racemera), Siris(Albizzia lebbek),Ber(Ziziphus mauritana), Kumtha(Acacia senegal)

Gular (Ficusresemosa), Pipal (Ficus religiosa), Shisham (Delbergia sissoo), Peelu (Salvadeera oleoides), Hingot(Balanites aegyptica), Khejri (Prosopis cineraria) and Jamun(Syzygium cumini) are found. Jaipur Forest area has rich biodiversity and samll pocket of land in the name of Smriti Van has about three sixty five (365) species of grasses, herbs, shrubs, climbers and tress. The timber species produced on revenue lands found in the forests of the district is utilized for the manufacture of agricultural implements and also for roofing and for fuel purpose.

The fauna found in the district are Leopard, Hyena, Fox, Wolf, Jackal, Nilgai, Langur, Chinkara,Chital or Spotted Deer, Hedgehogs, Hare, Porcupine, Jungle Cat,

Sambhar, and Wild Pigs are popularly found in the district. Jaipur has a good number of Birds species surpassing 200 in number.

Talai and contour trenches works on Forest Land Laxmi narayanpura near Harmada Jaipur. Moisture conservation works helps in improving under ground water level.

Forest Nursery Mansarovar, Jaipur

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Rail : Jaipur is being connected directly to all the major cities of the country after the advent of broad gauge namely Mumbai, Howrah, Chennai, Banglore, Delhi, Guwahati, Varanasi, Lucknow, Ernakulam etc.

Airport : Jaipur is having International Airport (Sanganer Airport) connecting Kuwait, Saudi Arab, UAE and other International distinations, it also connects Mumbai, Delhi, Aurangabad, Kolkata, Indore, Jodhpur, Udaipur and other domestic destinations of the country.

Roads : National Highways No 8, 11 and 12 pass through the district. The national highway covers the district with a network of 453 km. in the year 2010-2011 (Source – MSME). There were 5587 km of painted roads, 10 km of metalled roads, 8 km of gravelled roads and 1km of seasonal roads in 2010- 2011. Jaipur district is connected by road to all the districts of the state.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE CLASSIFICATION OF ROADS

Classification (BT)	Painted	Metalled (WBM)	Gravelled (GR)	Fair Weather	Total
National Highway	73	0	0	1	74
State Highway	591	0	0	0	591
District Roads (Main)	195	0	0	0	195
District Roads (Other)	109	0	0	0	109
Rural Roads	4619	10	8	-	4637
Total	**5587**	**10**	**8**	**1**	**5606**

Source : Annual Report 2011-12, Public Works Department, Govt. of Rajasthan

The total registered motor vehicles were 1638115 in the district of which 205869 were cars, 46886 jeeps, 1214058 Two wheelers, 19606 Auto Rickshaws,

15284 Tempos, 36518 Tractors, 2911 Trailers, 20475 Buses, 53776 Trucks, 19144 Taxi/Cabs and 3533 other types of vehicles during the year 2010 – 2011 (Source – Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 2012.

There were 590 post offices (2010-11), 212 telephone exchanges (March 2007) and 10204 PCOs (March 2007) in the district. Entire area of the district is connected with STD and Fax facilities.

The table given below shows the registered vehicles in the district during the year 2019 -2020.

Type of Vehicles	Number of vehicle registered
Motor Rickshaw	55
Car	452317
Jeep	106710
Two wheeler	2295566
Auto Rickshaw	35037
Tempo	25092
Tractor	56100
Trailer	3365
Bus	27012
Truck	109544
Taxi/Cab	46260
Others	7863
Total	**3164921**

Source: RTO, Jaipur information for the year 2019-20

ELECTRICITY & POWER

The district is fully electrified. Following is the consumption of electricityby type of use during the year 2010 – 2011.

	Type of uses	Consumption (in Lakh Units)
1	Domestic	14534.06
2	Commercial consumptions (Non – Domestic)	6583.42
3	Industrial consumptions	14951.18
4	Public Street lighting	502.46
5	Public water works	1567.12
6	Irrigation	13841.54
7	Others	2465.1
	Total	**54444.88**

Source: Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan-2012

INDUSTRY

Industrially, Jaipur District is one of the leading districts in the state. The main reason being that it is the capital of the state, and it is well linked by rail, road to all the districts in the state and also to the rest of the country. Air links to many parts of the district and country has also helped to accelerate the Industrial growth of the district.

The number of registered industrial Unit was 2369 in the year 2010 - 2011. The small scale Industries registered by the Industries Department accounted for 1057 whereas the large and medium industries accounted for 34 in the district during 2010 - 2011.

The following industries registered during the year 2010 – 2011.

Sl. No.	Head	Particulars (in Numbers)
1	Registered Industrial Unit	2369
2	Total Industrial Unit	25935
3	NO. of medium & large Unit	34
4	Employment generated in MSMEs	188680
5	NO. of Industrial area	35

Source: MSME Development Institute, Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India

The annual trend in industrial unit registration, employment generation due to industries and investment in the industries is as given below:

Year	Number of Registered	Employment	Investment (Lakh Rs.)
2006-07	1455	18375	32345.61
2007-08	1933	19312	22544.49
2008-09	1954	17627	25171.41
2009-10	1580	14112	19784.84
2010-11	1914	18657	33141.94

Source : MSME Development Institute, M/O MSME, Govt. of India

The large scale industries/ Public sector undertakings in the district are –

1) National Engineering, India Ltd. (Ball Bearing)
2) K.S. Merchant is Ltd. (Electronic Energy meter)
3) Poddar Pigment Ltd.
4) KEC International
5) Krishna paper mill & Industry Ltd.
6) Ericsson Tele Communications
7) Grasim Industries Ltd. (Cement)
8) Mahindra & Mahindra (Tractor)
9) Mangla Ispat Ltd.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Krishi Upaj Mandies were established to help the farmers to get a lucrative price for their products and to avoid exploitation by middle men. Salt is the main item exported from the district, which is produced from Sambhar Lake. Jaipur city is responsible for manufacture of handicraft items and printed cloth, printed at Bagru and Sanganer.

The other exported items are Ball bearing, Electronic Energy meter, Paper, Cement, Transmission Line & Tower, Synthetic & Organic Colour, HR steel/Cold Rolled strips, Readymade & Garments, Gems, Jewellery, Handicrafts, Wooden Furniture, Leather goods, Marble and Granites etc. All raw materials are imported.

A number of branches of Regional and Commercial Banks are also operating in the district.

Fair price shops for distribution of essential items are available in sufficient number in rural and urban areas. Besides this, there are a number of cinema houses also that are functioning in the district which contribute substantially to the exchequer.

GRAM PANCHAYATS COMPOSITION & ITS ROLE:

The system of Panchayati Raj was inaugurated on 2nd October 1959 in Nagaur district by then Prime Minister Late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru. Late Shri Balwant Rai Mehta proposed the recommendation for Panchayati Raj. There are three levels of Panchayati Raj:

(1) Gram Panchayat (Village level)
(2) Panchayat Samiti (Block level)
(3) Zila Parishad (District level)

Gram Panchayat is an important institution of self-government. The institution is set for a village or village agglomeration. Their tenure is of 5 years.

A Gram Panchayat consist 5 to 20 members. The Head of the Panchayat is called Sarpanch. Panch and Up-Sarpanchs are also elected. It includes a member belonging to backward class and a lady member.

The main objectives of Gram Panchayat are to arrange the primary education, sanitation of public places, drinking water and light. It manages also the adult education, livestock and repairing of wells.

Gram Panchayats function several important jobs like Construction of Panchayat Ghar, School buildings, roads and tanks. It organizes also the cattle fair. Gram Panchayat plays an important role in the development of village and its economy.

MAJOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND HERITAGE ASPECTS :

The people of the district, as in other parts of the State, enjoy a number of fairs and festivals. Besides the festivals of Diwali, Muharram, Dussehra, Holi and Raksha Bandhan are observed in almost all parts of the State, local festivals like Teej, Gangaur, Basant Panchami, Shivratri, Ganesh Chaturthi, Shitla Asthami, Banganga, and Janmashtami etc. are celebrated in a spirit of Great éclat and enthusiasm.

Temple of Govind Deoji in the precinct of Chandra Mahal, Ganesh Temple – overlooking the Motidoongri palace; Hanuman temple at Galtaji, Jain temples in Sanganer, Kali and Jagat Shiromani temples at Amber are some of the important temples which attract the people in large numbers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PLACES OF RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE IN VILLAGES AND PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST IN THE TOWNS OF THE DISTRICT.

The City Palace : Situated in the heart of the fortified city, this formal royal residence is an imposing blend of traditional Rajasthani and Mughal art and architecture. The City Palace contains a beautiful Museum exhibiting rare specimen of Rajasthani and Indian textiles and costumes. The complex, surrounded by high walls, comprises of a number of palaces and halls. It houses the Diwan –i-Aam or Hall of Public Audience, decorated in intricate designs, the Diwan-i-Khas or Hall of Private Audience with a beautiful marble paved galley; and Mubarak Mahal, situated in the midst of the apartments once occupied by the royal retainers. To the north-west is the stately graceful seven storeyed Chandra Mahal with apartments sumptuously adorned with paintings, iloral decorations and mirrored walls, with the ceiling in the traditional Jaipur style.

Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum : On the ground and first floor of Chandra Mahal is the Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum with a very fine collection of paintings, carpets, sculpture, enamelware, Jewellery, manuscripts and old weapons. The paintings, among the best of Rajasthani art, include Portraits of the members of

Jaipur`s princely house, the dancing Radha and Krishna, ragamala series, illustrated Bhagwat Gita, Geet Govind, Mahabharat and poranic tales. There are also several good examples of the Mughal School of Painting and illustrated Persian and Arabic work.

Jantar Mantar (Observatory) : East of Chandra Mahal is the most famous and elaborate observatory. This is the largest and best preserved of the five ovservatories built by the astronomer Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh at Delhi, Mathura, Ujjain, Varanasi and Jaipur. Popularly known as `Jantar Mantar`,this observatory was constructed in 1726 AD even before the city of Jaipur itself was built. It has been described as the most realistic and logical landscape in stone. The massive masonry instruments in the observatory were built to measure among other things, the local time, the Sun`s declination, azimuth and altitude, the declination of fixed stars and planets and to determine eclipses.

Hawa Mahal : The Palace of Winds-a remarkable landmark of Jaipur built by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh in 1799, it is characterized by elaborate and fanciful architecture. Its broad pyramidal façade comprises five stories of semi- octagonal overhanging windows with perforated screens, curvilinear roofs, domes and spires. Originally it was intended as a private pavilion for the ladies of the court from where they could view the city below. Forming a part of the City Palace compound the Hawa Mahal is one of the remarkable buildings that lend enchantment to Jaipur City. The cool westerly wind blowing through the numerous screens and arches have given the palace its name.

Zoological Garden : Situated in the Ram Niwas Garden and set in a landscaped garden, it has good number of birds and animals and also houses a crocodile- breeding farm.

Central Museum (Albert Hall) : The Jaipur Museum lies to the south of the walled city in the spacious and beautiful Ram Niwas Garden. It has rare collections of arts and crafts such as metalware, ivory carving, carved wood articles and exquisite pieces of jewellery, textile, pottery and paintings. It is particularly rich in specimen of

embossed, hammered and chiselled brassware and also has an interesting display of the ethnic exhibits depicting rural life in Rajasthan. The collection made for an exhibition held in 1833 served as a nucleus for the museum, which was lodged in the present building in 1886.

Gaitor : The Royal cenotaphs of the ruling family and at the foot of Nahargarh Fort. The most prominent of the cenotaphs is dedicated to Maharaja Jai Singh and is built of white marble, carved with mythological scenes and figures.

Jal Mahal : Opposite the cenotaphs on the road to Amber in the middle of a lake is beautiful water palace that seems to rise from the waves. It is reflected in the water and makes an irresistible picture.

Galta : The picturesque gorge at Galta is situated amidst the ranges of hills, east of the city. A temple dedicated to the Sun God crowns the crest of ridge, which provides and impressive view of the city. Legend associates Galta with the sage Galava who performed penavce here.

Sisodia Rani Palace & Garden : The palace and the garden were built for the Sisodia Queen of Jai Singh II in 1774. Here Maharaja Madho Singh-I was born to Sisodia Rani. The palace is surrounded by terraced garden and has painted murals illustrated by scenes of the hunting and the Radha Krishna legend.

Vidyadhar`s Garden : It is situated in a narrow valley surrounded by high hills. Vidyavihar was the Chief Architect and Town Planner of Sawai Jai Singh-II (founder of the city).

Nahargarh Fort : Initially Sawai Jai Singh built it in 1734, which was later enlarged and given its present shape by Sawai Ram Singh-II in 1868. From Amber, there is a road to Nahargarh, which passes through the hills. Hawa Mandir and Madhvendra Bhawan are the beautiful pieces of architecture in this fort.

Sanganer : It is a picturesque with its ruins of imperial palaces, Jain temples, towers and gateways. The Jain Temples here are noted for their delicate carvings and idols of

polished marble. This is famous for its hand made paper and block printing. Jaipur Aerodrome is also located here.

Amber Palace and Fort : Amber, the ancient capital of the former Jaipur state is situated on the Delhi-Jaipur route. The Mina tribesmen originally inhabited this before the Rajputs made it their capital.

In the year 1159 AD a descendant of the Kacchhawahas, Dhola Rai, conquered the city and established his capital here. The main existing buildings were built by Raja Man Singh (1592-1615), Commander-in-chief of Akbar`s army. Some additions were made by Mirza Raja Jai Singh, which were completed by Sawai Jai Singh. Amber Palace is a superb example of Rajput architecture. Its terraces and ramparts are reflected in the Maota Lake below. Within the palace some of the important buildings are: The Diwan-i-aam or Hall of Public Audience, Jai Singh`s Palace with carved pillars and extensive wall paintings; the such Niwas, or pleasure palace, Jai Mahal, Jai Mandir and Kali Temple.

Ramgarh Lake : Created by stemming the river Banganga, this lake with an area of 16 sq. km., is an important spot of scenic beauty. There is a temple dedicated to the deity Jamwa Mata where a large number of people visit specially in rainy season.

Samod Palace : The palace is situated on hillock at the extreme end of village Samod. Two apartments of the palaces, namely the Sheesh Mahal (Mirror Places) and Sultan Mahal are simply fantastic one is known for its mirror work and the other for the murals depicting hunting and love scenes.

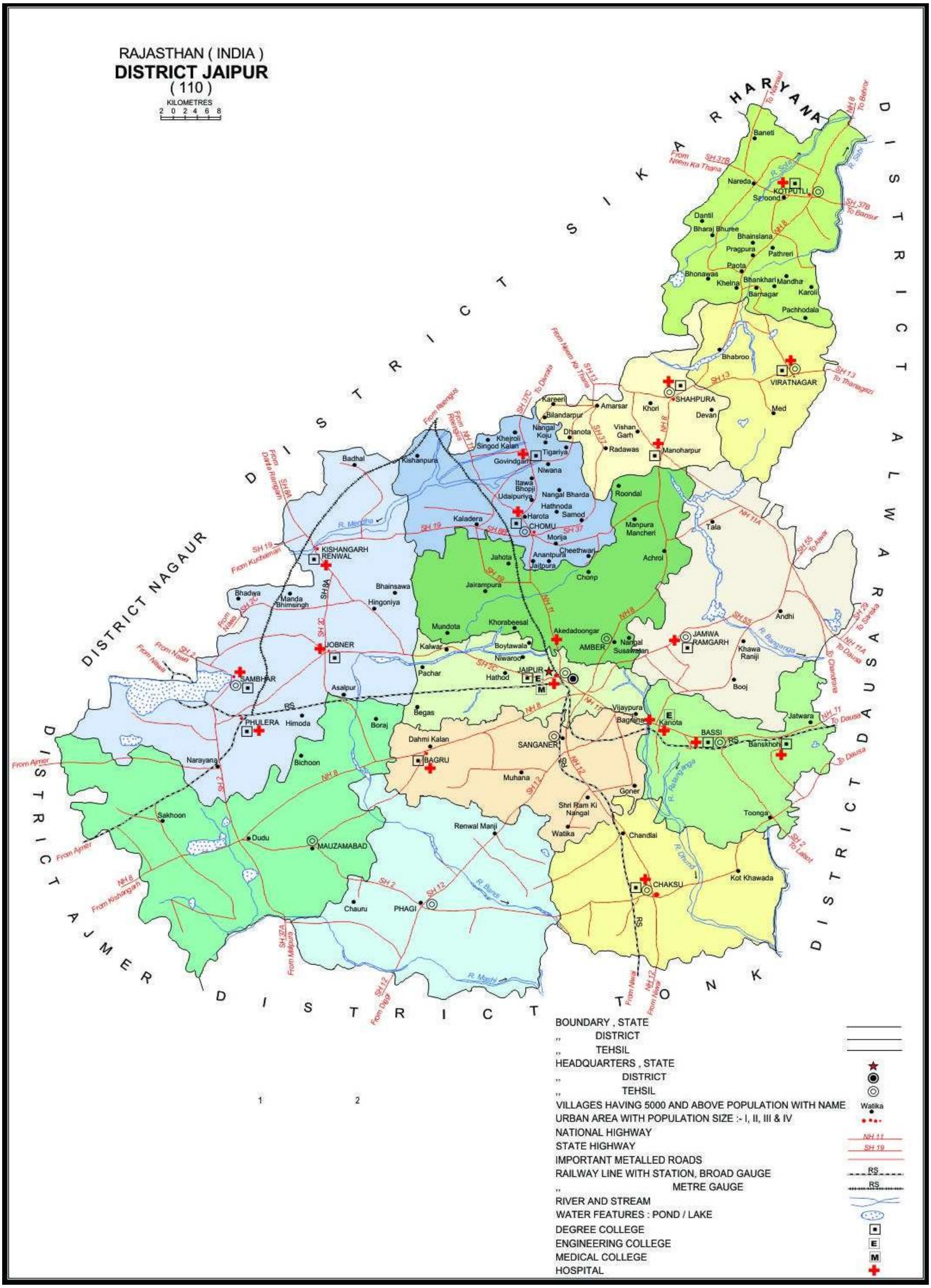
Laxmi Narayan Temple : It is situated just below the Moti Doongri, known for the intricate marble carvings in white marble, popularly known as Birla Temple.

