DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT PLAN

For

(Jalore)

Submitted by:

District Collector and District Magistrate

(Jalore)

Index

1. Introduction

Background of Preparation of District Environment Plan:

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.

Aim, Objective & Scope of the District Environment Plan:

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

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

- To develop local knowledge centres and expertise for developing environmental conservation strategies at district level.
- To develop and implement micro monitoring system at district level.

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

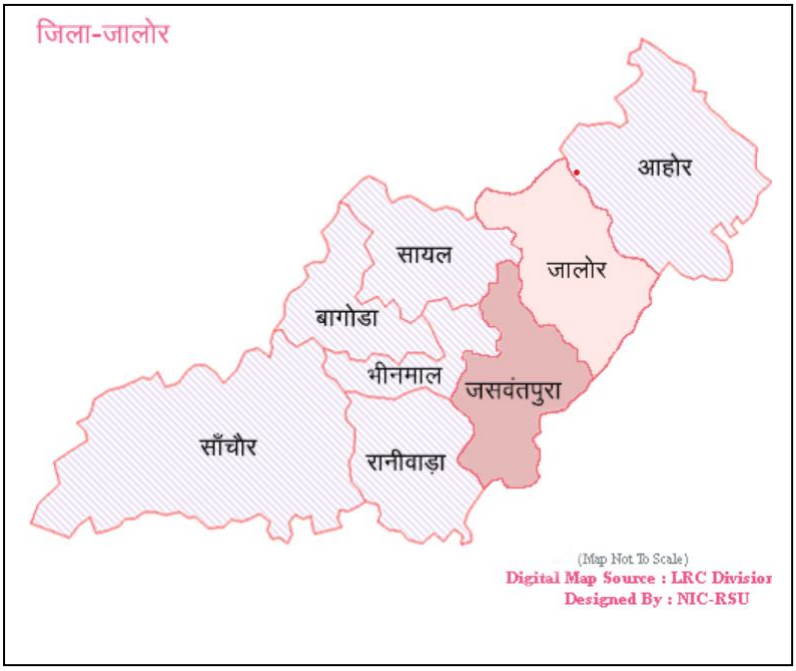
- Waste Management Plan
    - Solid Waste Management Plan
    - Plastic Waste Management
    - C&D Waste Management
    - Biomedical Waste Management
    - Hazardous Waste Management
    - E-Waste Waste Management
- Water Quality Management Plan
- Domestic Sewage Management Plan
- Industrial Wastewater Management Plan
- Air Quality Management Plan
- Mining Activity Management plan
- Noise Pollution Management Plan
- Conservation of Water bodies
- Prevention of Illegal sand mining
- Environment Threats
- Soil and Agriculture Land

2. Brief Profile of the District

General:

In South West of Rajasthan,Jalore District is located in the peripheries of sky high Swarngiri Fort forming fish shape having a vast expanse of 10566 sqkm. According to historical believes, it was called as 'Drumkulya', the northern part of the southern Ocean. Being frightened from the 'fire bow' of Lord Rama, sea accepted to build a bridge on it then he fired this infallible bow here, leaving desertous landmass. During Dwapara Age, this landmass was known as 'Maru Dhanwa' consequently Marudhar and Marwar being the acceptable changes in name.Fort at mountain Swarngiri provided name to the lineage of the Chouhans as Songara Chouhan. According to a general belief, the place got its name for the heavy presence of Jal tree.

Administrative Profile of District:



- **Geographical Profile:**

  Jalore is located in the South-West part of Rajasthan. The total area of the district is 10,566sq km, which is 3.11% of the State and acquiring 13th place in respect of area. The North-Western border is shared with Barmer, North-Eastern boundary with Pali, towards South-East with Sirohi and in South the ambit of Gujarat comes into force.

S.No.	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
1	Geographical features			
(A)	Geographical data			
	i) Latitude			25.3445° N
	ii) Longitude			72.6254° E
	iii) Geographical area		Hectares	10,566sq km.

- **Administrative Set-up**

(B)	Administrative units			
	i) Sub divisions		No.	9
	ii) Tehsils		No.	9.
	iii) Sub-tehsil		No.	3
	iv) Patwarcircle		No.	281
	v) Panchayat samiti		No.	10
	vi) Nagar parishad		No.	1
	vii) Nagar palika		No.	2
	viii) Gram panchayats		No.	274
	xi) Revenue villages		No.	793
	x) Assembly area		No.	5

- **Topographical Features:**

  In respect of its geological formation, most part is formed of fourth century deposits. These deposits could be seen in grid pattern formed by sand (Balu), new alluvial and old alluvial soils.

  In Jaswantpura Tehsil, the highest mountains of the District is situated. The highest peak is Sundha, which is 991 m (3252 ft.) in height. It has the glory of being the highest peak in District. The whole District is a part of the Luni basin. Therefore, Luni and its tributaries like Jawai, Shukdi, Khari, Bandi and Sagi rivers form the flow network.

S. No.	Classification	Unit (ha)
1	Total geographical area	1056611
2	Area under non-agriculture use	44920
3	Barren and unculturable land	55700
4	Permanent pasture and other grazing land	47360
5	Misc. trees crops groves not included in the net area sown	55
6	Mountain area	22459
7	Current fallow land	75193
8	Net area sown	657297
9	Other (fallow land of 2 to 5 years)	108962
10	Irrigated area	437427
11	Unirrigated area	503214
12	Double crop area	
	1.Irrigated crop	66749
	2.Unirrigated area	216595
13	Source of Irrigation	
	1-No. of wells	61189
	2-No. of tubewells	13506

- **Demographic profile**

	Population			
(A)	Sex-wise			
	i) Male	2011	No.	936234
	ii) Female	2011	No.	892096
(B)	Rural population	2011	No.	1676975
	Urban population	2011	No.	151755
	Total	**2011**	**No.**	**1828730**

- Major Industries Unit in the district is zero (0).

  As per CPCB classification, following are the details of the industries in Jalore:

  RED industries: 25

  ORANGE industries: 1263

  GREEN industries: 48

  White industries: 0

S. No.	Action Points	Present Status	Gap	Timeline
1	Status of available ground water (Extraction and recharge information)	1- Net Annual ground water Recharge ha.m. (hectare meter) 47790.91 2- Ground water Extraction ha.m.(hectare meter) 85277.35	1. The Extraction of ground water is more than recharge due to excess irrigation draft and domestic draft. 2. The aquifers of the district are dynamic in nature and directly responded with rainfall. 3. The artificial recharge of ground water is very helpful to increase ground water recharge.	N. A.

Note: Ground water Assessment prepared after three years intervals and latest ground water Assessment for the water year 2019-20 under progress so the data for the water year 2016-17 are submitted.

3. Chapter 1. Solid Waste Management

Sr. No.	Action Point	Present Status	Gap	Timeline	Department
1.	Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste	Available in Municipal Council, **Jalore**	Nil	In Process	Municipal Council, Jalore
		Available in all 40-ward of **Bhinmal**	Nil	In Process	Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		Available in all wards (1 to 35), **Sanchore**	Nil	In Process	Municipal Council, Sanchore
2	Segregation, Transport, Disposal as per Rules	Segregation and Transport is available in Municipal Council, **Jalore** (Disposal not available due to lack of land)	Nil	After Allotment of land	Municipal Council, Jalore
		Segregation and Transport is available in Municipal Council, **Bhinmal** (Disposal not available due to facility not available at dump site)	Nil	Within 3 month	Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		Done in Municipal Council, **Sanchore**	Nil	Already in process	Municipal Council, Sanchore
3.	Segregation at Source	• Available in **Jalore** • Separate compartment for dry and wet wastes	Nil	Already In Process	Municipal Council, Jalore
		• Available in **Bhinmal** • Separate compartment for dry and wet wastes	Nil	Already In Process	Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		• Available in **Sanchore** • Seperate compartment for dry and wet wastes	Nil	Already In Process	Municipal Council, Sanchore
4	Road Sweeping and Disposal of Waste Collected	• Available (Municipal Council, **Jalore**) • Disposed at dumping site provided	Nil	Already In Process	Municipal Council, Jalore
		• Available (Municipal Council, **Bhinmal**) • Disposed at dumping site provided	Nil	Already In Process	Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		Disposal done regularly at dumping site, **Sanchore**	Nil	Already In Process	Municipal Council, Sanchore
5	Material Recover Facility	Not available (Municipal Council, **Jalore**)	Municipal Council, Jalore	After allotment of land which is yet to be provided	Municipal Council, Jalore

Sr. No.	Action Point	Present Status	Gap	Timeline	Department
		In Municipal Council, **Bhinmal** tender process has been done ,Work order is pending	Municipal Council, Bhinmal	Within 3 month	Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		Available at Municipal Council, **Sanchore**	Nil	According to waste	Municipal Council, Sanchore
6	Recycling of materials	Not available (Municipal Council, **Jalore**) Revenue Generation: NO	Not available (Municipal Council, Jalore)	After allotment of land which is yet to be provided	Municipal Council, Jalore
		In Municipal Council, **Bhinmal**, Daily 50 kg plastic collected by waste pickers			Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		In Municipal Council, **Sanchore**, Revenue generation is zero since all cover material is carried away by waste pickers.	Nil	After Noon	Municipal Council, Sanchore
7	Composting & Utilisation of Compost	Not available (Municipal Council, **Jalore**) Revenue Generation: NO	Not available (Municipal Council, Jalore)	After allotment of land which is yet to be provided	Municipal Council, Jalore
		In Municipal Council, **Bhinmal**, Work order issued for compost pit	Municipal Council, Bhinmal	Within 2 month	Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		In Municipal Council, **Sanchore, Revenue generation is zero**	Municipal Council, Sanchore	After allotment of land which is yet to be provided	Municipal Council, Sanchore
8	Waste to Energy Plant or Linkage	Not available (Municipal Council, **Jalore**) Revenue Generation: NO	Not available (Municipal Council, Jalore)	After allotment of land which is yet to be provided	Municipal Council, Jalore
		Not available in Municipal Council, Bhinmal	Not available (Municipal Council, Bhinmal)	Within 2 month after MRF establishment	Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		Not Available in Municipal Council, Sanchore	Not Available Municipal Council, Sanchore	After allotment of land which is yet to be provided	Municipal Council, Sanchore
9	Landfill Availability	Not available (Municipal Council, **Jalore**)	Not available (Municipal Council, Jalore)	Land Not available	Municipal Council, Jalore
		In Municipal Council, **Bhinmal** available 5.57 hectare at Jaswantpura road	Yes	Nil	Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		Not enough land in Municipal Council, **Sanchore**	Yes	Not sufficient land	Municipal Council, Sanchore

Sr. No.	Action Point	Present Status	Gap	Timeline	Department
10.	Reclamation of old dumpsite (If available)	Only one dumpsite available in Municipal Council, **Jalore**	Done	Reclaimed in regular interval of time.	Municipal Council, Jalore
		Only one dumpsite available in Municipal board **Bhinmal**	Done	Reclaimed in regular interval of time.	Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		Only one Small dumpsite available in Municipal Board Sanchore	Done	Land Demand at DM Jalore	Municipal Council, Sanchore
11	Strengthening of Manpower as required in ULBs	200 available 50 more required (Jalore)	Available	After recruitment process	Municipal Council, Jalore
		165 available 45 more required (Bhinmal)	Available	After recruitment process	Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		202 man power available (Sanchore)	Available	After recruitment process	Municipal Council, Sanchore
12	Authorisation of Waste Pickers (Issuance of ID cards)	Available in (Municipal Council, **Jalore**)	Nil	Completed	Municipal Council, Jalore
		Available 08 waste pickers (Municipal Council, **Bhinmal**)	Nil	Completed	Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		Available 22 waste pickers. ID Cards is issued (**Sanchore**)	Nil	Completed	Municipal Council, Sanchore
13	IEC Activity	Being done in Municipal Council, **Jalore**	Nil	Organised in regular interval of time.	Municipal Council, Jalore
		Being done in Municipal Board, **Bhinmal**	Nil	Organised in regular interval of time.	Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		Being done in Municipal Council, **Sanchore,** Promoted by speaker stickers, posters, etc.	Nil	Organised in regular interval of time.	Municipal Council, Sanchore

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, New Delhi.

S. No.	Action Points	Strategy and Approach	Stakeholders Responsible
1.	Collection, Segregation and Treatment of solid waste	Solid waste to be managed in accordance with the SWM Rules, 2016	ULB's
2.	Strengthening the capacities of the ULB's	All ULB's staff to be trained to impart adequte knowledge for proper implemetation of sustainable SWM Logistic infrastructure to be made available from the financial allocation made by the Govt. in this regard.	ULB's
3.	Notification and Implementation of By-Laws	ULB's will frame by-laws incorporating the provisions of SWM Rules,2016 and notify accordingly.	ULB's DIPRO
4.	Awareness	Public awareness to be created through IEC campaign with participation of SHGs, NGOs, students etc. Leaflets explaining waste segregation practice to be distributed in all the households.	ULB's, NGOs, SHGs, Insp. of Schools, DIPRO
5.	Monitoring and Review	EO of ULB's will time to time monitor/review the performance of their respective ULB's on waste segregation, processing, treatment and disposal and initiate corrective measures. Dist. Level Committee will also discuss bi-monthly to review the status of execution of SWM	EO of ULB's, Dist. Level Committee

4. Chapter: 2 Plastic Waste Management

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

The amended rules also prescribe a central registration system for the registration of the producer/importer/brand owner. The rules also lay down that 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:

(ii) Plastic Waste Management (for each ULB)

S.No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome for District		
				ULB1	ULB2	ULB3
	Name of ULB		[Name of ULB]	Municipal Council, Jalore	Municipal Board, Bhinmal	Municipal Board, Sanchore
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]	54081	47932	32875
PW1	Inventory of plastic waste generation					
PW1a		Estimated Quantity of plastic waste generated in District	[MT/day] / [Not Estimated]	0.0027 MT/Day	50KG/day	0.0027 MT/Day
PW2	Implementation of Collection					
PW2a		Door to door Collection	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	100%	100%	100%
PW2b		Segregated Waste Collection	[100%] / [partial %]	Partial	Partial	Partial

S.No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome for District		
				ULB1	ULB2	ULB3
PW2c		Plastic Waste Collection at Material Recovery Facility	[MRF used] / [not installed]	MRF used	By waste pickers	MRF used
PW2d		Authorization of PW pickers	[Nos.] / [not initiated]	13	8	0
PW2e		PW Collection Centers	[Nos.] / [not established]	1	1	Not established
PW3	Establishment of linkage with Stakeholders					
PW3a		Established linkage with PROs of Producers	[Nos.] / [not established]	Not established	Not established	Not established
PW3b		Established linkage with NGOs	[Nos.] / [not established]	Not established	Not established	Not established
PW4	Availability of facilities for Recycling or Utilization of PW					
PW4a		No. of PW Recyclers	[Nos.]	0	0	0
PW4b		No. of Manufacturers	[Nos.]	0	0	0
PW4c		No of Pyrolysis Oil Plants	[Nos.]	0	0	0
PW4d		Plastic Pyrolysis	[Quantity in MT sent per Month]	0	0	0
PW4e		Use in Road making	[Quantity MT used per Month]	0	0	0
PW4f		Co-processing in Cement Kiln	[Quantity in MT sent per Month]	200 kg	85.4 kg	50 kg
PW5	Implementation of PW Management Rules, 2016					
PW5a		Sealing of units producing < 50-micron plastic	[All sealed] / [Partial] / [no action]	No action	No action	No action
PW5b		Prohibiting sale of carry bags < 50 micron	[Prohibited] / [Partial] / [no action]	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
PW5c		Ban on Carry bags and other single use plastics as notified by State	[Implemented] / [Partial] / [no action] / [No Ban]	Implemented	Implemented	Implemented

S.No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome for District		
				ULB1	ULB2	ULB3
		Government				
PW6	Implementation of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) through Producers/Brand -owners					
PW6a		No. of Producers associated with ULB's	[Nos] / [None]	None	None	None
PW6b		Financial support by Producers / Brand owners to ULB's	[Nos] / [None]	None	None	None
PW6c		Amount of PRO Support	[Rs]/ None	None	None	None
PW6d		Infrastructure support by Producers / Brand owners to ULB's	[Nos.of Producers] / [None]	None	None	None
PW6e		No. of Collection CentersEstablished by Producers / Brand owners to ULB's	[Nos.] / [None]	None	None	None

The ULBs, on an average, generateabout 0.055 Metric tonns of plastic waste (PW) per day. The door to door collection of PW is 100%in the District, while average segregated waste collection is 50% in Rural areas of the District. It has been observed that the disposal of PW is a serious concern due to improper collection and segregation system. A very small amount of total PW is effectively recycled and the remaining plastic is sent to landfills.