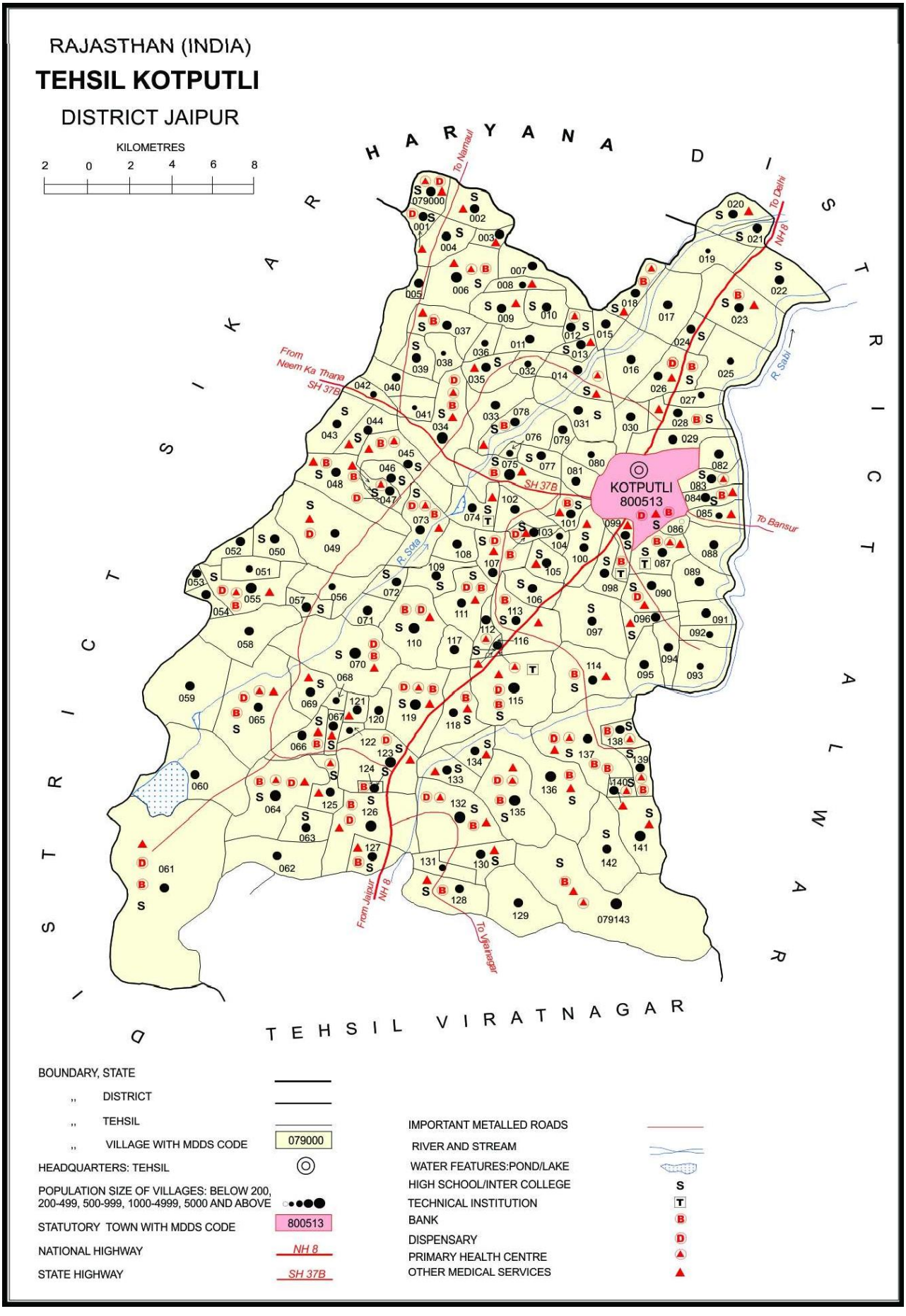
Kanak Vrindavan : This is situated on the way to Ajmer. This newly restored temple and garden, near Jal Mahal, has beautiful gardens and is popular picnic place. This is also beautiful location for film shooting.

Major Characteristics of the district, contribution of the district in the form of any historical figure associated with the district :

Jaipur was founded by a Kachhwaha Rajput, Maharaja Sawai Jaisingh II in Ad 1727. Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan, is popularly known as the Pink City with broad avenues and specious gardens. The district is steeped in history and culture. Here the past comes alive in magnificant forts and palaces, blushed pink, where once lived the Maharajas. Jaipur has been laid according to the conventional nine-grid pattern that astrologers believe to be lucky, and which has been recommended in the ancient Indian treatise on architecture.The bustling bazars of Jaipur, famous for Rajasthani Jewellery, fabric and shoes, possess a timeless quality and are surely a treasure-trove for the shoppers. Jaipur district has much to offer visitors-everything from pageants and festivals

Maps of different Tehsils of Jaipur District are given below:


RAJASTHAN (INDIA)
DISTRICT JAIPUR
(110)
KILOMETRES
2 0 2 4 6 8
HARYANA
DISTRICT SIKAR
DISTRICT NAGAUR
DISTRICT AJMER
DISTRICT TONK
DISTRICT DAUSA
DISTRICT ALWAR
KOTPUTLI
VIRATNAGAR
SHAHPURA
CHOMU
AMBER
JAIPUR
SANGANER
BASSI
CHAKSU
PHAGI
MAUZAMABAD
DUDU
SAMBHAR
PHULERA
BAGRU
JAMWA RAMGARH
KISHANGARH RENWAL
JOBNER
BOUNDARY , STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, TEHSIL
HEADQUARTERS , STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, TEHSIL
VILLAGES HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME
Watika
URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE :- I, II, III & IV
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
NH 11
STATE HIGHWAY
SH 19
IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE
,, METRE GAUGE
RS
RIVER AND STREAM
WATER FEATURES : POND / LAKE
DEGREE COLLEGE
ENGINEERING COLLEGE
MEDICAL COLLEGE
HOSPITAL
1
2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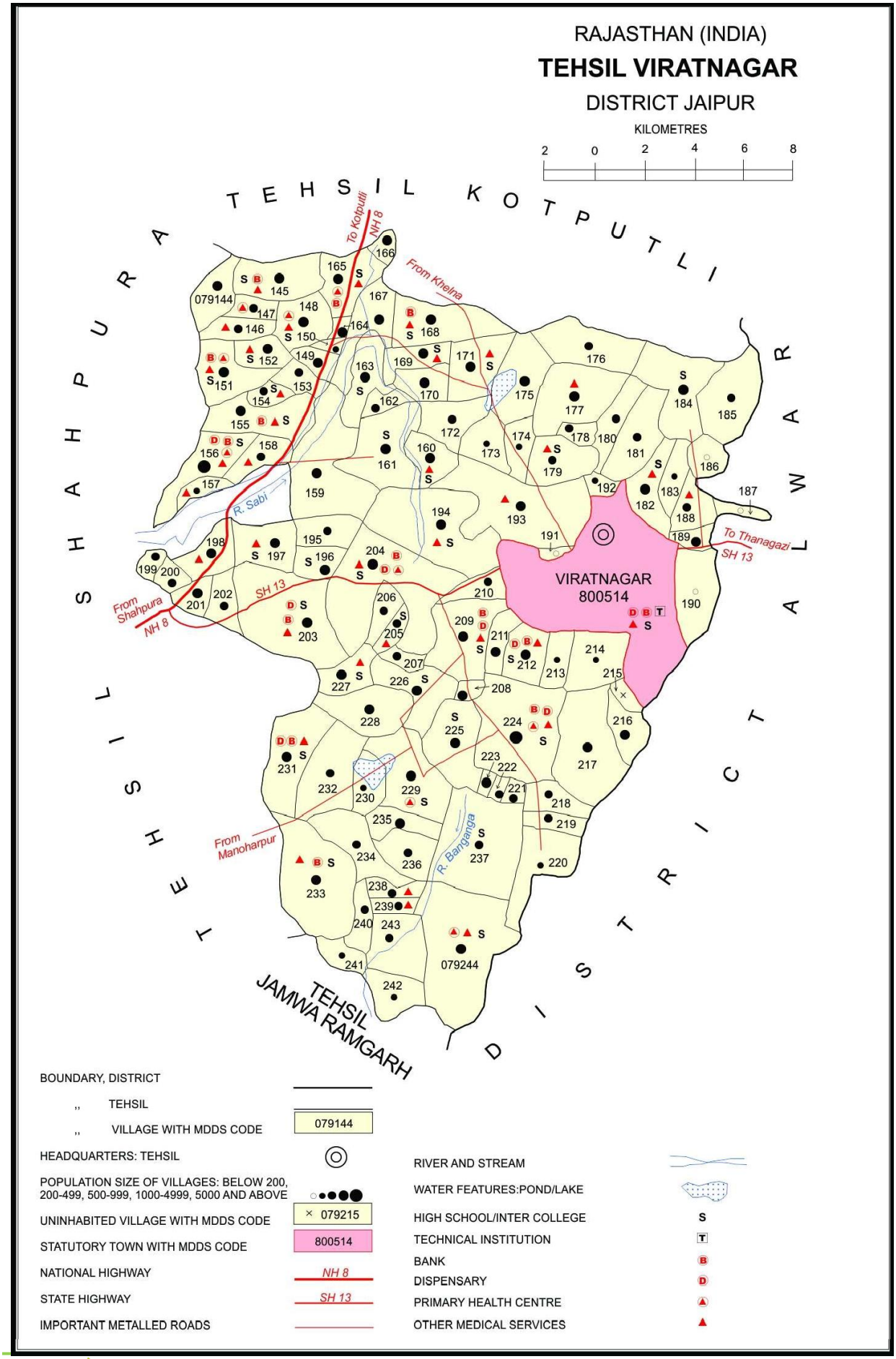
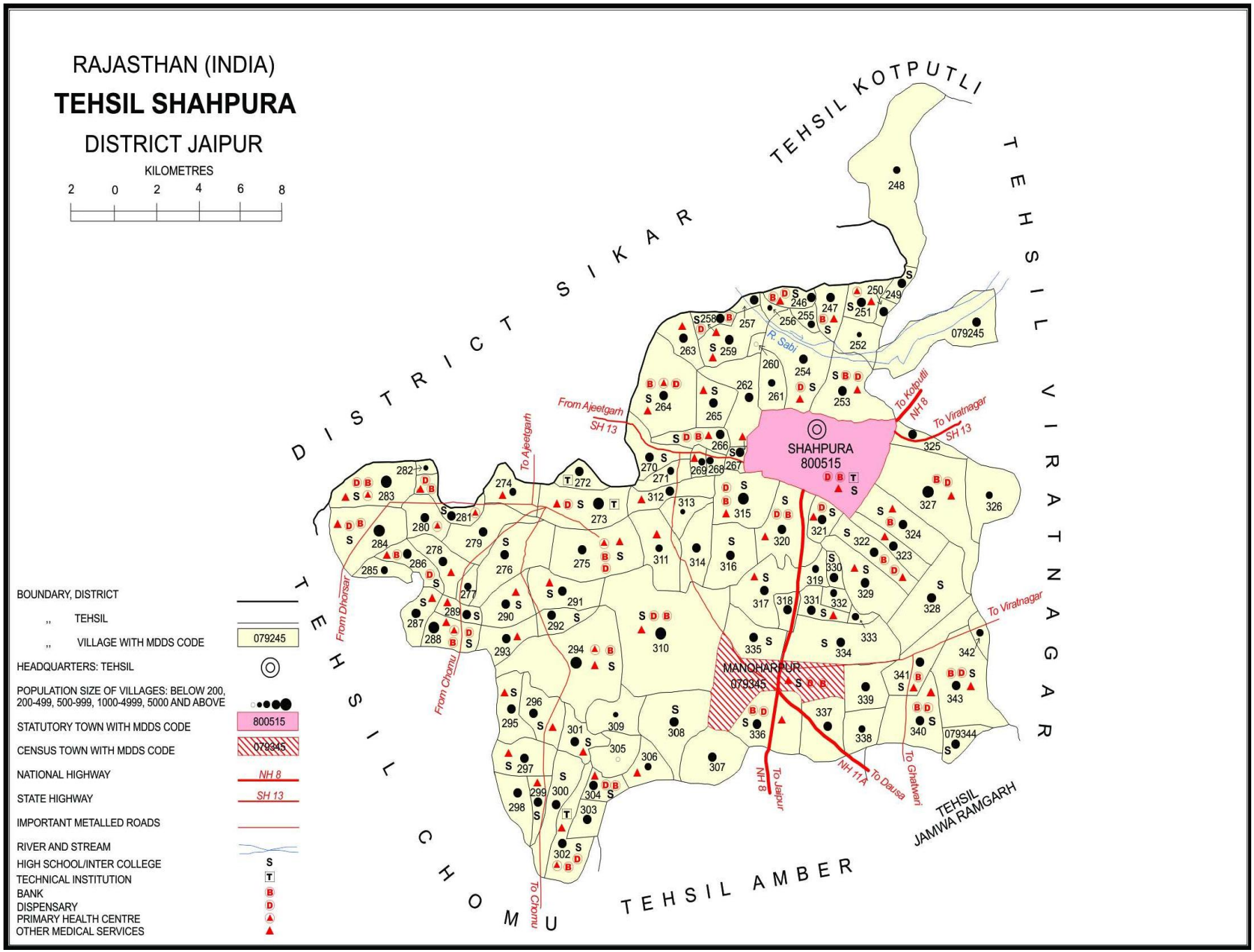
TEHSIL KOTPUTLI
DISTRICT JAIPUR
KILOMETRES
2 0 2 4 6 8
HARYANA
DISTRICT SIKAR
DISTRICT ALWAR
TEHSIL VIRATNAGAR
To Narnaul
To Delhi
NH 8
From Neem Ka Thana SH 37B
SH 37B
R. Sabi
R. Sota
KOTPUTLI
800513
To Bansur
From Jaipur NH 8
To Viratnagar
BOUNDARY, STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, TEHSIL
,, VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE
079000
HEADQUARTERS: TEHSIL
POPULATION SIZE OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 AND ABOVE
STATUTORY TOWN WITH MDDS CODE
800513
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
NH 8
STATE HIGHWAY
SH 37B
IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS
RIVER AND STREAM
WATER FEATURES:POND/LAKE
HIGH SCHOOL/INTER COLLEGE
TECHNICAL INSTITUTION
BANK
DISPENSARY
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES


RAJASTHAN (INDIA)
TEHSIL VIRATNAGAR
DISTRICT JAIPUR
KILOMETRES
2 0 2 4 6 8
TEHSIL KOTPUTLI
SHAHPURA TEHSIL
TEHSIL JAMWA RAMGARH
DISTRICT ALWAR
VIRATNAGAR
800514
To Kotputli
NH 8
From Khelna
From Shahpura
NH 8
SH 13
To Thanagazi
SH 13
From Manoharpur
R. Sabi
R. Banganga
079144
079215
079244
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
,, TEHSIL
,, VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE
HEADQUARTERS: TEHSIL
POPULATION SIZE OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 AND ABOVE
UNINHABITED VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE
STATUTORY TOWN WITH MDDS CODE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS
RIVER AND STREAM
WATER FEATURES:POND/LAKE
HIGH SCHOOL/INTER COLLEGE
TECHNICAL INSTITUTION
BANK
DISPENSARY
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES


RAJASTHAN (INDIA)
TEHSIL SHAHPURA
DISTRICT JAIPUR
KILOMETRES
2 0 2 4 6 8
TEHSIL KOTPUTLI
TEHSIL VIRATNAGAR
DISTRICT SIKAR
TEHSIL CHOMU
TEHSIL AMBER
TEHSIL JAMWA RAMGARH
SHAHPURA
800515
MANOHARPUR
079345
079245
079344
R Sabi
From Ajeetgarh
SH 13
To Ajeetgarh
To Kotputli
NH 8
To Viratnagar
SH 13
From Dhorsar
From Chomu
To Chomu
To Viratnagar
NH 8
To Jaipur
NH 11A
To Dausa
To Ghatwari
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
,, TEHSIL
,, VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE
HEADQUARTERS: TEHSIL
POPULATION SIZE OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 AND ABOVE
STATUTORY TOWN WITH MDDS CODE
CENSUS TOWN WITH MDDS CODE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS
RIVER AND STREAM
HIGH SCHOOL/INTER COLLEGE
TECHNICAL INSTITUTION
BANK
DISPENSARY
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES

RAJASTHAN (INDIA)

TEHSIL CHOMU

DISTRICT JAIPUR

KILOMETRES

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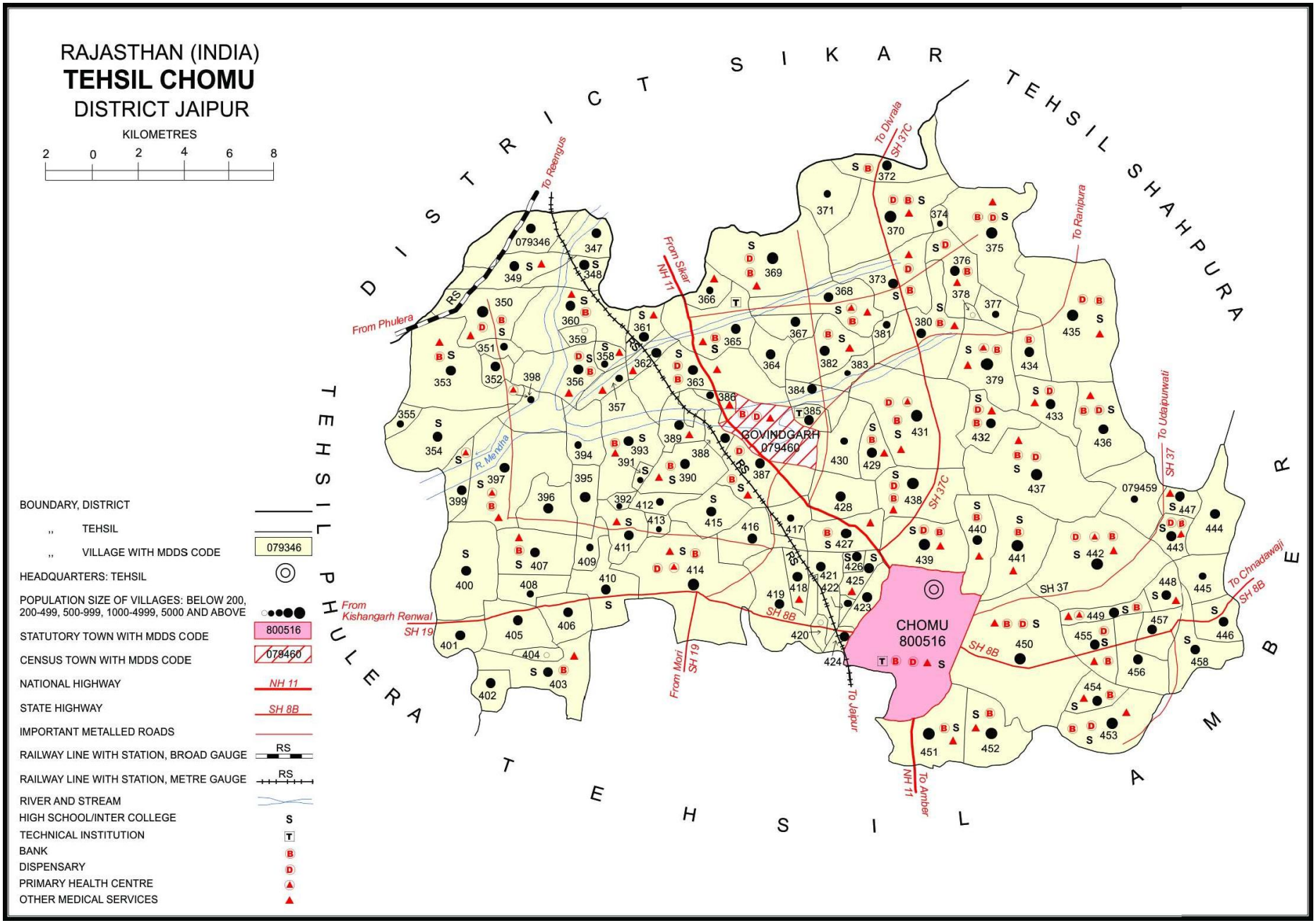