Sr. No.	Action Point	Present Status	Gap	Timeline	Department
1.	Plastic recovered from solid waste	Recovered in Municipal Council, **Jalore**	Nil	Already in process	Municipal Council, Jalore
		Recovered in Municipal Board, **Bhinmal**	Nil	Already in process	Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		Recovered in Municipal Council, **Sanchore**	Nil	Already in process	Municipal Council, Sanchore
2	Recycling through Pyrolysis	Not available in Municipal Council, Jalore	Not available in Municipal Council, Jalore	Land not available	Municipal Council, Jalore
		Not available in Municipal Council, Bhinmal.	Not available in Municipal Council, Bhinmal		Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		Yes	Nil		Municipal Council, Sanchore
3.	Recycling through use in Roads	Not available in Municipal Council, Jalore No steps been taken	Not available in Municipal Council, Jalore	Land not available	Municipal Council, Jalore
		Not available in Municipal Council, Bhinmal No steps been taken	Not available in Municipal Council, Bhinmal		Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		Not available in Municipal Council, Sanchore No steps taken	Not Available		Municipal Council, Sanchore
4	Co processing in Kilns	Not available in Municipal Council, Jalore No implementation data	Not available in Municipal Council, Jalore	Land not available	Municipal Council, Jalore
		Not available in Municipal Council, Bhinmal No implementation data	Not available in Municipal Council, Bhinmal		Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		Yes	Nil	Time to Time Send cement factory	Municipal Council, Sanchore
5	Ban on <50 micron plastic production and sales as notified by State Government	Available and implemented in Municipal Council, Jalore	Nil	Already in process	Municipal Council, Jalore

Sr. No.	Action Point	Present Status	Gap	Timeline	Department
		Available and implemented in Municipal Council, Bhinmal.	Nil	Already in process	Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		Available and implemented in Municipal Council, Sanchore.	Nil	Plastic carry bags are seized from time to time	Municipal Council, Sanchore
6	Plastic polyethene /carry bag seize inspection	Done in regular interval by Municipal Council, Jalore	Nil	Monthly	Municipal Council, Jalore
		Done in regular interval by Municipal Council, Bhinmal	Nil	Monthly	Municipal Board, Bhinmal
		Done in regular interval by Municipal Council, Sanchore. Team with sanitary inspector	Nil	Sudden	Municipal Council, Sanchore

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. ULB's will manage the plastic waste generated under their respective jurisdiction, while Public Health Engineering department (PHE)will manage plastic waste in respect of rural areas as per proposal being prepared for engagement of Gram Panchayatwise vendor for plastic waste collection.

S. No	Action Points	Strategy and Approach	Stakeholders 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	ULB's
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-2018rules	ULB's
3	Availability of facilities for recycling or utilization of PW	Each ULB in consultation with DI&CC will prepare plan for initiatingfacilities for recycling or utilization of PW	ULB's GM. DI&CC
4	Implementation of PW Management Rules, 2016	To ensure implementation of PW Management Rules, 2016 and 2018 ULB's in accordance with Dist.Administration and they will conduct surprise inspection for eradication of banned plastic and impose fines for those who store, sell and use the same Public awareness and participation also to be created in this regard	ULB's
5	Implementation of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) through Producers/ Brand-owners	ULB's will identify producers/brand-owners and will act in accordance with Govt policies/ notifications	ULB's

5. Chapter: 3 Bio Medical Waste Management

Biomedical Waste Management (for each ULB)

S.No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome OF DISTRICT
	Name of ULB		[Name of ULB]	Jalore, Sanchore, Bhinmal
	Population		[Nos. as per 2011 census]	Jalore-54081 Sanchore-32875 Bhinmal-47932
BMW1	Inventory of Biomedical Waste Generation			
BMW1a		Total no. of Bedded Hospitals	[Nos.] / [No inventory]	82
BMW1b		Total no. of non-bedded HCF	[Nos.] / [No inventory]	2
BMW1c		Total no. of Clinics	[Nos.] / [No inventory]	26
BMW1d		No. of Veterinary Hospitals	[Nos.] / [No inventory]	70
BMW1e		Pathlabs	[Nos.] / [No inventory]	8
BMW1f		Dental Clinics	[Nos.] / [No inventory]	10
BMW1g		Blood Banks	[Nos] / [No inventory]	2
BMW1h		Animal Houses	[Nos] / [No inventory]	No inventory
BMW1i		Bio-research Labs	[Nos] / [No inventory]	No inventory
BMW1j		Others	[Nos] / [No inventory]	No inventory
BMW2	Authorization of HCFs by SPCBs / PCCs			
BMW2a		Bedded HCFs	[Nos Authorized]	82
BMW2b		Non-bedded HCFs	[Nos Authorized]	1
BMW3a	Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBMWTFs)			
BMW3a		No of CBMWTFs	[Nos] / [None]	None

S.No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome OF DISTRICT
BMW3b		Linkage with CBMWTFs	[Yes] / [no linkage]	No linkage
BMW3c		Capacity of CBMWTFs	[Adequate] / [Not adequate]	Not adequate
BMW3d		Requirements of CBMWTFs	[Required] / [not required]	Required
BMW3e		Captive Disposal Facilities of HCFs	[Nos] / [None]	Bio-medical waste disposal in deep-bureal pits
BMW4	Compliance by CBMWTFs			
BMW4a		Compliance to standards	[Meeting] / [Not meeting] / [NA]	NA
BMW4b		Barcode tracking by HCFs / CBMWTFs	[100%] / [Partly %] / [None]	None
BMW4c		Daily BMW lifting by CBMWTFs	[Kg / day]	Nil
BMW5	Status of Compliance by Healthcare Facilities			
BMW5a		Pre-segregation	[100%] / [partly %] / [None]	100%
BMW5b		Linkage with CBMWTFs	[100%] / [partly %] / [None]	None

Sr. No.	Action Point	Present Status	Gap	Timeline	Department
1.	Inventorisation of Medical facilities producing Bio-Medical Waste	• District hospital • CHC Bhinmal • CHC Sanchore	Nil	In process	Medical & Health Department
2	Authorisation of such facilities by SPCB/PCCs	Done in all ULBs/ All in (name of ULBs)	Not done in (Name of ULBs)	When will be done in All ULBs?	RSPCB
3.	Availability of CBMWTFs or Linkage	Not Done in all ULB's	Not done in • DH Jalore • CHC Bhinmal • CHC Sanchore	Discussion is in process with district administration for allotment of land. District hospitral jalore has done agreement with CTF N-Vision Enveero Engineers Pvt- limited, Udaipur on Dated 05-12-2020.	Medical & Health Dpt.
4	Regular Inspection of CBMWTFs	Performed (when)	Not done	Timeline?	Team decided by District Collector
5	Regular Inspection of HCFs	Performed (when)	Not done	Timeline?	Team decided by District Collector
6	Bar Code System	• District hospital • CHC bhinmal • CHC sanchore	Nil	In proccess with KTPL	Medical & Health Dpt.

'Biomedical waste' (BMW) means any waste, generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or research activities.

Bio-medical waste Management plan for the District is as follows:

S.No	Action Points	Strategy and Approach	Stakeholders Responsible
1.	Collection, Segregation & Treatment of solid waste	Biomedical waste to be managed in accordance with the Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016	All HCFs concerned
2.	Preparation of 'Inventory of Biomedical Waste Generation'	Inventorisation of occupiers and data on bio-medical waste generation, treatment and disposal which are to be updated at least two times each year	Jt. DHS, Jalore, Dist. Vet. Officer, All BDOs
3.	Capacity building/training of HCFs	HCFs 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, Jalore
4.	Authorization of HCFs	Every HCFs and clinical establishment will be instructed to get authorization from PCB Raj as per the Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016	PCB Raj Jt. DHS, Jalore 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, Jalore
6.	Monitoring and Review	District Level Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of District Collector, Jalore 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, Jalore, representatives from PCB Raj, Public Health Engineering Department, ULB's, Indian Medical Association among others. Jt.DHS, Jalore will be the Member Secretary of this Committee.	District Level Monitoring Committee

6. Chapter: 4 Construction & Demolition Waste Management

In India, it is very common to see huge piles of C&D waste, stacked alongside major roads, resulting in traffic jams, congestion and disruption and chocking of drains. Around 30% of the total municipal solid waste generated in the country which comprises of C&D waste. The C&D waste generated in each city reflect different characteristics based on each city's growth pattern and lifestyle. While retrievable items such as bricks, wood, metal, tiles are recycled, the concrete and masonry waste, accounting for more than 50% of the waste from construction and demolition activities, are not being currently recycled in India.Construction activities occur to build/rebuild new structures or old structures. Demolition activities are growing due to old structures needing restructuring or replacement with time to make way for vertical structures or flats in line with growing needs of the society. All such activities generate C&D waste. Disposal of such debris in a safe environment is a big challenge for the builders, developers and owners. When on one hand, the disposal of debris is a challenge, then on the other hand, there is an acute shortage of naturally available aggregates for the construction of buildings. Reduction of this demand is possible only with the reusing or recycling of waste generated from the construction activities. For the District, the inventory of C&D waste is not estimated in Jalore and 1200 kg/day is reported by Gangapur city. Municipalities and Gram Panchayats have been asked to ensure that the wastes are disposed without affecting the surrounding environment.

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

Present Scenario in the District:

C&D Waste Management

S. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB1	ULB2	ULB3
	Name of ULB		[Name of ULB]	Municipal Council, Jalore	Municipal Board, Bhinmal	Municipal Board, Sanchore
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]	54081	47932	32875
CD1	Inventory of C&D waste generation					
CD1a		Estimated Quantity	[Kg/Day] / [Not estimated]	500 KG/Day	500 KG/Day	500 KG/Day
CD2	Implementation of scheme for permitting bulk waste generators					
CD2a		Issuance of Permissions by ULB's	[Initiated] / [Not initiated]	Initiated	Initiated	Initiated
CD3	Establishment of C&D Waste Deposition Centers					
CD3a		Establishment of Deposition Points	[Yes] / [No]	Yes	Yes	No
CD3b		C&D Deposition Point Identified	[Yes] / [No]	Yes	No	No
CD4	Implementation of By-Laws for CD Waste Management					
CD4a		Implementation of By-laws	[Notified] / [not notified]	Notified	Notified	Notified
CD4b		Collection of Deposition / Disposal	[Initiated] / [Not initiated]	Initiated	Initiated	Initiated
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]	No facility exists	No facility exists	No facility exists
CD5b		Capacity of CD Waste Recycling Plant	[MT/Day] / [Not available]	Not available	Not available	Not available

Sr. No.	Action Point	Present Status	Gap	Timeline	Department
1.	Inventorisation of Medical facilities producing Bio-Medical Waste	• District hospital • CHC Bhinmal • CHC Sanchore	Nil	In process	Medical & Health Department
2	Authorisation of such facilities by SPCB/PCCs	Done in all ULBs/ All in (name of ULBs)	Not done in (Name of ULBs)	When will be done in All ULBs?	RSPCB
3.	Availability of CBMWTFs or Linkage	Not Done in all ULB's • DH Jalore • CHC Bhinmal • CHC Sanchore	Not Done in • DH Jalore • CHC Bhinmal • CHC Sanchore	Discussion is in process with district administration for allotment of land . District hospitral jalore has done agreement with CTF N-Vision Enveero Engineers.	Med. & Health Dpt.
4	Regular Inspection of CBMWTFs	• Performed (when)	• Not done	Timeline?	Team decided by District Collector
5	Regular Inspection of HCFs	Performed (when)	• Not done	Timeline?	Team decided by District Collector
6	Bar Code System	• District hospital • CHC Bhinmal • CHC Sanchore	Nil	In process with KTPL	Med & Health Dpt.

C & D Waste Management plan for the District is as follows:

S. No.	Action Points	Strategy and Approach	Stakeholders Responsible
1	Inventory of C&D waste generation	1. Survey and to investigate the C & D generators to the jurisdiction of each ULB. 2. Identify regular bulk waste generators (contractors or builders) 3. Training and responsibilities will be given to staffs in collecting, transporting and processing of C & D 4. Treatment of C & D wastes or transformation	ULB's staffs
2	Implement scheme for permitting bulk waste generators	1. Contractors/builders should have registration in the ULB's to collect and transfer the C & D wastes to the C & D Deposition Center for treatment 2. The generators should contact the ULB staffs or contractor /builders 3. The generators should be charged as per law.	1. C & D Wastes generators 2. Contractors/ builders 3. ULB's Staffs 4. C & D Deposition Center staffs
3	Establishment of C&D Waste Deposition Centers	1. Identification and allocation of land for deposition center 2. Construction and fencing of deposition centers 3. To identify the transportation point	1. ULB's 2. NGOs
4	Implementation of By-Laws for C & D Waste Management	Publish notification for registration of C & D waste generators, generator charge, transportation cost, selling price, etc. as per laws	1. ULB's staffs 2. C & D Deposition center staffs
5	Establishment of C&D Waste recycling plant or linkage with such facility	Involve NGOs or to establish C&D waste recycling plant	NGOs

7. Chapter: 5 Hazardous Waste Management

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

As per records available at District level, no waste generation unit is present in Jalore, hence data is not presented here

8. Chapter: 6 E Waste Management

- Electronic waste or e-waste describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. Used electronics which are destined for refurbishment, reuse, resale, salvage recycling through material recovery, or disposal are also considered e-wastes.

- At present, e-waste management is in nascent stage in the District and only informal trading, dismantling and recycling of e-waste exists in the District. Hence, data is not presented here.

9. Chapter: 7 Water Quality Management Plan

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:

S. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome for District
WQ1	Inventory of water resources in District			
WQ1a		Rivers	[Nos] and [Length in km]	Jalore :- Jawai= 52km, Bandi= 65km, Bandi/Akoli=45.50km, Khari=23km, Sagi= 58km, Badganv=35km, Rail=30km, Sukri= 60km, Mithadi=28km, Jetpura=20km, Luni=56km
WQ1b		Length of Coastline	[in km]	Nil (District boundries are not abutting sea).
WQ1c		Nalahas /Drains meeting Rivers	[Nos]	All minor lateral streams merging into and contributing to main river flow. There are 11 Nos. of drains in river system in geographical area of District Jalore.
WQ1d		Lakes / Ponds	[Nos] and [Area in Hectares]	12 water bodies - 02 Medium Irrigation Projects (Bankli Dam and Bandi Sandhara Dam and 10 Minor Irrigation Projects with WRD Department) having water spread area as 6975 hec and 112 ponds under Panchayat Raj Department with area approx. 10000 hec.
WQ1e		Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge	[Automatic] (SW1a+IWW1b)	53 TP/Day

S. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome for District
		in District		
WQ2	Control of Groundwater Quality			
WQ2a		Estimated number of bore-wells	[Nos]	12930 (As per Assessment Report, 2017)
WQ2b		No. of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	[Nos]	807 (T/W permission given during 2013-2020 by District level Advisory Committee)
WQ2c		Number of groundwater polluted areas	[None]	Nil
WQ2d		Groundwater Availability	[Adequate] / [not adequate]	2815.97 ha m(hectare meter) (As per Assessment Report, 2017)
WQ3	Availability of Water Quality Data	Pertain to PHED/ Pollution Control Board		
WQ3a		Creation of monitoring cell	[Yes] / [No]	No
WQ3b		Access to Surface water and groundwater quality data at DM office	[Available] or [Not available]	Available
WQ4	Control of River side Activities			
WQ4a		River Side open defecation	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] /[no Measures taken]	Fully controlled
WQ4b		Dumping of SW on river banks	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly	Fully controlled

S. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome for District
			controlled] /[no Measures taken]	
WQ4c		Control measures for idol immersion	[Measures taken] / [Measures taken post immersion] / [No Measures taken]	Measures taken
WQ5	Control of Water Pollution in Rivers			
WQ5a		Percentage of untreated sewage	[%] (automatic SM1g/SM1a)	No water polluting industry located in Jalore
WQ5b		Monitoring of Action Plans for Rejuvenation of Rivers	[Monitored] / [Not monitored] [not applicable]	Not monitored
WQ5c		No. of directions given to industries for discharging of untreated industrial wastewater in last 12 months	[Nos]	0
WQ6	Awareness Activities			
WQ6a		District level campaigns on protection of water quality	[Nos in previous year]	Nil
WQ7	Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan			
WQ7a		Creation of District Oil Spill Crisis Management Group	[Created] / [Not Created]	Not Created

S. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome for District
WQ7b		Preparation District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan	[Prepared] / [Not Prepared]	Not Prepared
WQ8	Protection of Flood plains			
WQ8a		Encroachment of flood plains is regulated	[Yes] / [No]	Yes
WQ9	Rainwater Harvesting			
WQ9a		Action plan for Rain water harvesting	[Implemented] / [Not implemented]	Implemented

There is no polluted river stretch or waste water producing industry in the District. However, time to time surprise checking would be done to ensure that no untreated water from any industry shall be released in the water bodies.