BOUNDARY, DISTRICT

,, TEHSIL

,, VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE 079346

HEADQUARTERS: TEHSIL

POPULATION SIZE OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 AND ABOVE

STATUTORY TOWN WITH MDDS CODE 800516

CENSUS TOWN WITH MDDS CODE 079460

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 11

STATE HIGHWAY SH 8B

IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE RS

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE RS

RIVER AND STREAM

HIGH SCHOOL/INTER COLLEGE S

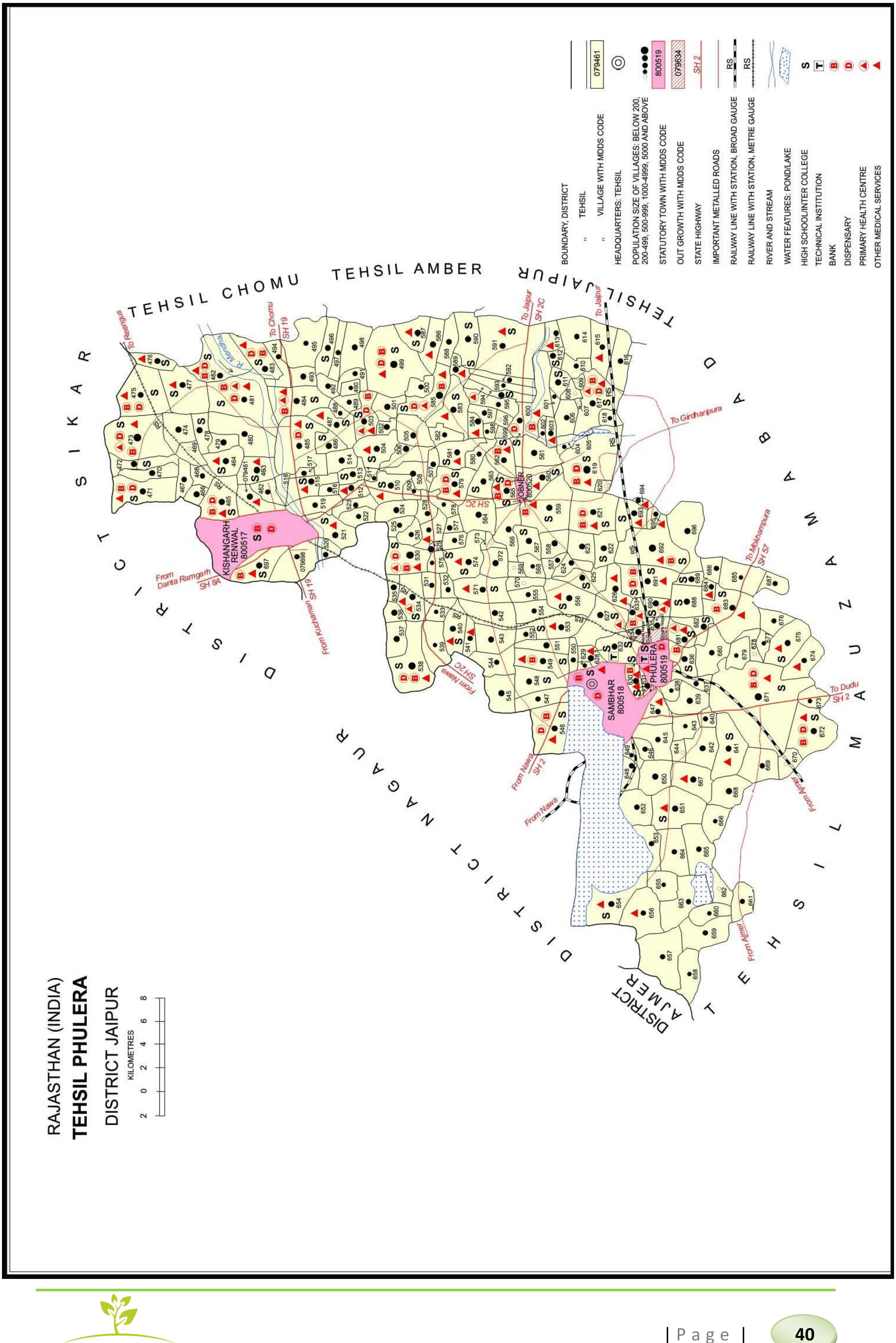
TECHNICAL INSTITUTION T

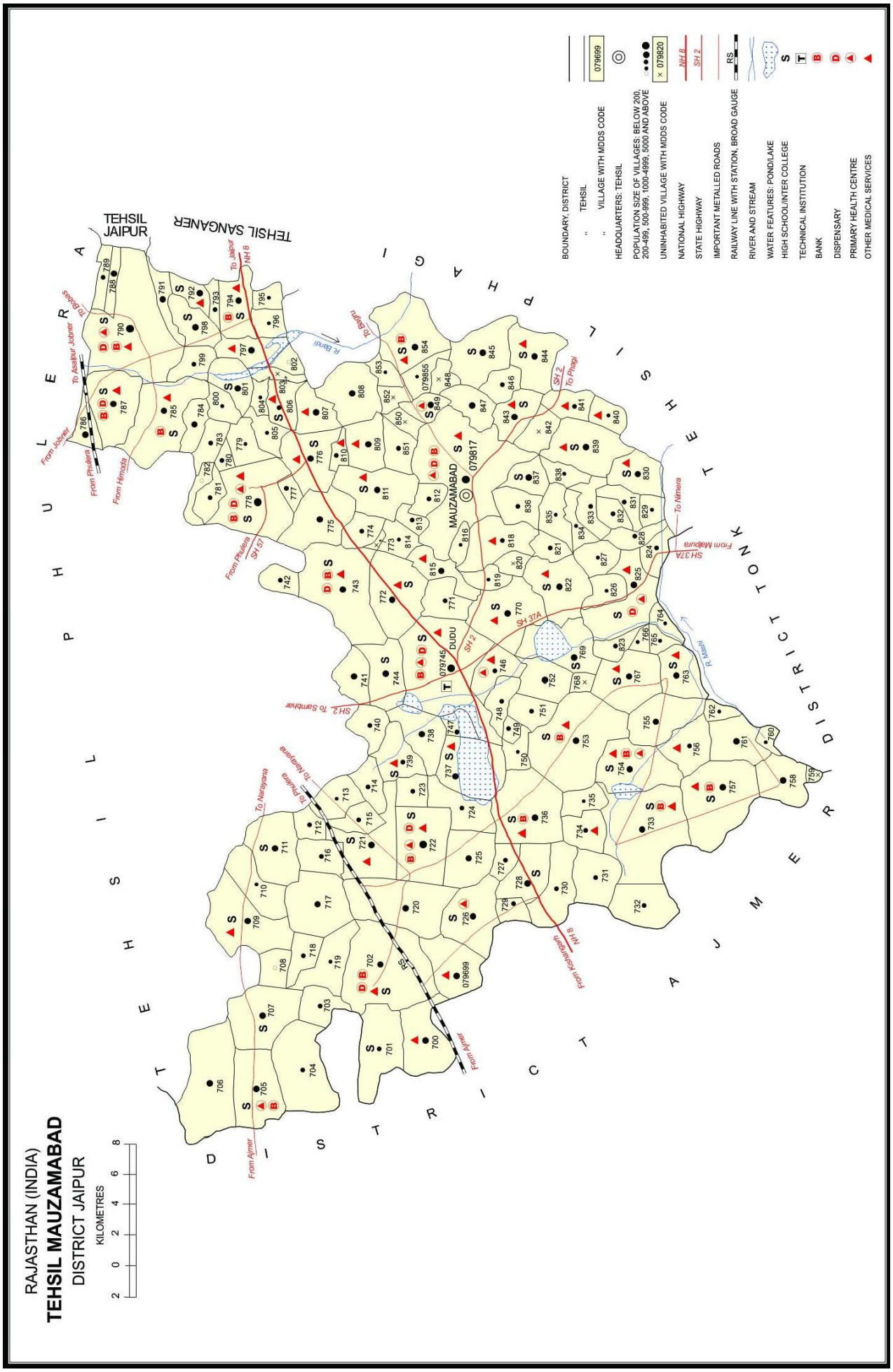
BANK B

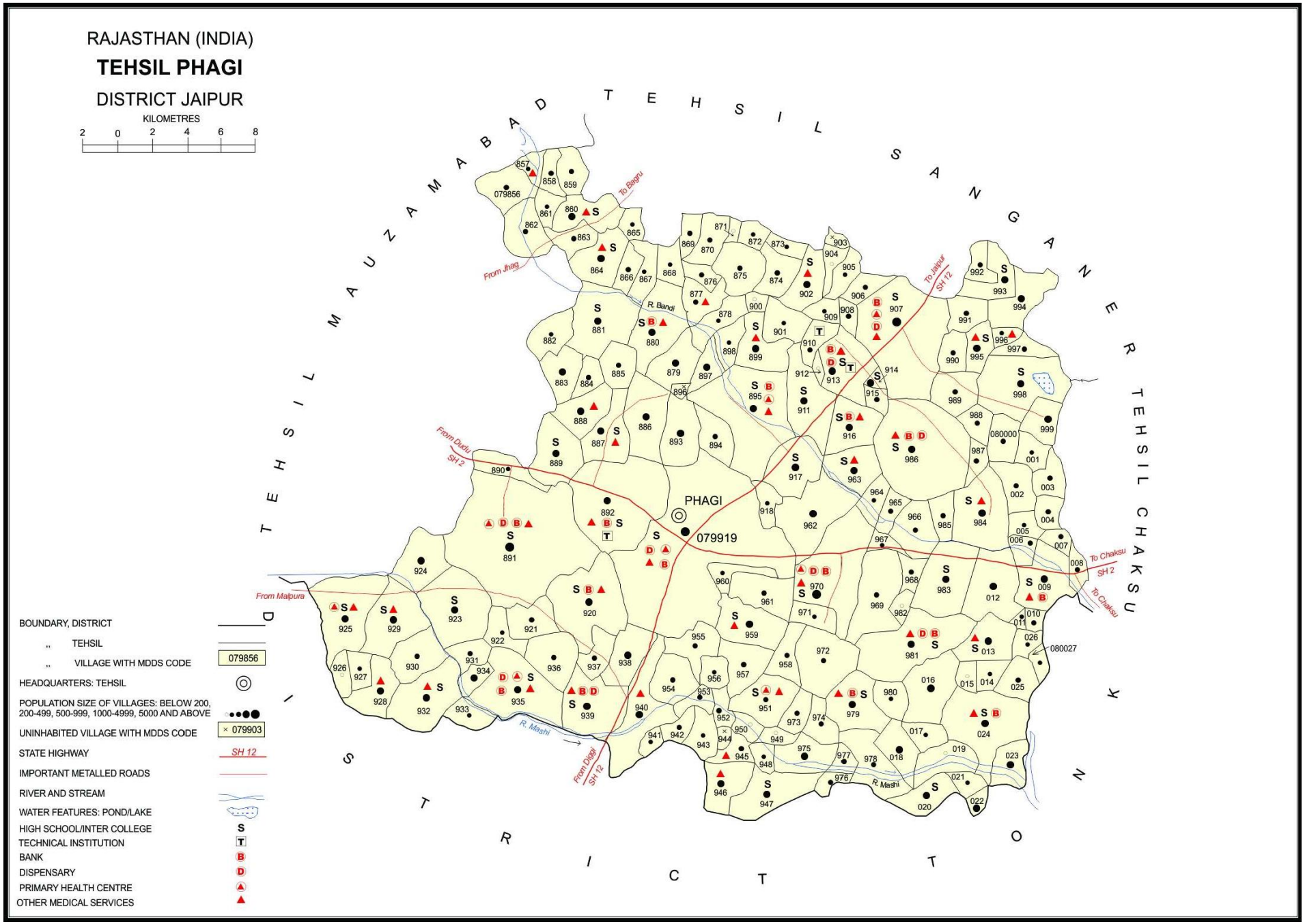
DISPENSARY D

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE

OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES


RAJASTHAN (INDIA)
TEHSIL PHULERA
DISTRICT JAIPUR
KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
TEHSIL
VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE
HEADQUARTERS: TEHSIL
POPULATION SIZE OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 AND ABOVE
STATUTORY TOWN WITH MDDS CODE
OUT GROWTH WITH MDDS CODE
STATE HIGHWAY
IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE
RIVER AND STREAM
WATER FEATURES: POND/LAKE
HIGH SCHOOL/INTER COLLEGE
TECHNICAL INSTITUTION
BANK
DISPENSARY
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES
TEHSIL CHOMU
TEHSIL AMBER
TEHSIL JAIPUR
DISTRICT SIKAR
DISTRICT NAGAUR
DISTRICT AJMER
TEHSIL MAUZAMABAD
TEHSIL DUDU
KISHANGARH RENWAL 800517
JOBNER 800520
SAMBHAR 800518
PHULERA 800519

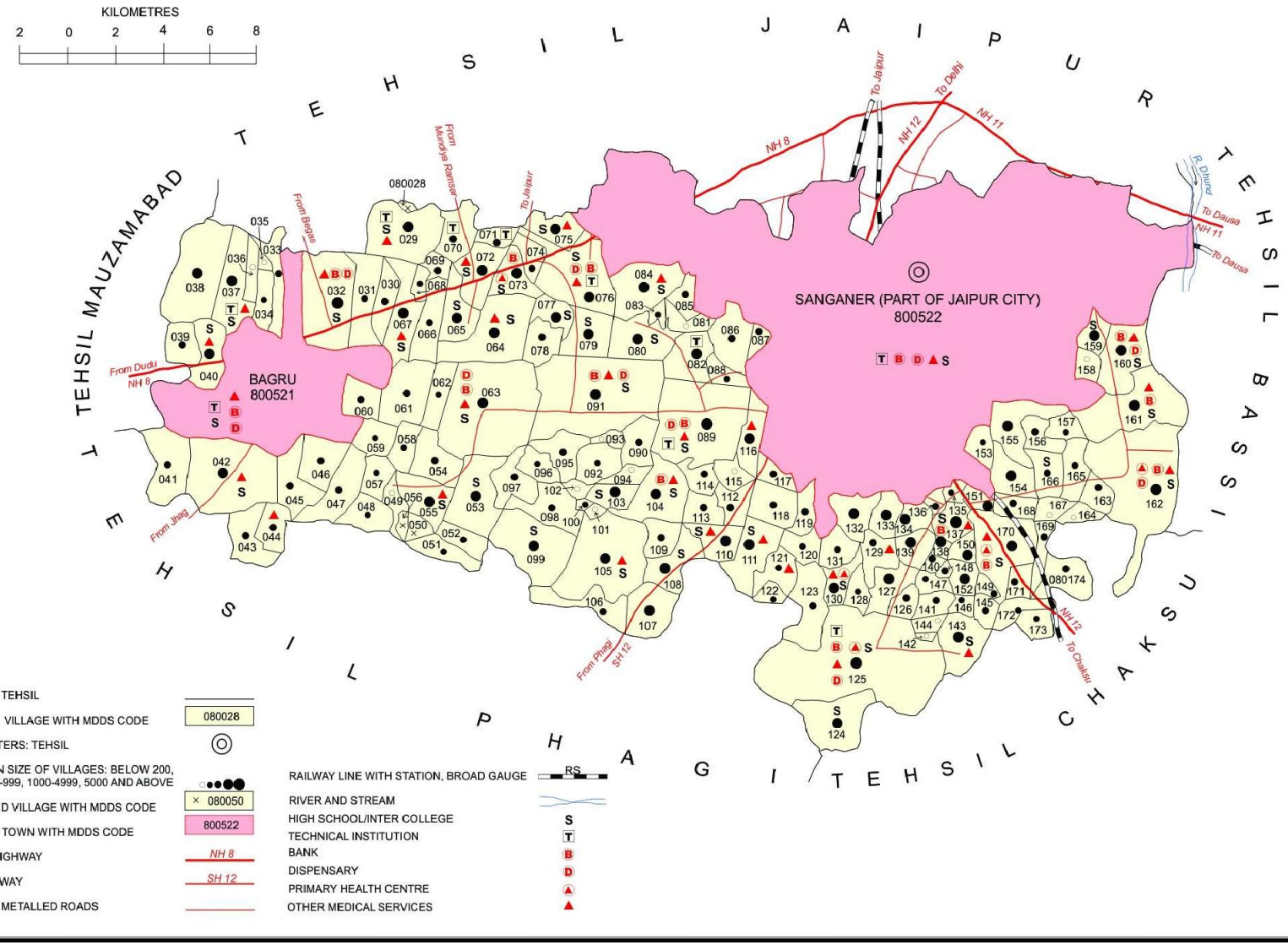

RAJASTHAN (INDIA)
TEHSIL MAUZAMABAD
DISTRICT JAIPUR
KILOMETRES
2 0 2 4 6 8
TEHSIL JAIPUR
TEHSIL SANGANER
MAUZAMABAD
DUDU
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
" VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE
HEADQUARTERS: TEHSIL
POPULATION SIZE OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 AND ABOVE
UNINHABITED VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE
RIVER AND STREAM
WATER FEATURES: POND/LAKE
HIGH SCHOOL/INTER COLLEGE
TECHNICAL INSTITUTION
BANK
DISPENSARY
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES
NH 8
SH 2
SH 37A
SH 57
To Jaipur
To Alsakur Jobner
To Bagru
To Phagi
To Nimera
From Madpura
To Sanbhar
To Narayana
To Phulera
From Kishangarh
From Ajmer
R. Banas
R. Mashi