Water Quality Management Plan for the District is as follows:

No.	Action Points	Strategy and Approach	Stakeholders Responsible
1	Inventory of water resources in District	Inventory of water resources in District covering Rivers and other natural water bodies, Nalah/ Drains meeting Rivers Lakes / Ponds, etc. which is to be completed byJuly 2021 Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge are also to be assessed	CEO Zilla Parishad DFO ULBs
2	Collection of Water Quality Data and Control of Groundwater Water Quality	A monitoring cell with representatives from PHED, WR, UWS, etc. will be constituted. Accordingly, action shall be initiated	PHED
3	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 through regular monitoring	Dist. Admin EE PHE, BDOs, EO of ULBs
4	Awareness Activities	District level campaigns shall initiate on protection of water quality and control of water pollution in rivers with special emphasis on discharge of effluents	EE PHE BDOs
5	Protection of Flood Plains	Encroachment of flood plains to be regulated	Dist. Admin Circle Officers
6	Rainwater Harvesting	A separate Action Plan for rain water harvesting as per Govt policy would be prepared	Dist. Admin Circle Officers
7	Repair and Treatment of Water bodies/Ponds	214 water bodies have been identified so far for restoration/ renovation and treatment work	Dist. Admin., BDOs, Forest Deptt., ULB officials, CEO Zila Parishad, Land and Water Resource Deptt

10. Chapter: 8 Domestic Sewage Management Plan

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Present Scenario in the District:

Domestic Sewage Management Plan

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Municipal council, Jalore	Municipal council, Sanchore	Municipal council, Bhinmal
SM1	Inventory of Sewage Management					
SM1a		Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above	[MLD]	10[MLD]	0	0
SM1b		No. of Class-II towns and above	[Nos]	1	0	1
SM1c		No. of Class-I towns and above	[Nos]	0	0	0
SM1d		No. of Towns needing STPs	[Nos]	0	0	0
SM1e		No. of Towns STPs installed	[Nos]	1	0	0
SM1f		Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly)	[MLD]	0	0	0
SM1g		Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	[Automatic]	Automatic	Nil	NIL
SM1h		Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	[MLD]	0	0	0
SM1i		No of industrial townships	[Nos]	3	0	0
SW2	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment					
SM2a		% sewage treated in STPs	[Automatic]	45-50%	NIL	NIL

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Municipal council, Jalore	Municipal council, Sanchore	Municipal council, Bhinmal
SM2b		Total available Treatment Capacity	[MLD]	10	0	0
SM2c		Additional treatment capacity required	[MLD]	0	0	0
SM3	Adequacy of Sewerage Network					
SM3a		No. of ULB's having partial underground sewerage network	[Nos]	1	0	0
SM3b		No. of towns not having sewerage network	[Nos]	0	0	1
SM3c		% population covered under sewerage network	[Automatic]	40-45%	0	0

Domestic Sewage Management Plan for the District is as follows:

S. No.	Action Points	Strategy and Approach	Stakeholders Responsible
1	Inventory of Sewage Management	Survey and identification of households to ensure proper drainage and management of sewage	ULB
2	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment	1. Some households 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 through 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

11. Chapter: 9 Industrial Waste Management Plan

Present Scenario in the District:

Industrial Wastewater Management Plan

S.No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome for District
IWW1	Inventory of industrial wastewater Generation in District			
IWW1a		No. of Industries discharging wastewater	[Nos]	All effluent generating units such as Power Plant, Dairies, etc. have been issued consent on zero liquid discharge
IWW1b		Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	[MLD]	Not applicable
IWW1c		Quantity of treated IWW discharged into Nalah / Rivers	[MLD]	Nil
IWW1d		Quantity of un-treated or partially treated IWW discharged into lakes	[MLD]	Nil
IWW1e		Prominent Type of Industries	[Agro based] / [Chemical – Dye etc.] / [Metallurgical] / [Pharma] / [Pesticide] / [Power Plants] / [Mining] / [Automobile] : Multiple selection based on size of operation and number	Power Plants /Mining stone cutting & processing units
IWW1f		Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	[Nos] / [No CETPs]	No CETPs

S.No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome for District
IWW2	Status of compliance by Industries in treating wastewater			
IWW2a		No. of Industries meeting Standards	[Nos]	5
IWW2b		No. of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	[Automatic]	Nil
IWW2c		No. of complaints received or number of recurring complaints against industrial pollution in last 3 months	[Nos]	None
IWW3	Status of Action taken for not meeting discharge standards			
IWW3a		No. of industries closed for exceeding standards in last 3 months	[Nos]	Nil
IWW3b		No. of industries where Environmental Compensation was imposed By SPCBs	[Nos]	Nil

S. No.	Particulars	Reply
1.	RSPCB may include information related to available Red/ Orange/ Green/ White industries	As per CPCB classification, following are the details of the industries as sought by you:- Red-25 Orange-1263 Green-48 White-0
2.	List of major producers	Transtech Green Power Private Limited, village Kachhela Bagsari, Hadecha Road, Tehsil Sanchore, District Jalore This is a biofuel based thermal power plant having 12 MW power generation capacity. It utilizes juliflora (angragi babool/अंग्रेजी बबूल), mustard husk, jeera husk and other agro waste/ biofuels as fuel for power generation.
3.	Threats to environment due to non-complying industries	Around 1100 granite processing industries are operational in Jalore. These industries collectively generate inert natured granite slurry of the tune of 2.50 lac MT per year. Though, there is no scientific study or authenticated data available for quantity of granite stone slurry dumped at these dumping grounds, however, as per information approximately 50 lac MT slurry is accumulated at these dumping grounds. Granite slurry generated during processing of granite blocks is dumped in slurry dumping ground. There are three slurry dumping grounds in Jalore namely (i) RIICO Industrial Area, Phase I having area of 03 Bighas (ii) RIICO Industrial Area, Phase III having area of 42 Bighas and (iii) Bhagli Sindhlan (private land) having area of 47 Bighas. Of these three, only two slurry dumping grounds (i) RIICO Industrial Area, Phase III and (ii) Bhagli Sindhlan are presently active and in use. Phase I dumping ground has become dormant and not in use. An approximate 5 lac MT per year (increasing exponentially) of dried slurry is being transported to Gujarat for manufacturing of

		tiles. There have been incidences/complaints of illegal disposal of granite slurry by such industries in low lying areas and road sides. It is expected that entire dry slurry available at these dumping grounds would be utilized/transported to Gujarat for tile manufacturing within next 5-7 years.
4.	Functioning status of common effluent treatment plant and effluent discharge standards used and efficiency of plants	No common effluent treatment plant exist in District Jalore
5.	Industrial Area Management: Road Paving, Footpath, Dust Management, Solid and Hazardous waste management, Brick Kilns or other such air polluting sources	Road Paving, Footpath, Dust Management- related to ULBs Solid Waste management- related to ULBs Hazardous waste management- No hazardous waste generating indusry in District Jalore. Brick Kilns or other such air polluting sources- 05 bricks kilns operated with consent from State Board. 11 illegal brick kiln units have been closed down by State Board.
6.	Datasheet duly filled by concerned officials as provided by CPCB for Model DEPs.	Already filled

All the industries which are producing polluted water will be identified and located. The sensitive water bodies will be identified and efforts will be made to preserve aquatic environment. Mass awareness and participation of Stakeholders will be assured for better management and utilization of industrial waste water in the District.

12. Chapter: 10 Air Quality Management Plan

Present status of the District

Air Quality Management Plan

S.No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome for District
AQ1	Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Network in District			
AQ1a		Manual Air Quality monitoring stations of SPCBs /CPCB	[Nos] / [None]	None
AQ1b		Automatic monitoring stations Operated by SPCBs / CPCB	[Nos] / [None]	None
AQ2	Inventory of Air Pollution Sources			
AQ2a		Identification of prominent air polluting sources	[Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln] / [Industrial Estate] / [Others] (Multiple selection)	Unpaved Roads/ Brick Kiln / Gypsum units, etc.
AQ2b		No of Non-attainment Cities	[Nos / [None]	None
AQ2c		Action Plans for Non-attainment Cities	[Prepared] / [Not yet prepared]	Not yet prepared
AQ3	Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Data at DMs Office			
AQ3a		Access to air quality data from SPCBs & CPCB through Dashboard	[Available] / [Not yet Available]	Not yet Available
AQ4	Control of Industrial Air Pollution			

S.No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome for District
AQ4a		No. of Industries meeting Standards	[Nos]	4 Brick kiln units & 2 Gypsum units to be monitored
AQ4b		No. of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	[Nos]	Nil
AQ5	Control of Non-industrial Air Pollution sources			
AQ5a		Control open burning of Stubble –during winter	[Nos of fire incidents]	Nil
AQ5b		Control Open burning of Waste – Nos. of actions Taken	[Nos]	7
AQ5c		Control of forest fires	[SOP available] / [No SoP]	No SoP
AQ5d		Vehicle pollution check centers	Nos.	07
AQ5e		Dust Suppression Vehicles	[% ULB's covered]	0
AQ6	Development of Air Pollution complaint redressal system			
AQ6a		Mobile App / Online based air pollution complaint redressing system of SPCBs	[Available] / [Not available]	Not available

S. No.	Action Point	Strategy and Approach	Stake Holder Responsible	Reply
1	Inventory of Industrial emission	Survey and identification all industries to ensure inventory of emission.	RSPCB	
2	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Pollution Control	1. Air Pollution Monitoring and Control 2. Industrial Waste water monitoring and Control 3. Hazardous Waste Monitoring and Control	RSPCB	1. Air Pollution Monitoring and Control-Installation of Continuous Air Quality Monitoring Station is under process however place for installation of CAQMS was identified. 2. Industrial Waste water monitoring and Control-No effluent generating and discharging units at Jalore. 3. Hazardous Waste Monitoring and Control-No hazardous waste generating unit exist in district Jalore.
3	Gap in Capacity	Action Plan for Gap Fulfillment	RSPCB	
4	Environment Compensation	Collection of Environment Compensation	RSPCB	No Environment Compensation was imposed on any unit of Jalore
5	Utilization of Environment Compensation for pollution Control	Utilization of Compensation	RSPCB	NA

- Details of measurable and quantifiable targets, responsibilities of various departments with timelines for completing the tasks considering next 10-year interventions.

Source group	Action Points	Implementation period	Time Frame for implementation	Responsible agency(ies)	Reply
Control of Industrial Emissions	1. Identification of brick kilns and their regular monitoring including use of designated fuel and closure of unauthorized units.	Mid Term		State Pollution Control Board	05 bricks kilns operated with consent from State Board and 11 illegal brick kilns units was established and operated which was inspected earlier and further closure directions was issued by HO and letter issued to SDM, Jalore to close down the illegal units.
	2. Conversion of natural draft brick kilns to induced draft.	Mid Term		State Pollution Control Board	NA
	3. Action against non-complying industrial units.	Short Term		State Pollution Control Board	11 illegal brick kilns units was established and operated which was inspected earlier and further closure directions was issued by HO and letter issued to SDM, Jalore to close down the illegal units.
	4. Regulation on setting up of new air polluting industries in industrial areas located in urban limits of these 5 cities.	Mid Term		State Pollution Control Board RIICO	NA
Other Steps to control Air Pollution	1. Air Quality Index to be calculated and disseminated to the people through website and other media.(on maximum weekly basis for manually operated monitoring stations and real time basis for continuous monitoring stations)	Short Term		State Pollution Control Board	Installation of Continuous Air Quality Monitoring Station is under process however place for installation of CAQMS was identified.
	2. Establish an Air Quality Management Division at SPCB/PCC Head Quarters to oversee air quality management activities in the State and interact CPCB.	Short Term		State Pollution Control Board	Not related to this office
	3. Set-up and publicize helpline in each city/town as	Short Term		State Pollution	State government provided the helpline

	well as SPCB/PCC HQ for complaints against reported non-compliance			Control Board	number i.e.181 for complaints against reported non-compliance
	1. Engage with concerned authorities on continual basis for maximizing coverage of LPG /PNG for domestic and commercial cooking with target of 100% coverage.	Short Term		State Govt.	Not related to this office
	2. Monitoring of DG sets and action against violations.	Short Term		State Pollution Control Board	Not yet conducted

Air Quality Management Plan for the District is as follows:

Main sources of air pollution in the District are Industrial (brick industry/crusher), vehicular traffic and domestic cooking (rural areas). This plan aims to reduce the sources and amount of pollutants, which are responsible for reducing the ambient air quality.

S. No	Point of Action	Strategy and Approach	Stakeholders Responsible
1	Air Quality Monitoring and Collection of data	1. To be monitored in association with PCB 2. PCB will be requested to set up facility in Jalore District to monitor air quality	PCB
2	Inventory of Air Pollution Sources	Inventory of potential air polluting sources will be assess for better monitoring	GM, DI&CC, Jalore PCB
3	Monitoring of Polluting Vehicles	1. Stress will be given for setting up more Auto Emission Testing Centres in the District in addition to the existing ones 2. 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	To monitor for violation and submit report to PCB&DC	GM, DI&CC, Jalore PCB
5	Creation of Awareness	Public awareness to be created through IEC campaign with participation of SHGs, NGOs and students	Dist Administration/ NGOs DIPRO
6	Promotion of Clean fuel/New Tech. Chulhas	Campaign will be launched to motivate people for using clean fuel and Chulhas with new technologies	BDOs NGOs

13. Chapter 11: Mining Activity Management Plan

1. Preventing Illegal Mining

- **Present Status**

On dated 25.11.2013 Hon'able Supreme Court permitted 82 LoI Holder to carry out mining operation in accordance with notification dated 21.06.2012.

Hon'ble Apex Court Restrained all LOI Holder from carrying out River Sand Mining in the state. State Government take strict action and stopped all river sand mining in the state.

Hon'ble Chief Secretary Govt. of Rajasthan has directed to all district Collectors to from SITs vide order dated 10.05.2018. In compliance of this order SITs are formed by District Collector Jalore order dated 11.05.2018 & 28.06.2019 and regular checking are carried out by Police, Revenue Department, Transport Department, Forest Department and Mining Department Penalty & compound fees are recovered as per law from the defaulter and in some cases F.I.R. are also lodged by department.

Vide Notification dated 25-06-2018 provision was made for mining lease in Khatedari land for khatedar itself. In order to this notification there are 5 leases granted in Jalore district and 20 leases granted in tehsil Samdari of nearby district Barmer (Which comes under the mining engineer jalore jurisdiction).

- **Gap**

The River Sand is widely used mineral and considered in essential commodity for ordinary people living in villages, town, dhanis, citys situated at the bank side of rivers.

The River sand mining cannot be considered as mining activity as there no drilling / blasting and there is no use of explosive in this activity. Only there is collection of river sand by buckets either manually or mechanically, thus it is very easy to collect river sand from spot by the people.

Local inhabitants are collecting river sand for their construction works or to fulfilment of demand to constructions sites. The possibility of supply of illegal sand in Government, semi-Government and Panchayati raj construction works can't be denied.