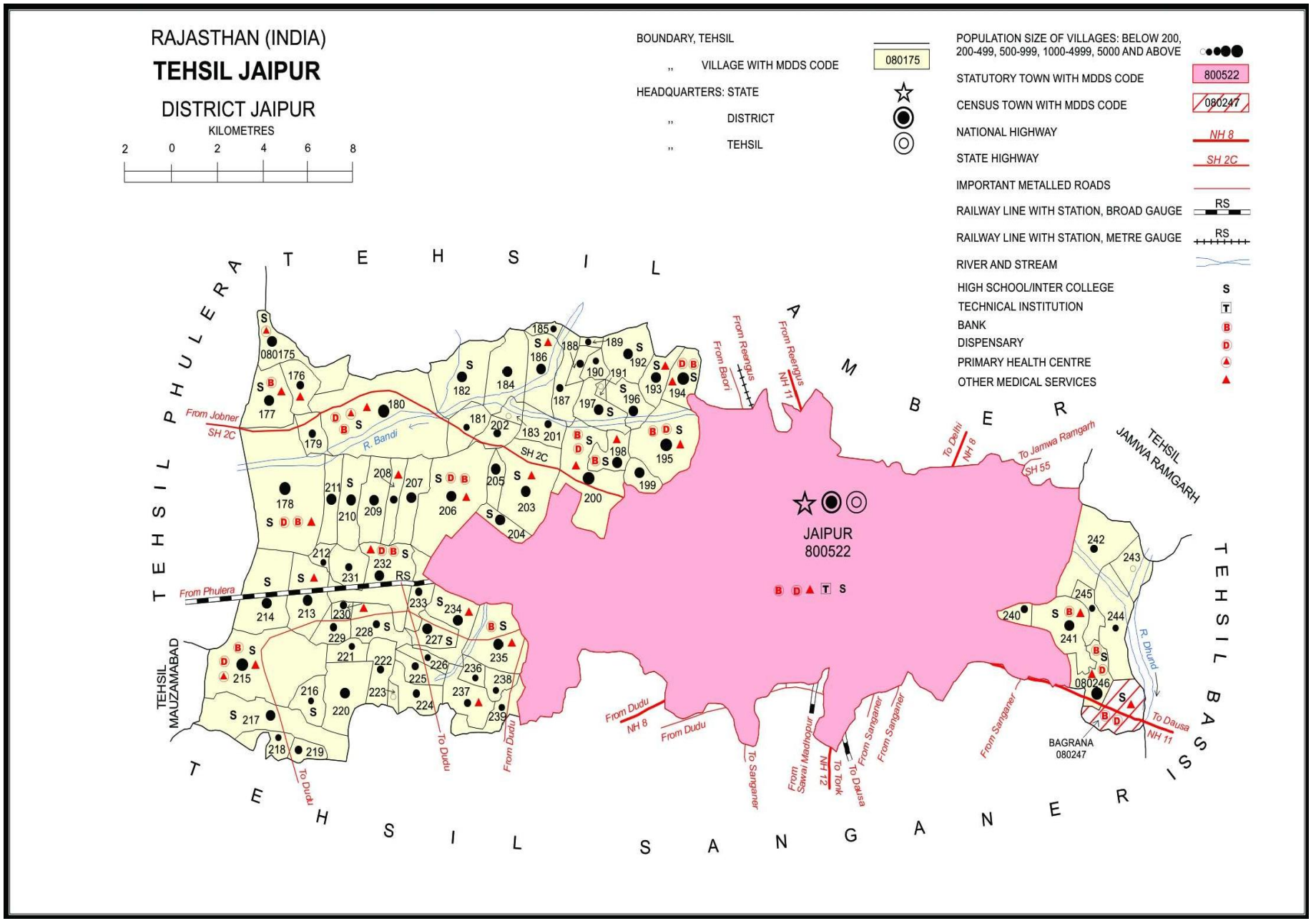

RAJASTHAN (INDIA)
TEHSIL PHAGI
DISTRICT JAIPUR
KILOMETRES
2 0 2 4 6 8
TEHSIL MAUZAMABAD
TEHSIL SANGANER
TEHSIL CHAKSU
DISTRICT JAIPUR
PHAGI
079919
To Bagru
From Jhag
R. Bandi
To Jaipur SH 12
From Dudu SH 2
To Chaksu SH 2
From Malpura
R. Mashi
From Diggi SH 12
080027
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
,, TEHSIL
,, VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE
079856
HEADQUARTERS: TEHSIL
POPULATION SIZE OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 AND ABOVE
UNINHABITED VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE
× 079903
STATE HIGHWAY
SH 12
IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS
RIVER AND STREAM
WATER FEATURES: POND/LAKE
HIGH SCHOOL/INTER COLLEGE
S
TECHNICAL INSTITUTION
T
BANK
B
DISPENSARY
D
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES

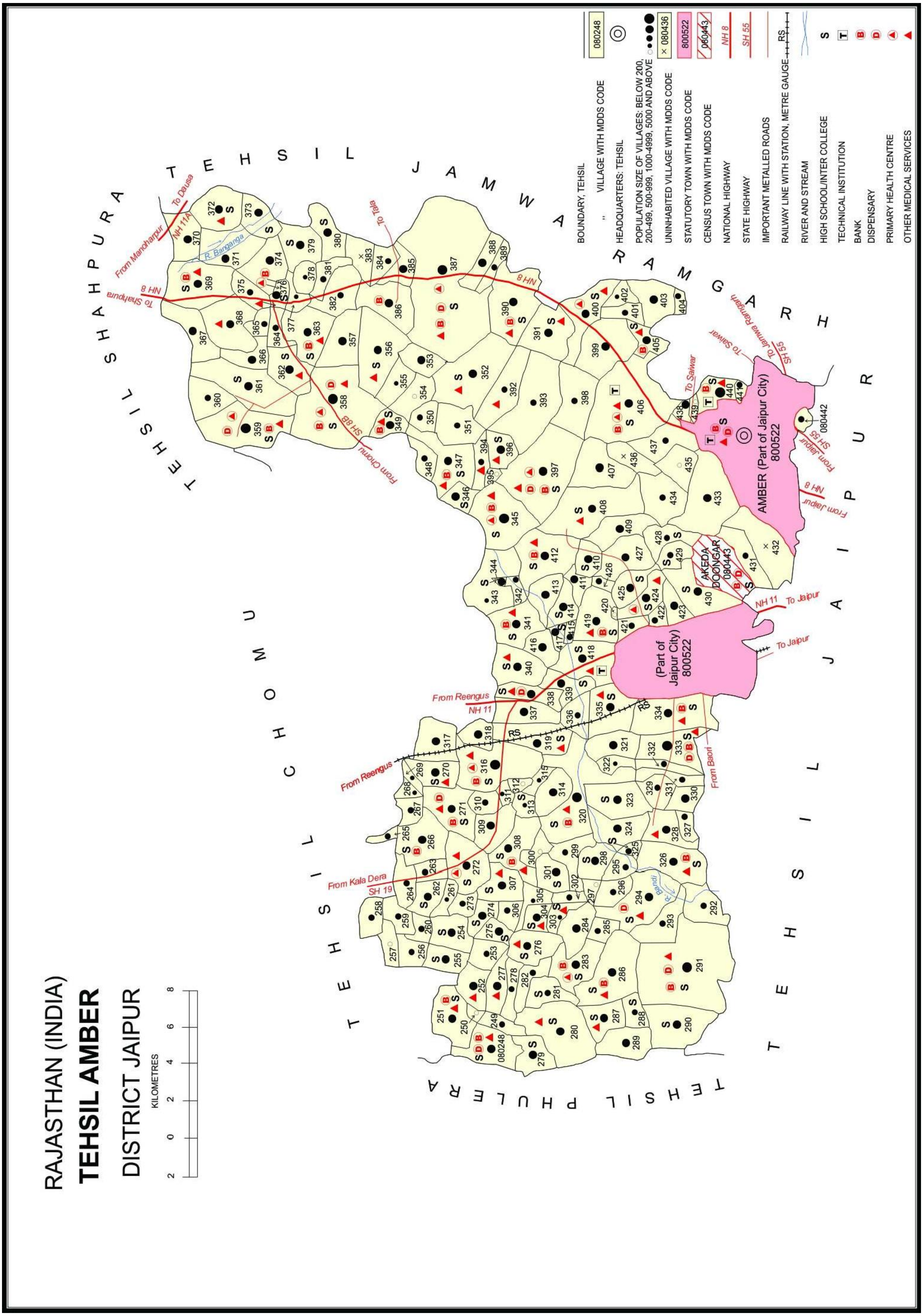
RAJASTHAN (INDIA)

TEHSIL SANGANER

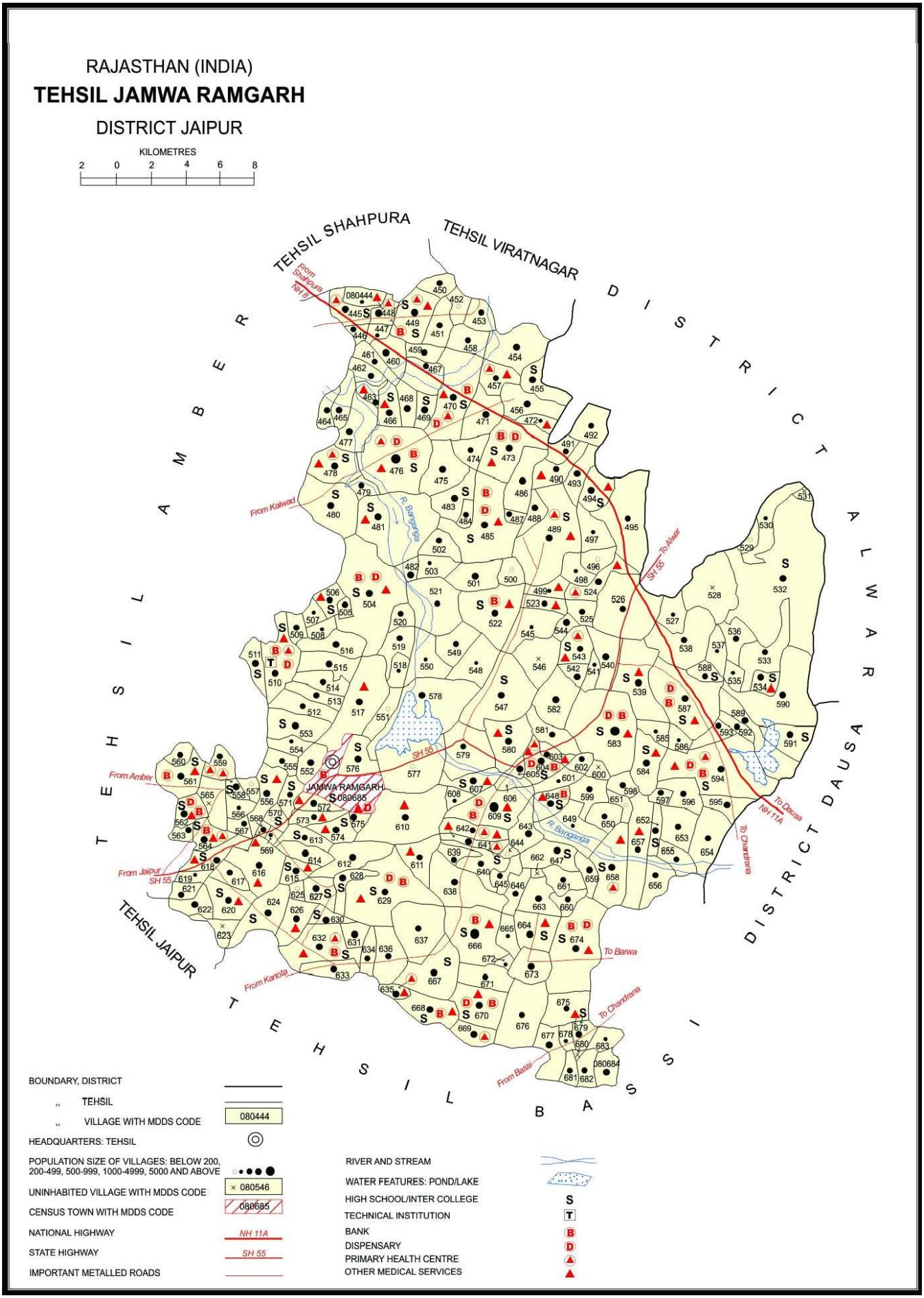
DISTRICT JAIPUR




RAJASTHAN (INDIA)
TEHSIL JAIPUR
DISTRICT JAIPUR
KILOMETRES
2 0 2 4 6 8
BOUNDARY, TEHSIL
,, VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE
HEADQUARTERS: STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, TEHSIL
080175
POPULATION SIZE OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 AND ABOVE
STATUTORY TOWN WITH MDDS CODE
800522
CENSUS TOWN WITH MDDS CODE
080247
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
NH 8
STATE HIGHWAY
SH 2C
IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE
RS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE
RS
RIVER AND STREAM
HIGH SCHOOL/INTER COLLEGE S
TECHNICAL INSTITUTION T
BANK B
DISPENSARY D
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES
TEHSIL PHULERA
TEHSIL AMBER
TEHSIL JAMWA RAMGARH
TEHSIL BASSI
TEHSIL SANGANER
TEHSIL MAUZAMABAD
JAIPUR
800522
BAGRANA
080247
From Jobner
SH 2C
R. Bandi
From Phulera
From Reengus
From Basri
From Reengus
NH 11
To Delhi
NH 8
To Jamwa Ramgarh
SH 55
From Dudu
NH 8
From Dudu
To Dudu
From Dudu
From Sawai Madhopur
To Tonk
NH 12
To Sanganer
From Sanganer
From Sanganer
From Sanganer
To Dausa
NH 11
R. Dhund



RAJASTHAN (INDIA)
TEHSIL AMBER
DISTRICT JAIPUR
KILOMETRES
BOUNDARY, TEHSIL
VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE
HEADQUARTERS: TEHSIL
POPULATION SIZE OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 AND ABOVE
UNINHABITED VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE
STATUTORY TOWN WITH MDDS CODE
CENSUS TOWN WITH MDDS CODE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE
RIVER AND STREAM
HIGH SCHOOL/INTER COLLEGE
TECHNICAL INSTITUTION
BANK
DISPENSARY
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES
TEHSIL SHAHPURA
TEHSIL JAMWA RAMGARH
TEHSIL JAIPUR
TEHSIL PHULERA
TEHSIL CHOMU
AMBER (Part of Jaipur City) 800522
(Part of Jaipur City) 800522
AKEDA DOONGAR 080443


RAJASTHAN (INDIA)
TEHSIL JAMWA RAMGARH
DISTRICT JAIPUR
KILOMETRES
2 0 2 4 6 8
TEHSIL SHAHPURA
TEHSIL VIRATNAGAR
TEHSIL JAIPUR
DISTRICT DAUSA
DISTRICT ALWAR
TEHSIL AMBER
From Shahpura NH 8
From Kalwad
From Amber
From Jaipur SH 55
From Kanota
From Bassi
To Alwar SH 55
To Dausa NH 11A
To Barwa
To Chandrana
R. Banganga
JAMWA RAMGARH
080685
080444
080684
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
TEHSIL
VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE
HEADQUARTERS: TEHSIL
POPULATION SIZE OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 AND ABOVE
UNINHABITED VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE
CENSUS TOWN WITH MDDS CODE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS
RIVER AND STREAM
WATER FEATURES: POND/LAKE
HIGH SCHOOL/INTER COLLEGE
TECHNICAL INSTITUTION
BANK
DISPENSARY
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE
OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES

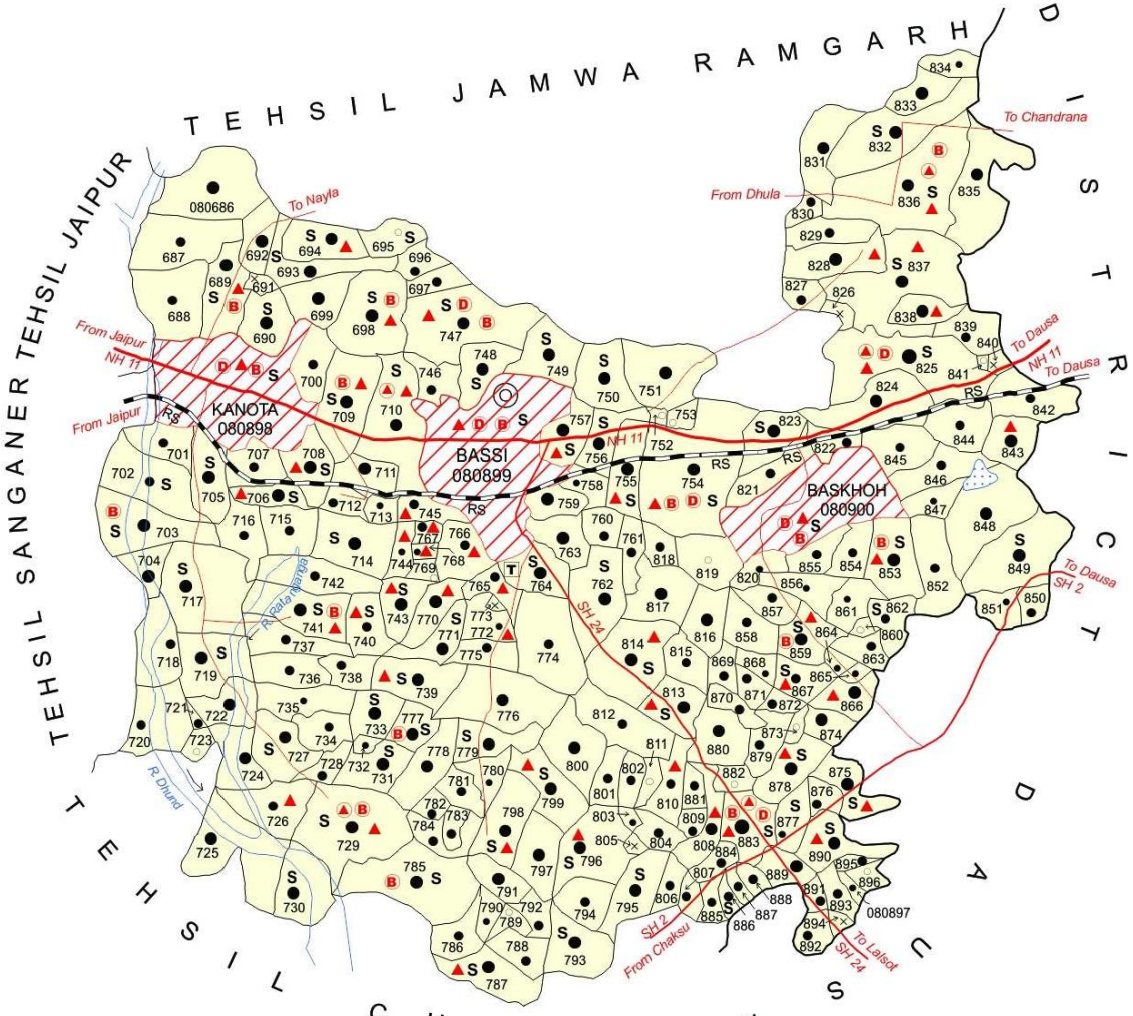
RAJASTHAN (INDIA)