There are some mafias are also developed in the state, whose regular works is to carry out illegal mining. These mafias created WhatsApp group and by misuse of social media these mafias monitor the checking teams' movements and timely abscond from illegal mining points while raids.

- Timeline (Already Done and Running Activity)

Illegal mining of River Sand has become regular and continuous problem. It is very difficult to completely cease the illegal mining of river sand. It is suggested to in order to completely stop/cease the illegal sand mining there shall either be restrictions on the construction activities or completely stopped the construction activities in the State i.e., if there is NO Demand then there is no Illegal Mining. And other solution is to LEGALISE the river sand mining by convincing the Apex Court and/or by making new Laws from State Assembly.

Where there is chances of illegal sand mining frequent surprise checking is carried out by circle level committees i.e. Police, Transport Forest and Mining Departments checking already been carried out and it fall under running activities.

2. Monitoring

- Present Status

There are total 449 Mining Lease are sanctioned and effective in Jalore district. Among these leases EC for 349 leases has been already issued and 40 leasees has been applied to SEIAA Jaipur. Total 349 leasees has obtained Consent to Operate from RSPCB and all these leasees have approved mining plan from competent authority.

- Gap

EC document is coterminous with period or life of mining lease. Whereas the mining plan and Consent to Operate have time bound validity. Before expiring the renewal of the same can be applied by the concern mining leasee. The application of renewal in disposed by concerning Department in some cases after expiring the validity, strict action against defaulter is taken after giving the legal notice and mining activities are stopped.

- Timeline

Monitoring in already being done and if falls under running activity

3. Greenbelt Development

- Present Status
- Gap

Plantation is carried out by the mines owner in every monsoon season. Most of mining lease area and area near by the mine comprises rocky land which is not suitable for plantation. The district comes under the Thar Desert area and arid zone therefore timely watering of the after planting the plants.

- Timeline

The mining leasees will be motivated for proper green belt development in and around the mines areas and planting the rows of trees along road sides. The Mines owners demanded for proper land for group plantation the land will be identified with the help of forest department then proper plantation and the monitoring of the plantation shall be carried out with the help of forest department to develop green belt in the coming rainy season.

4. SMC Work

5. Reclamation and Rehabilitation Measures

- Present Status

Reclamation is done when mines life is exhausted and during the mine closing. Most of the mining leases are effective and in working position in the district.

- Gap
- Timeline

- **Present Status of the District:**

S.No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Measurable Outcome for District
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	Sand Mining / Masonary stone/Granite
MI1b		No. of Mining licenses given in the District	[Nos]	Total: 605 {Jalore 451 + Siwana/Samdari154}
MI1c		Area covered under mining	sq km	2128 ha (Jalore 1741+Siwana/Samdari 287)
MI1d		Area of District	sq km	Jalore 10640 Siwana/Samdari 2061 sqkm
MI1e		Sand Mining	[Yes] / [No]	Yes
MI1f		Area of sand Mining	[River bed] / [Estuary] / [Non -river deposit]	[River bed-Nil/ Non -river deposit 18.1576 ha
MI2	Compliance to Environmental Conditions			
MI2a		No. of Mining areas meeting Environmental Clearance Conditions	[Nos]	435 (Jalore 324+Siwana/Samdari111)
MI2b		No. of Mining areas meeting Consent Conditions of SPCBs / PCCS	[Nos]	435 (Jalore 324+Siwana/Samdari 111)
MI3a	Mining related environmental Complaints			
MI3b		No. of pollution related complaints against mining operations in last 1 year	[Nos]	Nil
MI4	Action against non-complying mining activity			
MI4a		No. of Mining operations suspended for violations to environmental norms	[Nos]	Nil
MI4b		No. of directions issued by SPCBs	[Nos]	Nil

- **Mining Activity Management Plan for the District is as Follows:-**

S. No.	Action Points	Strategy and Approach	Stakeholders Responsible
1	Preventing illegal mining	Identification of river stretches where there are chances for illegal sand mining. Frequent surprise visits in those river stretches by Circle Level Committees. Circle level Committees to be headed by the Circle Officer and will comprise among others officials from Forest Dept., BDO, etc.	Circle Officer SP, ME, DFO SDMs
2	Monitoring	Checking for violation of approved mining plan/environmental norms by the ME will notify contact number to receive mining related complain.	PCB, ME, DFO
3	Greenbelt Development	Establishment of greenbelt in and around mining lease areas and planting of rows of trees along road sides to hold the spread of dust over larger areas.	Concerned Mines /Mining Dept./Forest deptt.
4	SMC works	Adoption of appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures in the mining lease area to hold run-off and increase filtration rate.	Concerned Mines /Mining Dept.
5	Reclamation and Rehabilitation measures	Strict implementation of reclamation and rehabilitation measures both within and outside the mining lease areas.	Concerned Mines /Mining Dept.

14. Chapter 12: Soil and Agriculture Land Management

Soil and Agriculture Land Management The soil of the Jalore district are sandy loam, Loamy sand, black soil and problematic soil is also. The soils are yellowish brown in colour, loam to silty loam in texture in massive or blocky structure and are calcareous in nuture. The soil vary in there characteristics at short distances. At places there are intermixed with sandy materials. Salinity and alkanity problem is wide spread in patches. As per soil testing report, the soil has deficiency of phosphorus, potash, Iron, sulphur as well as all micro nutrients in all blocks. Farmers are being advised to use balanced nutrients and organic farming practices for optimum and sustainable production. For use balance fertilizers, all farmers are provided soil health cards under Pradhanmantri soil health card scheme. In Jalore District soils are deficient in organic carbon (0.49%) but better than state average (0.36%), Phosphorous 69.13(kg/ha) is at high level against state average 35.14 (kg/ha). Potash is 318.1 (kg/ha) is medium and is at par of state average 310.73 (kg/ha). In case of Sulphur, soils of Jalore having 39.77% Sulphur and is deficit in soil and is at par with state average 39.004%. In Jalore District soils are deficient in Zinc (51.01%) but better than state average (49.63%), Iron 65.65% is at high level against state average 55.05%. Copper is 10.87% is at high level against state level 5.2%. Manganese is 8.48% low level against state average 9.41%.

Proposed Activities for Soil Health Management Under the Pradhanmantri Soil Health Card Scheme, all farmers of Jalore District having soil health card. On the basis of soil health card report farmers are using macro and micro nutrients. Besides this, soil health demontrations and trainings at village level is being conducted of combat deficincy of fertilizers and micronutrients and to avoid imbalance use of fertilizers. There is no case stubbles and/ crop residue burning in Jalore district. Farmers are using rotavator, reaper and discplough for better preparation of soil for sowing of field crops, fruits and vegetables.

15. Chapter 13: Noise Management Plan

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

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

Present status in the District:

7.0 Noise Pollution Management Plan

S.No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Please enter Measurable Outcome for District
NP1	Availability Monitoring equipment			-
NP1a		No. of noise measuring devices with District Administration	[Nos] / [None]	9
NP1b		No. of noise measuring devices with SPCBs	[Nos] / [None]	None
NP2	Capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities			-
NP2a		Capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities	[Available] / [Not available]	Available
NP3	Management of Noise related complaints			
NP3a		No of complaints received on noise pollution in last 1 year	[Nos]	27

S.No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Please enter Measurable Outcome for District
NP3b		No of complaints redressed	[Nos]	27
NP4	Compliance to ambient noise standards			-
NP4a		Implementation of Ambient noise standards in residential and Silent Zones	[Regular Activity] / [Occasional] / [Never]	Occasional
NP4b		Noise monitoring study in District	[Carried out] / [not carried out]	Not carried out
NP4c		Sign boards in towns and cities in Silent Zones	[Installed] / [Partial] / [Not Installed]	Partial

Noise Pollution Management plan for the District is as follows:

S. No.	Action Points	Strategy and Approach	Stakeholders Responsible
1	Noise level Monitoring	1. PCB or its authorized agency will conduct noise level monitoring stations. 2. Monitoring equipment/ noise measuring devices will be procured.	PCB
2	Categorization of areas	1.Categoriation of areas into industrial, commercial, residential or silence areas/zones will be completed soon. 2. Sign boards will be installed in silent zones.	PCB All EO of ULB's
3	Restriction on use of loud speakers/ PA system, etc. and monitoring	1. Loud speaker or a public address system will not allowed to be used without obtaining written permission from the Authority. 2. A loud speaker or a public address system will not allowed to be used at night from 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m. 3. Special team formations for monitoring during festivals.	District Administration
4	Monitoring of Polluting Vehicle	DTO will take necessary steps for monitoring/ checking of vehicles exhaust to ensure environmental norms as per Motor Vehicles Act.	DTO
5	Creation of Awareness	Steps will be taken to initiate it	Dist. Administration/NGOs