TEHSIL BASSI

DISTRICT JAIPUR

KILOMETRES

2 0 2 4 6 8



BOUNDARY, DISTRICT

,, TEHSIL

,, VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE 080686

HEADQUARTERS: TEHSIL

POPULATION SIZE OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 AND ABOVE

UNINHABITED VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE × 080689

CENSUS TOWN WITH MDDS CODE 080899

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 11

STATE HIGHWAY SH 24

IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE RS

RIVER AND STREAM

WATER FEATURES: POND/LAKE

HIGH SCHOOL/INTER COLLEGE S

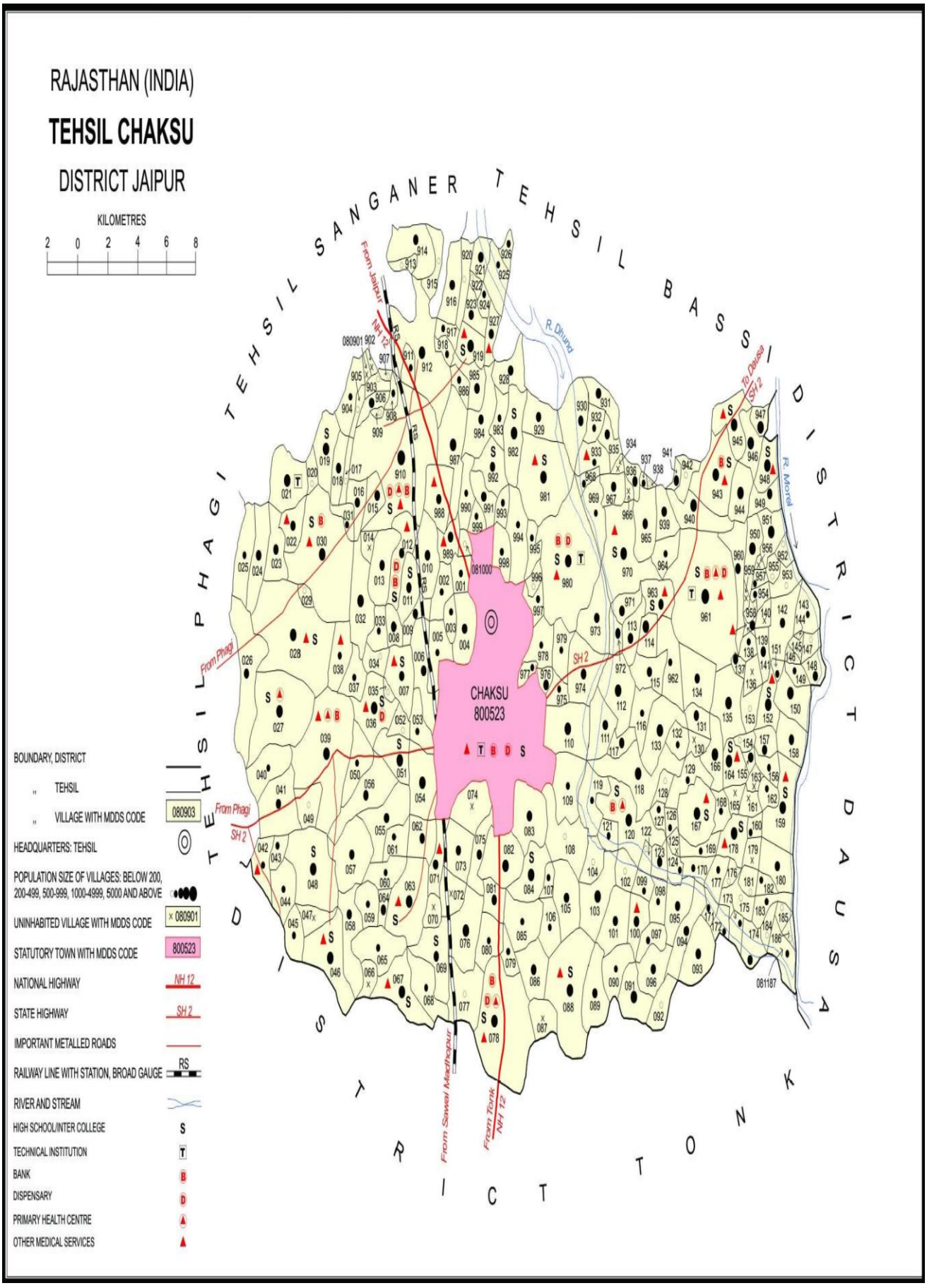
TECHNICAL INSTITUTION T

BANK B

DISPENSARY D

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE

OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES


RAJASTHAN (INDIA)
TEHSIL CHAKSU
DISTRICT JAIPUR
KILOMETRES
2 0 2 4 6 8
TEHSIL PHAGI
TEHSIL SANGANER
TEHSIL BASSI
DISTRICT DAUSA
DISTRICT TONK
CHAKSU
800523
From Jaipur NH 12
From Phagi
From Phagi SH 2
From Sawai Madhopur
From Tonk NH 12
To Dausa SH 2
SH 2
R. Dhund
R. Morel
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT
" TEHSIL
" VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE 080903
HEADQUARTERS: TEHSIL
POPULATION SIZE OF VILLAGES: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 AND ABOVE
UNINHABITED VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE × 080901
STATUTORY TOWN WITH MDDS CODE 800523
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 12
STATE HIGHWAY SH 2
IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE RS
RIVER AND STREAM
HIGH SCHOOL/INTER COLLEGE S
TECHNICAL INSTITUTION T
BANK B
DISPENSARY D
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE A
OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES A

GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Ground water should be used judiciously by cultivating crops requiring less watering and use of sprinkler and drip irrigation systems should be encouraged. A modern agriculture management has to be taken into account for effective water management techniques involving economic distribution of water, maintaining minimum pumping hours and also by selecting the most suitable cost effective cropping pattern i.e. for getting maximum agriculture production through minimum withdrawal. Adopting proper soil and water management even using ground water with somewhat dissolved solids (TDS) may also be suitable for irrigation for growing salt tolerant crops in the area having high salinity.

GROUND WATER DEVELOPMENT

Stage of ground water development in four blocks in the district has exceeded 100%, which indicates that the scope of ground water development is already exhausted in these blocks and the blocks have been categorized as “Over-exploited”. There is no scope for further development in the district for irrigation or industrial use. However, exploratory drilling can be taken up in unexplored area for estimation of aquifer parameters. There is need to control and regulate ground water development in all the blocks in the district. Due caution is to be exercised in further development of ground water in some blocks, where stage of ground water development has reached 98 % and the block is categorized as, Critical‟.

GROUND WATER RELATED ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

Long term water level data (pre monsoon 2002-2011) have indicated declining water level trend in major part of the district. out of 15 blocks in the district 14 blocks fall under Over exploited category in accordance with ground water survey report 2017 of the Ground Water Department of Rajasthan Government. This necessitates regulation and control of ground water withdrawals through notification of blocks and further imposing ban on construction of ground water abstraction structures except under indispensable cases.

Many block are affected by ground water quality problems like salinity , fluoride and nitrate. Salinity, fluoride and iron problems have been reported from many block.

Chapter-1

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.1 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

With expanding economic activities and consumption of consumer items , quantities Of Municipal solid waste are increasing rapidly in different ULBs of the District Jaipur. In addition the expansion and diversification of chemical using industry has further enhance and waste management problems by adding large quantities of Industrial and Hazardous major sources of Municipal Solid Waste management are refuse from household, offices, shops, hotels , schools and other Institutions . Their major components are food waste, papers, plastics, rays, metals , glass and inert, although they also contain small quantities of hazardous wastes such as , electric bulbs, batteries pesticides, automotive parts, discarded medicines , paints etc. Waste generation rates usually depend upon the level of economic development of the people. Typically value of MSW generation rates in high , middle and low income people are significantly different.

In the District Environment Plan eleven(11) thematic areas are selected and these are separately given here as

(1) Solid Waste Management Plan

(2) Plastic Waste Management Plan

(3) C&D Waste Management Plan

(4) Biomedical Waste Management Plan

(5) Hazardous Waste Management Plan

(6) E- Waste Management Plan

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.(I) SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (FOR EACH ULB)

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Units of Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
	Name of Urban Local Body (ULB)		[name of ULB]	Jaipur	Chomu	Sambhar	Kothputli	Jobner	Phulera	Viratnagar	Shahpura	Kishangarh Renwal	Chaksu	Bagru	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
	No of ULBs in the District		[Nos]												ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]	3073350	64417	22327	49202	11354	23284	20856	39442	29227	33441	31229	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW1	Report on inventory of total solid waste Generation														ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW1a		Total solid waste Generation	[in MT/Day] or [Not estimated]	1477	31.5	9.5	8.5	5.4	10.48	9	14.00 MT/Day	7	13	9.8	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW1b		Qty. of Dry Waste segregated	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	643	25.2	3.3	2.1	1.4	3.73	7.2	06.4 MT/Day	1.8	0.01	Collection Not initiated	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW1c		Qty. of Wet Waste segregated	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	834	6.3	5.2	3.9	4	5.75	1.8	7.6MT/Day	0.7	0.005	Collection Not initiated	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW1d		Qty. of C&D Waste segregated	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	300	0	0.95	Not Estimated	Not Estimated	1	0	Collection Not initiated	0	0.5	Collection Not initiated	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW1e		Qty. of Street Sweeping	[in MT/Day] or [Not estimated]	Not Estimated	0.5	Not Estimated	Not Estimated	Not Estimated	0.4	0.4	Not estimated	0.5	0.5	Not Estimated	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW1f		Qty. of Drain Silt	[in MT/Day] or [Not estimated]	Not Estimated	0.3	Not Estimated	Not Estimated	Not Estimated	0.2	0.2	Not estimated	0.3	0.5	Not Estimated	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW1g		Qty. of Domestic Hazardous Waste (DHW) collected	[in MT/Day] or [No Facility]	Not Estimated	0	0.05	Not Estimated	Not Estimated	No facility	0	No Facility	0.2	No facility	NO FACILITY	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Units of Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
SW1h		Qty. of Other Waste (Horticulture, sanitary waste, etc.)	[in MT/Day] or [Qty not estimated]	Not estimated	0	Not Estimated	Not Estimated	Not Estimated	0.1	0.1	Not estimated	0	Not Estimated	Not Estimated	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW1i		No of Old dump sites	[Nos] or [None]	2	1.5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW1j		Qty stored in dumpsites	[MT] or [Not estimated]	2030000	Not Estimated	1306	520	550	Not Estimated	Not Estimated	700 MT	Not Estimated	Not Estimated	Not Estimated	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW1k		No of Sanitary landfills	[Nos] or [None]	0	0	0	None	None	None	None	1	None	None	0	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW1l		No of wards	[nos]	91	35	20	10	15	20	20	25	25	25	25	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW2	Compliance by Bulk Waste Generators														ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW2a		No of BW Generators	[numbers] or [inventory not done]	899	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW2b		No of on-site facilities for Wet Waste	[numbers] or [No data]	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	No data	1	6	No data	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW3	Compliance in segregated waste Collection SW Collection						0		0	0		0			ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW3a		Total generation	[Automatic] from SW1a	1477	7.5	0	5.2	5.4	9.48	5	14	7	13	9.8	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW3b		Wet Waste	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	834	4.5	5.2	3	4	5.24	3	7.6 MT/Day	1.3	8	Collection Not initiated	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW3c		Dry Waste	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	643	2.5	3.3	1.5	1.4	3.44	2	6.4 MT/Day	0.5	5	Collection Not initiated	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Units of Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
SW3d		C&D Waste	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	300	0	0.95	NOT ESTIMATED	NOT ESTIMATED	0.8	0	Collection Not initiated	0	0.5	Collection Not initiated	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4	Waste Management Operations														ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4a		Door to Door Collection	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	1	100%	100%	80%	100% [partial %]	100%	1	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	1	100	0.9	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4b		Mechanical Road Sweeping	[100%] / [partial%] / [not initiated]	partial	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	Not	no	Not Initiated	no	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4c		Manual Sweeping	[100%] / [partial%]	1	100%	100%	90%	100%	100%	1	100%	1	1	1	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4d		Segregated Waste Transport	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	not initiated	100%	100%	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	partial	1	50%	1	30	Not Initiated	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4e		Digesters (Bio-methanation)	[% of WW] / [not initiated]	not initiated	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	no	no	Not Initiated	no	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4f		Composting operation	[% of WW] / [not initiated]	0.2	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	1	0	Not Initiated	0	yes	Not Initiated	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4g		MRF Operation	[MRF used] / [not installed]	under construction	Not Initiated	Work In Progress	NOT INSTALLED	NOT INSTALLED	Under prosses	wip	NOT INSTALLED	wip	yes	NOT INSTALLED	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4h		Use of Saniatry Landfill	[% of SW collected] / [no SLF]	no SLF	no SLF	NO SLF	NO SLF	NO SLF	No SLF	No SLF	NO SLF	No SLF	NO SLF	NO SLF	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4i		Reclamation of old dumpsites	[initiated] / [not initiated]	initiated (DPR Phase)	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	Yes	Yes	Not Initiated	Initiated	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Initiated	NOT INITIATED	NOT INITIATED	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4j		Linkage with Waste to Energy Boilers / Cement Plants	[initiated] / [not initiated]	not initiated	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	NOT INITIATED	NOT INITIATED	Intiated	Not Intiated	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Initiated	yes	NOT INITIATED	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Units of Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
SW4k		Linkage with Recyclers	[initiated] / [not initiated]	initiated	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	NOT INITIATED	NOT INITIATED	Not Intiated	Not Intiated	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Not Intiated	NOT INITIATED	NOT INITIATED	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4l		Authorization of waste pickers	[initiated] / [not initiated]	initiated	Initiated	Initiated	Yes	Yes	Initiated	Initiated	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Initiated	yes	NOT INITIATED	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4m		Linkage with TSDF / CBMWTF	[initiated] / [not initiated]	initiated	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	NOT INITIATED	NOT INITIATED	Not Intiated	Not Intiated	NOT INITIATED	Not Intiated	NOT INITIATED	NOT INITIATED	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4n		Involvement of NGOs	[initiated] / [not initiated]	initiated	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	NOT INITIATED	NOT INITIATED	Intiated	Not Intiated	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Initiated	NOT INITIATED	NOT INITIATED	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4o		Linkage with Producers / Brand Owners	[initiated] / [not initiated]	not initiated	Not Initiated	Not Initiated	NOT INITIATED	NOT INITIATED	Not Intiated	Not Intiated	NOT INITIATED	Not Intiated	NOT INITIATED	NOT INITIATED	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4p		Authorisation of Waste Pickers			Initiated	Initiated			Initiated	Initiated		5			ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW4q		Issuance of ID Cards	[initiated] / [not initiated]	not initiated	Not Intiated	Initiated	Yes	Yes	Intiated	Not Intiated	NOT INITIATED	Initiated	yes	NOT INITIATED	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW5	Adequacy of of Infrastructure														ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW5a		Waste Collection Trolleys	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	650/400	3	20---10	25-Nos. Required / 50-Nos. Available	30-Nos. Required / 50-Nos. Available	4	2	100-Nos. Required / 20-Nos. Available	2	30 (available)	20 (REQUIRED)	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW5b		Mini Collection Trucks	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	1000/550	22	4	4-Nos. Required / 2-Nos. Available	4-Nos. Required / 2-Nos. Available	0	5	5-Nos. Required /2-Nos. Available	4	6	2 REQUIRED	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW5c		Segregated Transport	[yes] / [no] / [% area covered]	no	Yes	yes	NO	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes/50%	Yes	Yes/30%	NO	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Units of Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
SW5d		Bulk Waste Trucks	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	150/94	not required	0	2 (REQUIRED)	1 (REQUIRED)	2 required	2 required	2-Nos. Required / 0-Nos. Available	2 required	1 (REQUIRED)	1 (REQUIRED)	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW5e		Waste Transfer points	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available] /[Not available]	16-Feb	Available on rent	0	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Not required	Not Available	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available] /[Not available]	1 available	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW5f		Bio-methanation units	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	0/0	Not Available	5/0	1 (REQUIRED)	1 (REQUIRED)	Not required	Not Available	1 (REQUIRED)	Not Available	1 (REQUIRED)	1 (REQUIRED)	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW5h		Composting units	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	1 (centralized facilty at sewapura)	1 available	1	1 (REQUIRED)	1 (REQUIRED)	not available	2Required 1 Available	01 available / 02 (REQUIRED)	1 available	1 (REQUIRED) (10tpd capicity)	1 (REQUIRED)	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW5i		Material Recovery Facilities	[used or installed] / [not available]	under process	Not Available	Work In Progress	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	used	wip	[used or installed] / [not available]	wip	Installed	NOT AVAILABLE	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW5k		Waste to Energy (if applicable)	[Required] / [Nos. Available]	1/under process	Required	0	NA	NA	Required	Required	NOT AVAILABLE	Required	NA	NA	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW5l		Waste to RDF	[Required] / [Nos. Available]	one/1	Not Available	0	REQUIRED	REQUIRED	Required	Not Available	REQUIRED	Required	REQUIRED	REQUIRED	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW5m		Sanitary Land fills	[Nos] / [Nos. Available]	2/two	Not Available	0	NA	NA	Not Available	Not Available	[Nos] / [Nos. Available]	Not Available	REQUIRED	REQUIRED	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW5n		Capacity of sanitary landfills	[MT] / / [Nos. Available]	NA	Not Available	0	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Not Available	Not Available	[MT] / / [Nos. Available]	Not Available	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW5o		Waste Deposit Centers (DHW)	[Nos] / [Nos. Available]	2	Not Available	0	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Not Available	Not Available	NOT AVAILABLE	Not Available	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Units of Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
SW5p		Other facilities	[give or select from list]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW6	Notification and Implementation of By-Laws														ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW6a		Notification of By-laws	[done] / [in progress] / [not initiated]	done	Done	Done	IN PROGRESS	IN PROGRESS	Done	Done	IN PROGRESS	Done	IN PROGRESS	IN PROGRESS	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW6b		Implementation of by-laws	[done] / [in progress] / [not initiated]	done	In Process	In Progress	IN PROGRESS	IN PROGRESS	done	In Process	IN PROGRESS	In Process	IN PROGRESS	IN PROGRESS	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW7	Adequacy of Financial Status of ULB														ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW7a		CAPEX Required	[INR] / [Not required]	450 Cr	0	30000000	115 LAC	120 LAC	0	0	100 LAC INR	0	150 LAC	20 LAC	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW7b		OPEX	[INR per Year] / [% of requirement]	10% of CAPEX	0	30%	35 LAC	40 LAC	0	0	50 INR per Year	0	50 LAC	0	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
SW7c		Adequacy of OPEX	[Yes] / [No]	No	yes	No	NO	NO	Yes	Yes	[Yes] / [No]	Yes	NO	NO	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)

Presently the data for Jaipur Municipal Corporation is available and is given in the table below :

Jaipur Nagar Nigam		
Sr. No.	**Item**	**Present Status**
1.	Total Waste generation at present	827 TPD.
2.	Waste Processed	392 TPD.
3.	Gap in waste management	435 TPD.
4.	Action Plan for Addressing the Gap With Timeline and Responsible	• Nagar Nigam Jaipur has established various centralized solid waste management processing facility. • Centralized waste processing plant has been established in Jaipur city in which waste generated from both the Nigams i.e., Nagar Nigam Greater Jaipur and Nagar Nigam Heritage Jaipur is being processed. • Nagar Nigam Jaipur has established Centralized RDF Plant at Langadiyawas for processing of Dry waste which is being operated by M/s. UltraTech. Processing capacity of Plant is 350 MT/day and RDF is being used int he cement industry as an alternative fuel. Firm has started the processing of waste in May 2007. Currently plant is in operational phase • Nagar Nigam Jaipur has established Centralized Compost Plant at Sewapura for processing of Wet waste which is being operated by M/s IL&FS Environmental infrastructure and services Ltd, New Delhi. Processing capacity of Plant is 250 MT/day Firm has started the processing of waste in October 2013. Currently plant is in operational phase. • Nagar Nigam Jaipur has done agreement for the establishment of Centralized Waste to Engergy Plant at Langadiyawas for processing of MSW waste which is being established by M/s. JITF Pvt. Ltd. Agreement for establishment of waste to energy

		processing plant has been done with the M/s JITF dated 19th April 2017. Land lease agreement and Power Purchase agreement is uder process. • Nagar Nigam Jaipur has done agreement for the establishment of Centralized C&D Waste Plant at Langadiyawas for C&D waste processing which is being established by M/s. Shivalik Silica JV. Agreement for establishment of C&D Waste Plant has been done with the M/s. Shivalik Silica JV dated 23th Sept. 2020. Land lease agreement and lease deed agreement is under process. • Nagar Nigam Greater Jaipur had floated tender for establishment of Automated MRF Plant having capacity of 300 TPD for recycling of dry waste, bid has been opened on 08/03/2021, in which no bidder participated. Revised tendering is under process.
5.	Public Awarness IEC Activity	
6.	Budget requirement	Rs. 258.42 Crore

There is a Gap of Approx. 435 TPD in waste management in Jaipur Municipal Corporation and total managemeny of solid waste requires about Rs. 258.42 crore budgetry allocation.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Gramin) was launched in October 2014 with an objective to bring about improvement in the cleanliness, hygiene and the general quality of life in rural areas. Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the key components of the programme. The project has been renamed as Solid Liquid Resource Management considering the waste, a resource.Solid and Liquid Resource Management (SLRM)/ Plastic Waste Management is instrumental for building a rural SLRM implementation framework for Plastic Waste Management to various stakeholders from districts and states across India. Each technological theme (plastics, menstrual health, biodegradable waste, animal waste, grey water and faecal sludge) explored here addresses a particular type of waste, the challenges present and

recommends solutions for sustainable value generation. Jaipur district administration is continuously making efforts to implement solid and liquid resource management in rural areas.

Solid Waste Management 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,

Sl No	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1.	Collection, Segregation & Treatment of solid waste	Solid waste to be managed in accordance with the swm Rules, 2016	ULBs
2.	Strengthening the capacities of the ULBs	All ULB staff to be trained to impart adequate knowledge for proper implementation of sustainable SWM. Logistic infrastructure to be make available from the Financial allocation made by the Govt in this regard.	ULBs
3.	Notification and Implementation of By- Laws	ULBs will frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of SWM Rules,2016 and notify accordingly.	ULBs DIPR O
4.	Awareness	Public awareness to be created through IEC campaign with participation of SHGs, NGOs, students. Leaflets explaining waste segregation practice to be distributed in all the household.	ULB NGOs SHGs Insp. of Schools DIPRO
5.	Monitoring and Review	EO of ULBs will time to time monitor/review the performance of their respective ULB on waste segregation, processing, treatment and disposal and take corrective measures. Dist. Level Committee will also sit bi-monthly to review the status of execution of SWM.	EO of ULBs Dist. Level Committee

1.1 **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:

1. (II) PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT (FOR EACH ULB)

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Add new column for each ULB
	Name of ULB		[name of ULB]	**Jaipur**	**Chomu**	**Sambhar**	**Kothputli**	**Jobner**	**Phulera**	**Viratnagar**	**Shahpura**	**Kishangarh Renwal**	**Chaksu**	**Bagru**	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]	3073350	64417	22327	49202	11354	23284	20856	39442	29227	33441	31229	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW1	Inventory of plastic waste generation														**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW1a		Estimated Quantity of plastic waste generated in District	[MT/day] / [Not Estimated]	not estimated	Not Estimated	0.05 MT	NOT ESTIMATED	NOT ESTIMATED	1	Not Estimated	NOT ESTIMATED	Not Estimated	NOT ESTIMATED	NOT ESTIMATED	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW2	Implementation of Collection														**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW2a		Door to Door collection	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	partial	1	NOT INITIATED	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW2b		Segregated Waste collection	[100%] / [partial %]	not initated		100%	0% / [partial %]	0% / [partial %]	pratial %	0%	[100%] / [partial %]	35%	0	0%	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW2c		Plastic waste collection at Material Recovery Facility	[MRF used] / [not installed]	Setting of MRF under construction phase	not Installed	MRF USED	NOT INSTALLED	NOT INSTALLED	Under prosses	not Installed	[MRF used] / [not installed]	not Installed	MRF USED	NOT INSTALLED	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW2d		Authorization of PW pickers	[Nos] / [not initiated]	not initated	not initiated	NOT INITIATED	6	6	5	Not initiated	[Nos] / [not initiated]	5	10	NOT INITIATED	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW2e		PW collection Centers	[Nos] / [not established]	MRF under construction	not initiated	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	1	Not initiated	NOT ESTABLISHED	1	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Add new column for each ULB
PW3	Establishment of linkage with Stakeholders														**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW3a		Established linkage with PROs of Producers	[Nos] / [not established]	not established	not Established	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	not Established	not Established	NOT ESTABLISHED	not Established	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW3b		Established linkage with NGOs	[Nos] / [not established]	1	not Established	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	0	not Established	NOT ESTABLISHED	1	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW4	Availability of facilities for Recycling or utilization of PW														**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW4a		No. of PW recyclers	[Nos]	not estimated	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW4b		No Manufacturers	[Nos]	not estimated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW4c		No of pyrolysis oil plants	[Nos]	not established	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW4d		Plastic pyrolysis	[Quantity in MT sent per Month]	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW4e		Use in road making	[Quantity MT used per Month]	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW4f		Co-processing in Cement Kiln	[Quantity in MT sent per Month]	300	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	55.00 k.g SENT IN OCTOBER-2019	0.18	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW5	Implementation of PW Management Rules, 2016														
PW5a		Sealing of units producing < 50-micron plastic	[All sealed] / [Partial] / [no action]	Partial	Patrial	ALL SEALED	PARTIAL	PARTIAL	Patrial	Patrial	PARTIAL	no action	PARTIAL	PARTIAL	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Add new column for each ULB
PW5b		Prohibiting sale of carry bags < 50 micron	[Prohibited] / [Partial] / [no action]	Prohibited	Patrial	PROHIBITED	PARTIAL	PARTIAL	Patrial	Patrial	PARTIAL	prohibited	PARTIAL	PARTIAL	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW5c		Ban on Carry bags and other single use plastics as notified by State Government	[Implemented] / [Partial] / [no action] / [No Ban]	Partial	Partial	IMPLEMENTED	IMPLEMENTED	IMPLEMENTED	Partial	Partial	IMPLEMENTED	implemented	IMPLEMENTED	IMPLEMENTED	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW6	Implementation of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) through Producers/Brand-owners														
PW6a		No of Producers associated with ULBs	[Nos] / [None]	None	None	0	NONE	NONE	None	None	NONE	None	NONE	NONE	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW6b		Financial support by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	[Nos] / [None]	None	None	0	NONE	NONE	None	None	NONE	None	NONE	NONE	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW6c		Amount of PRO Support	[Rs…]	-	0	0	NONE	NONE	0	0	NONE	0	NONE	NONE	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW6d		Infrastructure support by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	[Nos of Producers] / [None]	-	None	0	NONE	NONE	None	None	NONE	None	NONE	NONE	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
PW6e		No of collection centers established by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	[Nos] / [None]	None	None	0	NONE	NONE	None	None	NONE	None	NONE	NONE	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**

The ULBs on an average generates about 0.36 Metric Tons of Plastic Waste (PW) per day. The door to door collection of plastic waste is 100 per cent in the district while average segregated waste collection is 53.5 per cent. A total of 117 PW pickers are working in the district. Rural areas of the district also produce Plastic Waste. 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.

Present Scenario in the district:

Plastic Waste Management plan for the district is as follows :

Plastic waste to be managed in accordance with the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018 with an emphasis on the 3R principles of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle;. ULBs will manage the Plastic Waste generated under their respective jurisdiction while PHE will manage plastic waste in respect of rural areas as per proposal being prepared for engagement of GP wise vendor for Plastic Waste collection

Sl No	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Implementation of Collection	Door to Door collection, Segregated Waste collection, Plastic waste collection at MRF, Authorization of PW pickers, PW collection Centers to be ensured	ULBs
2	Establishment of linkage with Stakeholders	List of PROs of producers/NGO to be collected and steps to be taken for initiating linkage as per SWMR-2016 and PWMR-2018	ULBs
3	Availability of facilities for Recycling or utilization of PW	Each ULBs in consultation with DI&CC will prepare plan for setting up facilities for Recycling or utilization of PW. Plan to be submitted in next Dist Committee meeting.	ULBs GM DI&CC

4	Implementation of PW Management Rules, 2016	To Ensure Implementation of PW Management Rules, 2016, and 2018 ULBs in association with Dist administration will conduct Surprise inspection on the commercial establishments for the eradication of banned plastic and imposes fine for those who store, sell and use the same. Public Awareness and participation also to be created in this regard	ULBs
5	Implementation of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) through Producers/ Brand-owners	ULBs will identify Producers/Brand-owners and will act in accordance with Govt policies/notifications in this regard	ULBs

1.3- CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION-(C & D)Waste Management:

It is very common to see huge piles of (C&D) waste, stacked alongside of major roads resulting in traffic jams, congestion and disruption & chocking of drains. 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 not estimated in Jaipur and ----kg /Day reported by -----.

Municipalities and Gaon Panchayats have been asked to ensure that the wastes are disposed without affecting the nearby Environment.

Present scenario and subsequent planning for Plastic Waste Management (for each ULB) is as follows:

1.(III) C&D WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Add new column for each ULB
	Name of ULB		[name of ULB]	**Jaipur**	**Chomu**	**Sambhar**	**Kothputli**	**Jobner**	**Phulera**	**Viratnagar**	**Shahpura**	**Kishangarh Renwal**	**Chaksu**	**Bagru**	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]	3073350	64417	22327	49202	11354	23284	20856	39442	29227	33441	31229	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
CD1	Inventory of C&D waste generation														
CD1a		Estimated Quantity	[Kg/Day] / [Not estimated]	300000	not estimated	0.95 MT	NOT ESTIMATED	NOT ESTIMATED	1000	Not estimated	NOT ESTIMATED	100	NOT ESTIMATED	NOT ESTIMATED	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
CD2	Implement scheme for permitting bulk waste generators														
CD2a		Issuance of Permissions by ULBs	[Initiated] / [Not initiated]	not initiated	not initiated	Not initiated	INITIATED	INITIATED	Not Initriated	Not Initriated	INITIATED	Not Initriated	INITIATED	INITIATED	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
CD3	Establishment of C&D Waste Deposition centers														
CD3a		Establishment of Deposition Points	[Yes] / [No]	Yes	yes	Yes	NO	NO	Yes	Yes	NO	Yes	NO	NO	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
CD3b		C&D Deposition point identified	[Yes] / [No]	Yes	no	Yes	NO	NO	yes	No	NO	yes	NO	NO	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
CD4	Implementation of By-Laws for CD Waste Management														
CD4a		Implementation of By-laws	[notified] / [not notified]	notified	Notified	Notified	NOTIFIED	NOTIFIED	Notified	Notified	NOTIFIED	Notified	NOTIFIED	NOTIFIED	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
CD4b		Collection of Deposition / disposal Charges	[Initiated] / [Not initiated]	Initiated	Not Initriated	Initiated	NOT INITIATED	NOT INITIATED	Initriated	Not Initriated	NOT INITIATED	Initiated	NOT INITIATED	NOT INITIATED	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Add new column for each ULB
CD5	Establishment of C&D Waste recycling plant or linkage with such facility														
CD5a		Establishment CD Waste Recycling Plant	[Established] / [Sent to shared Facility] / [No facility exists]	under process	No Facility exists	No	NO FACILITY EXISTS	NO FACILITY EXISTS	No Facility exists	No Facility exists	NO FACILITY EXISTS	No Facility exists	NO FACILITY EXISTS	NO FACILITY EXISTS	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
CD5b		Capacity of CD Waste Recycling Plant	[MT/Day] / [Not available]	300	Not available	0	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Not available	Not available	NOT AVAILABLE	Not available	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**

C & D WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE DISTRICT IS AS FOLLOWS

Sl No	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Inventory of C&D waste generation	1. Survey and Investigate the C & D generators under the jurisdiction of ULB. 2. Identify regular bulk waste generators(Contractors or Builders) 3. Distribution of Staffs in Collecting , Transporting and Processing of C & D 4. Treatment of C & D Wastes or Transformation	ULB Staffs
2	Implement scheme for permitting bulk waste generators	1. Contractors/Builders should have registration id in the ULBs to collect & transfer the C & D Wastes to the C & D Deposition Center for treatment. 2. The Generators should contact the ULB staffs or Constructors/Builders 3.The generators should be charged as per by law.	1. C & D Wastes generators 2. Contractors/ Builders 3. ULB Staffs 4. C & D Deposition Center staffs
3	Establishment of C&D Waste Deposition centers	1. Identify and allocation of land for deposition center 2. Construction and fencing of deposition center. 3. Identify the transportation point.	1. ULB 2. NGOs
4	Implementation of By- Laws for C & D Waste Management	1. Publish notification for registration of C & D Waste generators, generator charge, transportation cost, selling price, etc. By-Laws.	1. ULB staffs 2. C & D Deposition center staffs
5	Establishment of C&D Waste recycling plant or linkage with such facility	1. Involve NGOs or to startups to establish a C&D Waste recycling plant, 2. 2. Any ULB initiative (if possible)	NGOs

1.4- BIO-MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT:

Biomedical wastes are defined as wastes which consists of human or animal tissues, blood or other body fluids excretions, drugs or other pharmaceutical

products. Typical sources of Biomedical waste include medical, nursing , dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or similar establishments.

Present Scenario in the district:

Present status of Bio-Medical Waste Management		
S.No.	**Point**	**Present Status**
1	Total Waste generation at present	4994.75 Kg per Day
2	Waste Processed	4994.75 Kg per Day
3	Gap in waste management	NIL
4	Action Plan for Addressing the Gap With Timeline and Responsible	Not required
5	Public Awareness IEC Activity	Done by respective ULB, Medical Department.
6	Training for Waste Management	

A total of 4994.75 Kg per Day Bio Medical Waste is generated in the Jaipur District and at present all the Bio Medical Waste is being processed.

There are 504 bedded hospitals and 254 non bedded health care facilities in the district along with 190 path labs and no dental clinics which produces significant amount of Bio Medical Waste.

1. (IV) BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT (FOR EACH ULB)

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Add new column for each ULB
	Name of ULB		[name of ULB]	**Jaipur**	**Chomu**	**Sambhar**	**Kothputli**	**Jobner**	**Phulera**	**Viratnagar**	**Shahpura**	**Kishangarh Renwal**	**Chaksu**	**Bagru**	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]	3073350	64417	22327	49202	11354	23284	20856	39442	29227	33441	31229	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
BMW1	Inventory of Biomedical Waste Generation														
BMW1a		Total no. of Bedded Hospitals	[Nos] / [No inventory]	427	No inventory	1	2	3	3	2	10	4	4	6	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)/CMHO**
BMW1b		Total no. of non-bedded HCF	[Nos] / [No inventory]	112	No inventory	12	0	0	0		3	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)/CMHO**
BMW1c		Total no. Clinics	[Nos] / [No inventory]	132	No inventory	0	5	6	2	5	10	5	5	10	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)/CMHO**
BMW1d		No of Veterinary Hospitals	[Nos] / [No inventory]	0	No inventory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)/CMHO**
BMW1e		Pathlabs	[Nos] / [No inventory]	260	No inventory	1	1	2	0	0	5	0	5	2	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)/CMHO**
BMW1f		Dental Clinics	[Nos] / [No inventory]	5	No inventory	0	1	2	1	1	3	1	4	5	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)/CMHO**
BMW1g		Blood Banks	[Nos] / [No inventory]	25	No inventory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)/CMHO**
BMW1h		Animal Houses	[Nos] / [No inventory]	1	No inventory	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
BMW1i		Bio-research Labs	[Nos] / [No inventory]	0	No inventory	0	No inventory	No inventory	0	0	No inventory	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)/CMHO**
BMW1j		Others	[Nos] / [No inventory]	0	No inventory	0	No inventory	No inventory	0	0	No inventory	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)/CMHO**

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Add new column for each ULB
BMW2	Authorization of HCFs by SPCBs / PCCs														
BMW2a		Bedded HCFs	[Nos Authorized]	835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		**RPCB**
BMW2b		Non-bedded HCFs	[Nos Authorized]	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		**RPCB**
BMW3	Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBMWTFs)														
BMW3a		No of CBMWTFs	[Nos] / None	1											**RPCB**
BMW3b		Linkage with CBMWTFs	[Yes] / [no linkage]	Yes											**RPCB**
BMW3c		Capacity of CBMWTFs	[Adequate] / [Not adequate]	Not adequate											**RPCB**
BMW3d		Requirements of CBMWTFs	[Nos. Required] / [not required]	2											**RPCB**
BMW3e		Captive Disposal Facilities of HCFs	[Nos] / [None]	None											**RPCB**
BMW4	Compliance by CBMWTFs														
BMW4a		Compliance to standards	[Meeting] / [Not meeting] / [NA]	Not meeting											**RPCB**
BMW4b		Barcode tracking by HCFs / CBMWTFs	[100%] / [Partly %] / [None]	None											**RPCB**
BMW4c		Daily BMW lifting by CBMWTFs	[Kg / day]	4585.791											**RPCB**
BMW5	Status of Compliance by Healthcare Facilities														
BMW5a		Pre-segregation	[100%] / [partly %] / [None]	100%											**RPCB**
BMW5b		Linkage with CBMWTFs	[100%] / [partly %] / [None]	100%											**RPCB**

Bio Medical Waste Collection Report From 01 January 2020 to 30 November 2020 Government General Hospital, Jaipur

S.No.	Month	Yellow Bags	Red bags	White Box	Blue Box	Weight
1	January	158	116	97		867
2	February	136	108	78		749
3	March	97	69	46		536
4	April	76	85	71		688
5	May	168	156	111		875
6	June	172	147	99		920
7	July	185	152	109		889
8	August	163	149	103		858
9	September	174	139	113		902
10	October	179	152	98		911
11	November	160	137	101		894
12	December	173	146	105		1005
	Total					

District Hospital Jaipur is the prime health care institution of the district. The detail of BMW management in this institution is given below. It is evident that there is no gap in waste management and total management of BMW requires Rs 152 lakhs as budgetary allocation.

Sr. No.	Item	Present Status
1.	Total Waste generation at present	1577.45 Kg
2.	Waste Processed	1577.45 Kg
3.	Gap in waste management	NIL
4.	Action Plan for Addressing the Gap With Timeline and Responsible	Renewal procedure is in Process
5.	Public Awareness IEC Activity	All related IEC Displayed at every point of waste Generation

6.	Training for Waste Management	90% of the medical staff
7.	Budget requirement	Rs. 152 lakhs

It is worthy to mention here that more than 90 per cent of total medical and para-medical staff is well trained for disposal of bio-medical waste.

The details of bio medical waste disposal process, disposal centres and taring of staff is presented in Annexure -1.

Biomedical waste Management plan for the district is as follows:

Sl.No	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1.	Collection, Segregation & Treatment of solid waste	Biomedical Waste to be managed in accordance with the Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.	All HCF concerned
2.	Preparation of „Inventory of Biomedical Waste Generation"	Inventorisation of Occupiers and data on bio- medical waste generation, treatment & disposal which are to be updated at least two times each year	Jt. DHS,Jaipur 1. Dist. Vet. Officer 2. All BDOs
3.	Capacity building/training of HCFs	HCF should be made aware of their roles and responsibilities under the Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 For proper management of the waste in the healthcare facilities the technical requirements of waste handling are needed to be understood and practiced by each category of the staff in accordance with the BMWM Rules, 2016.	Jt. Director Of Health Services, Jaipur
4.	Authorization of HCFs	Every HCFs and Clinical Establishment will be asked to get authorization from PCB Raj As per the Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016	PCB Raj Jt. DHS, Jaipur EO of All MBs

5.	Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBMWTFs)	Matter relating to setting up a Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBMWTFs) in the district will be taken up with Health Deptt/PCB	Dist Admin. PCB Raj Jt. DHS, Jaipur
6.	Monitoring and Review	District Level Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of district Collector, Jaipur to monitor the compliance of the provisions of these rules by the HCFs The District Level Monitoring Committee will comprise of ADC (Health), Jt.DHS, Jaipur , representatives from PCB Raj, Public Health Engineering Department, ULBs, Indian Medical Association among others Jt.DHS, Jaipur will be the Member Secretary of this Committee.	District Level Monitoring Committee

1.5 - HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT:

Hazardous waste poses considerable potential risk to human health and the Environment . A more specific definition of hazardous waste is given by Basel Convention on the control of Trans boundary movement , of the Hazardous waste and their disposal, where 45 categories of non- radioactive wastes which have designated hazardous characteristics such as explosive, flammable, poisonous, infectious , toxic etc. are identified as hazardous waste. Most hazardous wastes are by- products of a broad spectrum of industrial agricultural and manufacturing process, but can also be generated from , primary high volume the chemical, petroleum , metal, wood treatment. Paper , leather , textiles and energy production plants. Small or more widely dispersed hazardous waste generation include auto and equipment repair shops, electroplaters hospital and healthcare facilities, dry cleaners and pesticide applicators.

1. (V) HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Add new column for each ULB
				Jaipur	Chomu	Sambhar	Kothputli	Jobner	Phulera	Viratnagar	Shahpura	Kishangarh Renwal	Chaksu	Bagru	
HW1	Inventory of Hazardous Waste														
HW1a		No of HW Generating Industry	[Nos.]	253											**RPCB**
HW1b		Quantity of HW	[MT/Annum]	13763.068											**RPCB**
HW1c		Quantity of Incinierable HW	[MT/Annum]	58.788											**RPCB**
HW1d		Quantity of land-fillable HW	[MT/Annum]	1389.324											**RPCB**
HW1e		Quantity of Recyclable / utilizable HW	[MT/Annum]	12315.156											**RPCB**
HW2	Contaminated Sites and illegal industrial hazardous waste dumpsites														
HW2a		No of HW dumpsites	[Nos] / [None]	None											**RPCB**
HW2c		Probable Contaminated Sites	[Nos] (provide list)	2 (Sanganer and Malviya Nagar Industrial Area)											**RPCB**
HW3	Authorization by SPCBs/PCCs														
HW3a		No of industries authorized	[Nos]	251											**RPCB**
HW3b		Display Board of HW Generation in front of Gate	[Nos]	253											**RPCB**
HW3	Availability of Common Hazardous Waste TSDF														

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Add new column for each ULB
HW3a		Common TSDF	[Exists] / [No] / [Sent to Other District within State]	Sent to Other District within State											**RPCB**
HW3b		Industries linkage with TSDF	[Nos.]	253											**RPCB**
HW4	Linkage of ULBs in District with Common TSDF														
HW4a		ULBs linked to Common TSDFs for Domestic Hazardous Waste	[Yes] / [No]	Yes	no	No	No	No	no	No	None	No	No	No	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**

Hazardous Waste Management 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/ refurbished /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 (**DICC**) GM, DI&CC, Jaipur. 2. EO of ULBs 3. PCB, Raj 4. All BDOs
2.	Awareness/training of Waste Generators	ULBs take necessary steps for public awareness and importance of segregation of potentially hazardous domestic waste. Training on Handling/disposal will be provided to informal sector persons who are engaged in trading, dismantling, and recycling of e-waste/batteries.	1. GM, DI&CC, Jaipur 2. Representative from PCB Raj
3.	Authorization of Industries	PCB Raj	
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, Jaipur to monitor the compliance of the provisions of Hazardous waste Management Rules The District Level Monitoring Committee will comprise of ADC GM, DI&CC Jaipur, representatives from PCB Raj, Public Health Engineering Department, ULBs as members	District Level Monitoring Committee

		among others. GM, DI&CC Jaipur shall be the Member Secretary of this Committee.	

1.5 E- WASTE MANAGEMENT:

In the last 2 decades E-waste has become a newer type of waste. Its quantum and disposal challenges have tremendously increased. Electronic waste or e-waste describes rejected 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 primitive stage in the district and only informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of e-waste exists in the District.

1. (VI) E-WASTE WASTE MANAGEMENT

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
				Jaipur	**Chomu**	**Sambhar**	**Kothputli**	**Jobner**	**Phulera**	**Viratnagar**	**Shahpura**	**Kishangarh Renwal**	**Chaksu**	**Bagru**	
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]	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
EW1c		Collection centers established by ULB in District	[Nos] / [None]	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
EW1d		Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs in the District	[Nos] / [None]	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
EW1e		Does the district has linkage with authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	[Yes] / [No]	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
EW1f		No authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	[Nos] / [None]	7											**RPCB**
EW2	Status of Collection of E-Waste														
EW2a		Authorizing E-Waste collectors	[Authorized] / [None]	Authorized											**RPCB**
EW2b		Involvement of NGOs	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]	No											**RPCB**
EW2c		Does Producers have approached NGOs/ Informal Sector for setting up Collection Centers.	[Yes] / [No] /[Nos]	No											**RPCB**
EW2d		Does ULBs have linkage with authorized Recyclers / Dismantlers	[Yes] / [No]	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
EW4	Control E-Waste related pollution														

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
EW4a		Does informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of e-waste exists in District	[Yes] / [No]	No											**RPCB**
EW4b		Does the administration closed illegal E-Waste recycling in the District	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
EW4c		No of actions taken to close illegal trading or processing of E-Waste	[Nos]	0											**RPCB**
EW5	Creation of Awareness on E-Waste handling and disposal														
EW5a		Does PROs / Producers conducted any District level Awareness Campaigns	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
EW5c		Does District Administration conducted any District level Awareness Campaigns	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**

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E- Waste Management plan for the district is as follows:

Sl No	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1.	Collection of E-Waste	• Collection Centers to be established by ULBs in District • Door to door collection • Authorizing E-Waste collectors	EO of ULBs
2.	Control E-Waste related pollution and Awareness	• Creation of Awareness on E-Waste handling and disposal	Dist Administration, GM DI&CC, ULBs NGOs

Chapter-2

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Water Quality Management Plan is given below.

In the Jaipur District , the problematic aspect of Industrial Water Pollution is the Toxic content of the waste Water primarily produced by textile, tie and Dye, chemical and metal based industries. On the other hand increasing organic load produced by food processing and untreated sewage. The table on the following page gives an idea of the quality of water in the Jaipur District

2.0 WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
				Jaipur	**Chomu**	**Sambhar**	**Kothputli**	**Jobner**	**Phulera**	**Viratnagar**	**Shahpura**	**Kishangarh Renwal**	**Chaksu**	**Bagru**	
WQ1	Inventory of water resources in District														
WQ1a		Rivers	[Nos] and [Length in Km]	06 Nos - 544 Km											**Water Resources Department**
WQ1b		Length of Coastline	[in Km]	0											**Water Resources Department**
WQ1c		Nalas/Drains meeting Rivers	[Nos]	33											**Water Resources Department**
WQ1d		Lakes / Ponds	[Nos] and [Area in Hectares]	WRD - 31 Nos 257.64 Mcum PRI - 88 Nos 52.25 Mcum											**Water Resources Department**
WQ1e		Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge in District	[Automatic] (SW1a+IW 1b)	260.428											**Water Resources Department**

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
	Control of Groundwater Water Quality														
WQ2a		Estimated number of bore-wells	[Nos]	4698											**Ground water department**
WQ2b		No of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	[Nos]	3134											**Ground water department**
WQ2c		Number of groundwater polluted areas	[Nos]	9											**Ground water department**
WQ2d		Groundwater Availability	[adequate] / [not adequate]	Not adequate											**Ground water department**
WQ3	Availability of Water Quality Data														
WQ3a		Creation of monitoring cell	[Yes] / [No]	Yes											**Ground water department**
WQ3b		Access to Surface water and groundwater quality data at DM office	[Available] or [Not available]	Available											**Ground water department**
WQ4	Control of River side Activities														

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
WQ4a	Control of River side Activities	River Side open defecation	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] /[no Measures taken]	Fully Controlled	No measures taken	No Measures	No measures taken	No measures taken	no measures	no measures	0	no measures	no measures	No	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad / Nagar Palika)**
WQ4b		Dumping of SW on river banks	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] /[no Measures taken]	Fully Controlled	No measures taken	No Measures	No measures taken	No measures taken	no measures	no measures	0	no measures	no measures	No	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad / Nagar Palika)**
WQ4c		Control measures for idol immersion	[Measures taken] / [Measures taken post immersion] / [No Measures taken]	No Measures taken	No measures taken	No Measures	No measures taken	No measures taken	no measures	no measures	0	no measures	no measures	No	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad / Nagar Palika)**
WQ5	Control of Water Pollution in Rivers						0								
WQ5a		Percentage of untreated sewage	[%] (automatic SM1g/SM1a)	0.3625	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad / Nagar Palika)**
WQ5b		Monitoring of Action Plans for Rejuvenation of Rivers	[Monitored] / [Not monitored] [not applicable]	Monitored	not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	0	not applicable	not applicable	Not Notapplicable	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad / Nagar Palika)**

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
WQ5c		No of directions given to industries for Discharge of Untreated industrial wastewater in last 12 months	[Nos]	57											**RPCB**
WQ6	Awareness Activities														
WQ6a		District level campaigns on protection of water quality	[Nos in previous year]	0	0	Nos in previous Year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad / Nagar Palika)**
WQ6b	Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan														
WQ6a		Creation of District Oil Spill Crisis Management Group	[Created] / [Not Created]	Not created	not created	Not created	Not created	Not created	not created	not created	0	not created	not created	Not created	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad / Nagar Palika)**
WQ6b		Preparation District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan	[Prepared] / [Not Prepared]	Not prepared	not prepared	Not prepared	Not prepared	Not prepared	not prepared	not prepared	0	not prepared	not prepared	Not preaped	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad / Nagar Palika)**
WQ7	Protection of Flood plains														

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
WQ7a		Encroachment of flood plains is regulated.	[Yes] / [No]	Yes	no	Yes	No	No	no	no	No	no	no	Yes	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad / Nagar Palika)**
	Rainwater Harvesting														
WQ8a		Action plan for Rain water harvesting	[Implemented] / [Not implemented]	Implemented	implemented	Implemented	Not implemented	Not implemented	not implemented	not implemented	0	not implemented	not implemented	inplemented	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad / Nagar Palika)**

Present Scenario in the district:

Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge in District is 60MT/Day. At the same time ground water availability is not adequate in the district as per current measurement and estimation.

Water Quality Management Plan for the district is as follows:

No.	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
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. Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge are also to be assessed	CEO Zilla Parishad DFO ULBs
2	Collection of Water Quality Data	A monitoring cell with representatives from PHE, WR,UWS etc will be constituted. The cell will updated action will be taken accordingly.	EE PHE,
3	Control of Groundwater Water Quality	EE PHE, ULBs	
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 EE PHE, BDOs EO of ULBs
5	Awareness Activities	District level campaigns on protection of water quality and Control of Water Pollution in Rivers	EE PHE BDOs
6	Protection of Flood plains	Encroachment of flood plains to be regulated.	Dist. Admin Circle Officers,
7	Rainwater Harvesting	A separate Action plan for Rain water harvesting in line with Govt policy would be prepared.	
8	Repair and treatment of water bodies/Talav	214 water bodies have been identified so far for restoration/ repair/and treatment work	Dist. Admin BDOs Forest Deptt ULB officials CEO zila Parishad Land and water resource deptt

Efforts for polluted river stretches and damage to adjoining agriculture field and human population

Similarly, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur also investigated the level of pollution in the past, according to their report no pollution has been found simultaneously no damage to agricultural land and human population has been found.

DOMESTIC SEWAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN:

Table -3

PRESENT SCENARIO IN THE DISTRICT:

3.0 DOMESTIC SEWAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
				Jaipur	Chomu	Sambhar	Kothputli	Jobner	Phulera	Viratnagar	Shahpura	Kishangarh Renwal	Chaksu	Bagru	
SM1	Inventory of Sewage Management														
SM1a		Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above	[MLD]	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
SM1b		No of Class-II towns and above	[Nos]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
SM1c		No of Class-I towns and above	[Nos]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
SM1d		No of Towns needing STPs	[Nos]	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
SM1e		No of Towns STPs installed	[Nos]	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
SM1f		Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly)	[MLD]	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
SM1g		Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	[Automatic]	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
SM1h		Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	[MLD]	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
SM1i		No of industrial townships	[Nos]	20											**RPCB**
SW2	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment														
SM2a		% sewage treated in STPs	[Automatic]	63.75%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
SM2b		Total available Treatment Capacity	[MLD]	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
SM2c		Additional treatment capacity required	[MLD]	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
SM3	Adequacy of Sewerage Network														
SM3a		No of ULBs having partial underground sewerage network	[Nos]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
SM3b		No of towns not having sewerage network	[Nos]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
SM3c		% population covered under sewerage network	[Automatic]	88%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**

Domestic Sewage Management Plan for the district is as follows:

Sl 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. 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. 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-4

INDUSTRIAL WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

PRESENT SCENARIO IN THE DISTRICT

4.0 INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
				Jaipur	**Chomu**	**Sambhar**	**Kothputli**	**Jobner**	**Phulera**	**Viratnagar**	**Shahpura**	**Kishangarh Renwal**	**Chaksu**	**Bagru**	**Action to be taken by**
IWW1	Inventory of industrial wastewater Generation in District														
IWW1a		No of Industries discharging wastewater	[Nos]	2052											**RPCB**
IWW1b		Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	[MLD]	20.428											**RPCB**
IWW1c		Quantity of treated IWW discharged into Nalas / Rivers	[MLD]	0											**RPCB**

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
IWW1d		Quantity of un-treated or partially treated IWW discharged into lakes	[MLD]	0											**RPCB**
IWW1e		Prominent Type of Industries	[Agro based] / [Chemical – Dye etc.] / [Metallurgical] / [Pharma] / [Pesticide] / [Power Plants] / [Mining] / [Automobile] : Multiple selection based on size of operation and number	Agro based, Metallurgical, Pharma, Pesticide, Mining, Automobile, Textile processing											**RPCB**
IWW1f		Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	[Nos] / [No CETPs]	3											**RPCB**
IWW2	Status of compliance by Industries in treating wastewater														
IWW2a		No of Industries meeting Standards	[Nos]	1134											**RPCB**
IWW2b		No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	[Automatic]	918											**RPCB**

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
IWW2c		No of complaints received or number of recurring complaints against industrial pollution in last 3 months	[Nos]	52											**RPCB**
IWW4	Status of Action taken for not meeting discharge standards														
IWW4a		No industries closed for exceeding standards in last 3 months	[Nos]	44											**RPCB**
IWW4b		No of industries where Environmental Compensation was imposed By SPCBs	[Nos]	0											**RPCB**

Details of Industries falling in Different Categories

No of registered industrial units in the district	Unit of red category industries	Unit of Orange category industries	Unit of Green category industries
2668	1153	733	782

Industrial Wastewater Management Plan for the district is as follows:

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

Chapter-5

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN PRESENT STATUS OF THE DISTRICT

The repaid growth of Jaipur District has together with associated industry and transport system resulted in an equally rapid increase in Urban Air Pollution. Air pollution is principally generated by fossil fuel combustion in the energy, industrial and Transport sectors . Use of poor quality fuel(e.g. coal with high Sulphur content and leaded gasoline), inefficient methods in energy production and use , poor condition of automobiles and roads, traffic congestion and inappropriate mining methods in the District Jaipur are the major causes of increasing airborne emissions of Sulphur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen suspended particular matter (SPM), Lead, Carbon monoxide(CO) and Ozone.

5.0 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
				Jaipour	**Chomu**	**Sambhar**	**Kothputli**	**Jobner**	**Phulera**	**Viratnagar**	**Shahpura**	**Kishangarh Renwal**	**Chaksu**	**Bagru**	
AQ1	Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Network in District														
AQ1a		Manual Air Quality monitoring stations of SPCBs /CPCB	[Nos] / [None]	9											**RPCB**
AQ1c		Automatic monitoring stations Operated by SPCBs / CPCB	[Nos] / [None]	3											**RPCB**
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)	Large Industry, Small Industry, Unpaved Roads, Brick Kiln, Industrial Estate, Others											**[Large Industry] / [Small Industry]- RPCB/ [Unpaved Roads] -PWD / [Burning of Waste Stubble] - Agriculture Dept/ [Brick Kiln]-RPCB & Tehsildaar/ [Industrial Estate]- RPCB/ Other- Vehicular Pollution- Transport Department, Burning of Solid waste- Nagar parisad/ Nagar palika**

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
AQ2b		No of Non-Attainment Cities	[Nos / [None]	1											**RPCB**
AQ2c		Action Plans for non-attainment cities	[Prepared] / [Not yet prepared]	Prepared											**RPCB**
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]	Available											**RPCB**
AQ4	Control of Industrial Air Pollution														
AQ4a		No of Industries meeting Standards	[Nos]	912											**RPCB**
AQ4b		No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	[Nos]	169											**RPCB**
AQ5	Control of Non-industrial Air Pollution sources														
AQ5a		Control open burning of Stubble –during winter	[Nos of fire incidents]	0											**Agriculture Department**
AQ5b		Control Open burning of Waste – Nos of actions Taken	[Nos]	0											**Agriculture Department**
AQ5c		Control of forest fires	[SOP available] / [No SoP]	SOP Available											**Forest Department**

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
AQ5d		Vehicle pollution check centers	[% ULBs covered]	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
AQ5e		Dust Suppression Vehicles	[% ULBs covered]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**
AQ6	Development of Air Pollution complaint redressal system														
AQ6a		Mobile App / Online based air pollution complaint redressing system of SPCBs.	[Available] / [Not available]	Available											**RPCB**

Air Quality Management Plan for the district is as follows:

Main Sources of Air pollution in the district are Industrial Vehicular traffic, and Domestic cooking (Rural areas) . This plan aims to reduce the sources and amount of pollutants responsible for reducing the ambient air quality.

Sl No	Point of Action	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Air Quality Monitoring and Collection off data	• To be monitored in association with PCB. • PCB will be requested to set up facility in Jaipur district to monitor Air Quality	PCB
2	Inventory of Air Pollution Sources	Inventory of potential Air Polluting Sources will be made for better monitoring.	GM, DI&CC, Jaipur PCB
3	Monitoring of polluting vehicle	• Stress will be given for setting up more Auto Emission Testing Centres in the district in addition to the existing centres.. • DTO will ensure that all Auto Emiission Testing Centres functions as per Govt norms.	DTO GM DI&CC
4	Monitoring of compliance by Industries/Brick kilns	They will monitor for violation and submit report to PCB, DC	GM, DI&CC, Jaipur PCB
5	Creation of Awareness	Public awareness to be created through IEC campaign with participation of SHGs, NGOs, students.	Dist Administration/ NGOs DIPRO
6	Promotion of Clean fuel/new tech. chulhas	BDOs NGOs	

Chapter-6

MINING ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Mining Activity Management Plan includes type of mining area covered under mining, Sand Mining and Environmental complaints in the Jaipur District. Details are given below in the table.

6.0 MINING ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
				Jaipur	**Chomu**	**Sambhar**	**Kothputli**	**Jobner**	**Phulera**	**Viratnagar**	**Shahpura**	**Kishangarh Renwal**	**Chaksu**	**Bagru**	
MI1	Inventory of Mining in District														
MI1a		Type of Mining Activity	[Sand Mining] / [Iron Ore] / [Bauxite] / [Coal] / Other [specify] Multiple selection in order of magnitude of operations	Masnary Stone											**Mining Department**
MI1b		No of Mining licenses given in the District	[Nos]	794											**Mining Department**
MI1c		Area covered under mining	[Sq Km]	17.67											**Mining Department**
MI1d		Area of District	[Sq Km]	11152											**Mining Department**
MI1e		Sand Mining	[Yes] / [No]	Yes											**Mining Department**
MI1f		Area of sand Mining	[River bed] / [Estuary] / [Non -river deposit]	River bed											**Mining Department**
MI2	Compliance to Environmental Conditions														

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
MI2a		No of Mining areas meeting Environmental Clearance Conditions	[Nos]	Compliance is directly submitted to MoEF/SEIAA/RPCB											**Mining Department**
MI2b		No of Mining areas meeting Consent Conditions of SPCBs / PCCs	[Nos]	Compliance is directly submitted to MoEF/SEIAA/RPCB											**Mining Department**
MI3	Mining related environmental Complaints														
MI3a		No of pollution related complaints against Mining Operations in last 1 year	[Nos]	1											**RPCB**
MI4	Action against non-complying mining activity														
MI4a		No of Mining operations suspended for violations to environmental norms	[Nos]	0											**Mining Department/RSPCB**
MI4b		No of directions issued by SPCBs	[Nos]	0											**RPCB**

Mining Activity Management plan for the district is as follows

Sl No	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Preventing illegal mining	Identification of river stretches where there are chances for illegal sand mining and Frequent surprise checks in those river stretches by Circle Level Committees. Circle level Committee to be headed by the Circle officer and will comprise among others officials from Forest Dept., BDO. etc	Circle Officer DFO BDOs
2	Monitoring	Checking for Violation of approved mining plan/environmental norms by the DFO will notify a Phone number to receive mining related complain will give wide publicity of the number.	PCB, Raj DFO

Chapter-7

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

7.0 NOISE POLLUTION MANAGEMENT PLAN

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
				Jaipur	**Chomu**	**Sambhar**	**Kothputli**	**Jobner**	**Phulera**	**Viratnagar**	**Shahpura**	**Kishangarh Renwal**	**Chaksu**	**Bagru**	
NP1	Availability Monitoring equipment														
NP1a		No. of noise measuring devices with district administration	[Nos] / [None]	22											**Police**
NP1b		No. of noise measuring devices with SPCBs	[Nos] / [None]	6											**RPCB**
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]	Available											**Police**
NP2	Management of Noise related complaints														

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3	ULB4	ULB5	ULB6	ULB7	ULB8	ULB9	ULB10	ULB11	Action to be taken by
NP2a		No of complaints received on noise pollution in last 1 year	[Nos]	438											**Police**
NP2b		No of complaints redressed	[Nos]	436											**Police**
NP3	Compliance to ambient noise standards														
NP3a		Implementation of Ambient noise standards in residential and silent zones	[Regular Activity] / [Occasional] / [Never]	Occasional											**Police**
NP3b		Noise monitoring study in district	[carried out] / [not carried out]	Carried out											**RPCB**
NP3c		Sign boards in towns and cities in silent zones	[Installed] / [Partial] / [Not Installed]	Partial	Partial	Installed	Partial	Partial	partial	Partial	Partial	partial	partial	partial	**ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)**

Noise Pollution Management plan for the district is as follows

Sl No	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Noise level Monitoring	• PCB or its authorized Agency will conduct Noise level Monitoring. • Monitoring equipment/ noise measuring devices will be procured.	PCB
2	Categorization of areas	• Categoriation of areas into industrial, commercial residential or silence areas/zones will be completed soon. • Sign boards will be installed in Silent zones.	PCB All EO of ULBs
3	Restriction on use of loud speakers/ PA system etc and monitoring	• Loud speaker or a public address system will not allow to be used without obtaining written permission from the authority. • A loud speaker or a public address system will not allow to be used at night (between 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.) • Special team for monitoring during festivals.	District Administration
4	Monitoring of polluting vehicle	DTO will take steps for monitoring/ checking of vehicles to ensure environmental norms are followed by the vehicles.	DTO
5	Creation of Awareness	Steps will be taken to make	Dist Administration/ NGOs

Chapter-8

CONSERVATION OF WATER BODIES

Water bodies play an important role in maintaining and restoring the ecological balance. They act as sources of drinking water, recharge groundwater, control floods, support biodiversity, and provide livelihood opportunities to a large number of people. Realising the seriousness of the problem confronting waterbodies, the district administration launched the Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies' in the district in both urban as well as rural areas. District administration is working continuously for conservation of water bodies. The detail of water bodies mentioning type, area, Agency having title of water body (as per revenue record), condition of water body and tentative expenditure to restoration, green cover and catchment area treatment has been compiled by the district administration. It is worthy to mention here that out of a total water bodies only Maotha & Sagar, Amer are the two water bodies collecting only rain water and are in good condition. Though some the water bodies require construction and restoration. Highest number of water bodies is under forest department followed by Gram Panchayat and watershed department.

In order to achieve the goal of revival of waterbodies, it is important to understand that one solution may not fit all the waterbodies. Depending on the purpose, ecological services, livelihood and socio-cultural practices, the approach will vary from one waterbody to another.

Chapter-9

PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL SAND MINING

Time	No of registered Cases	Amount of colleted Penalty in Rs	No of Registered FIR	Registered Istagasha	Seized Vehicles
16.11.2017 to 31.03.2018	389	27708529	03	0	388
2018-19	3012	208691309	546	0	3226
2019-20	1184	74999685	38	0	1196
2020-21 to Till 31.102.20 r	589	25946460	07	0	591

Vehicles, machinery and equipment used in the mining are being seized and the amont of penalties is collected as given below:

S.No.	Vehicle/Equipment	Compound fee (in Rs.) per unit
1.	Tractor trolley	25,000
2.	Truck/Dumper/any other vehicles gross vehicle weight up to sixteen tonnes (as per registration certificate of the vehicles) and	50,000
3.	Truck/Dumper/any other vehicles gross vehicle weight more than sixteen tonnes (as per registration certificate of the vehicles) and Wire saw, crane, excavator, loader, power hammer, compressor, drilling machine etc.	1,00000

Chapter-10

ENVIRONMENT THREATS

1. Population of Jaipur District including all ULBs and District area is 66.3 lakhs.
2. The traffic population of Jaipur District is 3164921 according to information furnished by RTO, Jaipur for the year 2019-20
3. Yet be authorized colonies pose problems in terms of solid waste, sewage and air quality.
4. AQI of Jaipur ranges between 30-340 is sometimes its a matter of much concern.
5. Increasing construction of SPM(Both PM2.5 and PM 10) remains challenge.
6. All the Elements of waste management(Generation, Segregation, Collection, transportation, Treatment and disposal) remains inadequate. Which leads to Human Health challenges.
7. Large amount of sewage water remains untreated due to inadequate treatment facilities.
8. The use of untreated sewage water in Agricultural field poses innumerable health hazards.
9. Industrial effluents pose Environmental problems broadly due to inadequate waste water treatment facility.
10. A common efferent treatment plant is lacking, its construction in still; awaited.

Chapter-11

SOIL AND AGRICULTURE LAND

SOILS

The soil in the district is by and large sandy but there are certain areas towards the east and southern parts of the district where the soil is either black or a rich alluvial. The soils in the district have been broadly classified as given below :

i) Loamy sand to sandy loam

ii) Sandy clay loam

iii) Sandy clay

iv) Windblown sand

v) River sand

LAND UTILIZATION

The total forest cover in the district is 94725 (8.58 per cent) hectare in the year 2010-11. In the area not available for cultivation, the land put to non- agricultural use was 7.44 per cent and the barren and uncultivated land was 5.03 percent in the year 2010-11. The other uncultivated land which included permanent pastures and other grazing land covered 6.74 per cent area. Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves were 0.10 per cent whereas culturable waste land was 3.34 per cent of the total area of the district in the year 2010-11. The land cover of fallow land other than current fallow was 5.03 per cent, land under current fellow was 2.97 per cent and that of net area sown was 61.91 per cent of total area of the district for the same year.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE IN THE DISTRICT IS AS UNDER

Land Utilization (Area in Hectares)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (percentage to total area)
Reporting area for land utilization	1105519	1105519	1105519 (100)
Forest	82272	82247	82239 (7.44)
Not available for cultivation			
(a) Area under non-agricultural uses	79185	79694	82249 (7.44)
(b) Barren and unculturable land	55002	55540	55615 (5.03)
Other uncultivated land			
(a) Permanent Pasture and other grazing land	76915	76623	74532 (6.74)
(b) Land under miscellaneous tree crops & groves	781	709	1108 (0.10)
Culturable Waste Land	37434	36431	36884 (3.34)
Fallow Land			
(a) Fallow Land other than Current Fallow	68426	66665	55647 (5.03)
(b) Current Fallow	52578	54366	32814 (2.97)
Net area sown	652926	653244	684431 (61.91)

Source: Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 2011 / 2012.

CROPPING PATTERN

The main crop of the district is the Rabi crop grown in the month of October and harvested in March. The crop consists of grains like wheat, barley and gram. Wheat is sown as both irrigated and unirrigated crop. Barley replaces wheat on the irrigated lands where the soil is light, irrigation water is scanty. When the monsoon is scanty then the area cultivated by barley increases. In the case of gram generally irrigation is not required; it is also sown together with wheat and barley. The Kharif crops also contribute to the supply of food grain to the district. It is generally sown in May-June end and harvested in September. The main crops that are sown during this season are Jowar, Bajra, groundnut, maize, and pulses like urad, moong and moth. Sesamum is also grown.

Fruits and vegetables are grown in abundance in the areas surrounding the city of Jaipur and more so in the areas of Sanganer and Amber. The cropsare grown on

commercial basis to fulfill the needs of the city. The fruits mostly include papaya guava, mango and citrus fruits. The source of irrigation ismostly from wells and also to some extent crops are watered by the drainage water. Most of the vegetables grown in this way are spinach, potatoes, brinjal, carrots, raddish and various other vegetables.

The table given below shows the area under Rabi and Kharif crops and their production during the year 2019 - 2020.

	Crop	**Area Sown (hectares)**	**Production (tonnes)**
(a)	**Kharif Crops**		
	Bajra	302098	374930
	Jowar	34373	17741
	Maiz	1410	1682
	Moong	80696	56429
	Moth	45	26
	Chaula	4627	1564
	Tur	21	17
	Sesamum	4699	2303
	Groundnut	37379	36478
	Custor seed	00	00
	Sugarcane	78	148
	Chillies	603	1183
	Sanhemp	00	00
	Cotton	648	324
	Guar	43416	23271
	Urad	1196	623
(b)	**Rabi Crops**		
	Wheat	14783	403397
	Barley	50146	117403
	Gram	93041	181431
	Masur	02	02
	Rape & Mustard	99808	141137

Crop	Area Sown (hectares)	Production(tonnes)
Taramira	84172	36511
Coriander Seed	49	54
Cumin seed	348	121
Methi	3494	3622
Potato	30	266
Onion	2589	9358
Garlic	41	54
Fennal	124	74
Tobacco	08	12
Linseed	15	13
Ajwain	23	06
Isabgol	11	06

Source: Agriculture Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan

IRRIGATION

The district has a large number of wells and irrigation facilities. However, the farmers are also largely dependent on the monsoons. Since the past few years the monsoons have been deficient. Because of which the farmers had faced a lot of hardships thus effecting the total crop production. Generally during the monsoon period, irrigation facilities are not resorted, but for the Rabi crops there is a heavy dependency on irrigation sources.

The largest source of irrigation is Tube wells. The net irrigated area through this source in the year 2010-2011 was 215960 hectares whereas open wells accounted for 91704, canals 4395 and Tanks 289 Hectares. The total net irrigated area was 312348 hectares in the year 2010 – 2011 through various sources of irrigation.

The following table gives the irrigated area by different sources during the year 2010-11.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

According to the livestock Census 2007, the total livestock in the district was 28,38,359, as compared to 2322585 of the previous Census conducted in 1997, which included cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, horses/ponnies, mules, donkeys, camels and pigs.

In the poultry side, there are 126509 and 322171 in numbers as per the livestock Census of 1997 and 2007 respectively.

The table below gives the details of Animal Husbandry as per livestock Census of 1997 and 2007 :

Sl. No	Category	Year (1997)	Year (2007)
	A-Live stocks		
1	Cattle	438808	508139
2	Buffaloes	767065	946502
3	Sheep	361759	340042
4	Goats	693741	1011011
5	Horse/Ponnies	1540	1275
6	Mules	-	5
7	Donkeys	4017	829
8	Camels	21573	9796
9	Pigs	34082	20760
	Total A	**2322585**	**2838359**
	B - Poultry	**126509**	**322171**

Source: Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 2012

During the year 2010-2011, there were 1 polyclinic, 3 Veterinary Hospitals and 14 veterinary Dispensaries in the district.

FISHERIES

117 Water bodies having an area of 13437 hectares at Full Tank Level(FTL) is available in the district. The district has 6719 hectares Effective Water Spread Area which makes the basis for all development planning.

The table given below shows the availability of water bodies and area.

Small Tanks& Ponds (<1ha)	Medium Tanks& Ponds(1.1 -10 ha)	Large Tanks& Ponds(10.1 -100 ha)	Small Reservoirs (101-1000 ha)	Medium Reservoirs (101-5000 ha)	Large Reservoirs (>5001 ha)	Total Resources Area
No.Area FTL	No.Area FTL	No.Area FTL	No.Area FTL	No.Area FTL	No.Area FTL	No.Area FTLEWS
1. 1	67. 464	43. 1192	4. 1530	1. 1250	1. 9000	117. 13437 6719

RAIN WATER HARVESTING

Rain Water Harvesting is Strongly Recommend in Jaipur District

Rainwater harvesting has many benefits but the main one is that it is a sustainable water management practice that can be implemented by anyone on many different levels, from a simple rain barrel to a comprehensive rainwater harvesting system that integrates with an irrigation system or household plumbing. Harvested rainwater is the perfect candidate for irrigation use in addition to so many other water uses. By using rainwater harvesting systems to supply water for some, or all of our water needs, one can reduce our dependence on municipally treated water. Overall, rainwater harvesting is viewed as a practice that is socially acceptable and environmentally responsible all the while, promoting self-sufficiency. Government is serious about Rain Water harvesting.

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

Storm water comes from any precipitation falling from the sky including rain, sleet, or melting snow and can be effectively managed through storm water management . During the rainy season, 70-90% of Rainy days occur. These are many occasion when these remains huge water spreader on streets and major roads during rainy season in the District. This water (Storm Water) may be concerned for various purpose other than drinking with proper Engineering planning.

COMPOSTING

Composting is a very useful exercise. It is practiced in many Nurseries owned by Department of Forest , Government of Rajasthan. The best example is Ashok Vihar Nursery behind Government Secretariat, Jaipur.

Here about 480 cubic feet of compost manure is prepared from organic matter obtained from leaf litter. The photo of compost manure is pasted below. In this Nursery about 1.00 lakhs of plants are raised annually and distributed to the public hence immensely in greening of Jaipur city .

Ashok Vihar Forest Nursery, Jaipur Compost Manure - Dumping Organic matter - Men at work

RECOMMENDATION

1. Solid waste Management
   (a) Segregation must be strictly carried out recovery of materials must be encouraged.
   (b) Waste containing organic material like waste form vegetable markets, kitchen wastes left over food material and litter from parks and lawn must be utilized for composting.
   (c) Better vehicles , preferably caused vehicles must be used for waste transportation.
   (d) Provision must be gradually made for sanitary land filling.
   (e) Biomedical and hazardous waste must be handled as per the norms.
2. Sewage treatment facility must be increased untreated sewage should not be allowed to used in Agricultural fields.
3. Common Efferent treatment plants should be encouraged.
4. All motor vehicle Acts must be strictly implemented with respected to emissions , age of vehicle and carrying capacities.
5. Air pollution monitoring facilities should be provided in all ULBs.
6. Elevated Roads and fly overs must be given priorities.
7. There must be public participation in plantation in approved Lawns/ Parks with in the colonies.
8. Rain water harvesting Structure construction must be made mandatory for buildings bigger than 500 sqm.
9. Attention should be focused on storm water management.
10. Untreated Industrial Efferent use in Agricultural fields must be disallowed.

SAVE ENVIRONMENT