16. Chapter 14: District Specific Environment Threats & Management

S. No.	Particulars	Reply
1.	District Specific issues due to local anthropogenic activities such as industrial activities (Store cutting/Mining/textile/ Ground Water extraction etc)	Around 1100 granite processing industries are operational in Jalore. These industries collectively generate inert natured granite slurry of the tune of 2.50 lac MT per year. Though, there is no scientific study or authenticated data available for quantity of granite stone slurry dumped at these dumping grounds, however, as per information approximately 50 lac MT slurry is accumulated at these dumping grounds. Granite slurry generated during processing of granite blocks is dumped in slurry dumping ground. There are three slurry dumping grounds in Jalore namely (i) RIICO Industrial Area, Phase I having area of 03 Bighas (ii) RIICO Industrial Area, Phase III having area of 42 Bighas and (iii) Bhagli Sindhlan (private land) having area of 47 Bighas. Of these three, only two slurry dumping grounds (i) RIICO Industrial Area, Phase III and (ii) Bhagli Sindhlan are presently active and in use. Phase I dumping ground has become dormant and not in use. An approximate 5 lac MT per year (increasing exponentially) of dried slurry is being transported to Gujarat for manufacturing of tiles. There have been incidences/complaints of illegal disposal of granite slurry by such industries in low lying areas and road sides. It is expected that entire dry slurry available at these dumping grounds would be utilized/transported to Gujarat for tile manufacturing within next 5-7 years.
2.	Threats due to over migration in district, tourism etc	Not related to this office.
3.	Non availability or gap of treatment facilities of STPs, CETPs, Bio Medical Waste treatment facilities.	Not related to this office.
4.	Management practice being adopted to mitigate the issues considering next 10-year interventions.	Not related to this office.

17. Chapter 15 Conservation of Water Bodies, Wetlands & Ground Water Management Plan

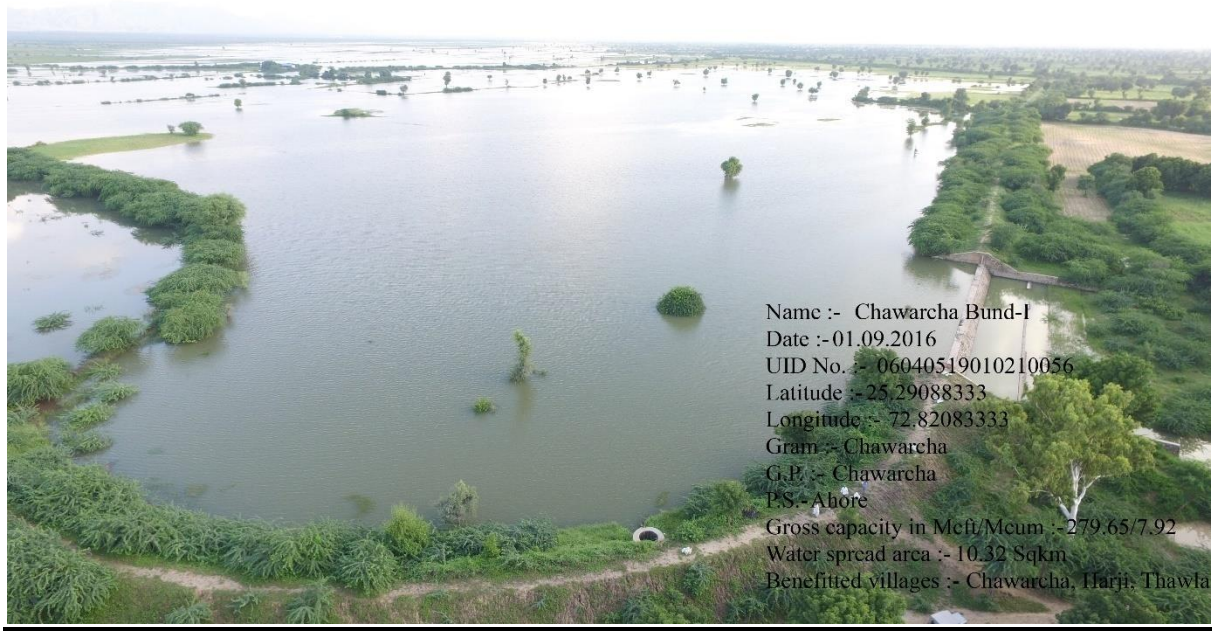
Water bodies play an important role for preservation and extension of biodiversity and to maintain the ecological balance and natural fauna and flora by co-existence. The water bodies do replenish by hydrological cycle during monsoon season after exhaustive evaporation and irrigation ensured along with groundwater recharge in dry and stormy summers. They act as primary source of drinking water, ground water recharge, flood control and support biodiversity for its existence. Realizing the water scarcity due to unpredicted and scattered rainfall, water bodies, are confronting with less storage, and the frequency of dam filling to gross storage capacity is approx. once in 3 to 5 years. So preserving each and every drop of precious rain fall is of utmost importance. The District Administration is very much alive to sense the water scarcity much beforehand and has geared up Water Resources Department (WRD) not to leave any opportunity to grab each and every precious drop of rainwater and has made WRD instrumental by construction of sub surface barriers to arrest sub surface flow, repair, renovation and restoration of old existing water bodies which are abandoned and not given proper upkeep and rejuvenation, construction of MST's in Four Water Concept, Water Harvesting Structures (WHS) in Mukhyamantri Jal SwavlambanYojna (MJSA- I, II and III) and Rajeev Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojna (RGJSY). Apart from this various schemes under different heads, e.g Water Conservation Cess, Catch The Rain, Pehli Barish, Pradhan Mantri Krishi SinchaiYojna (PMKSY) / Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) and Water Harvesting Structures (WHS) are under proposal and DPR preparation stage. Proposals for various schemes are submitted for approval and as soon as Administrative and Financial Sanction (AS and FS) is received, various front of Water conservation shall be opened and the drastic scenario of fast depleting water columns in ground shall be checked effectively and the positive upsurge in peizometric heads in groundwater table shall be reflecting in near future in areas of Jalore District. These all measures are being taken up to combat the worst scenario of water deficit in biosphere. The District Administration is working continuously for the conservation of water bodies. It is worthy to mentioned here that total 545 water bodies were identified, out of which 331 are in good conditions. Though, 214 water bodies require afforestation and restoration program. 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 water bodies, it is important to understand that one solution may not be suitable for all the water bodies. Depending on the purpose, ecological services, livelihood and socio-cultural practices, the approach will vary from one water body to another suiting their respective revival remedy. By preserving each and every drop of water, the biosphere and biodiversity can sustain its symbiotic co-existence and this nature can flourish colorful in every nook and corner of the world with different species/ fauna and flora on sustainable basis.

List of water bodies under office of the Executive Engineer Water Resources Division Jalore:

S. No.	Name of Dam	Water Spread Area at FRL (in sq km)
1	Bandi Sandhara Dam	6.20
2	Bithan Dam	9.40
3	Bankli Dam	13.75
4	Nosra Canal	5.40
5	Chawarcha Bund I	10.32
6	Sardargarh Bund	3.78
7	Kalapura Bund	2.23
8	Kheda Sumergarh Bund	0.65
9	Balsamand Bund	2.50
10	Jetpura Bund	0.96
11	Vandhar bund	1.56
12	Meli Dam	2.83


Name :- Bankli Dam
UID No. :- 06112227080506921
Date :- 31.08.2016
Latitude :- 25.70366389
Longitude :- 72.87986944
Gram :- Bankli
G.P. :- Bankli
P.S. - Ahore
Gross capacity in Mcft/Mcum :- 1220/34.53
Water spread area :- 13.75 Sqkm
Benefitted villages :- Bankli, Rata nada, Rewada, Ghana,
Rama, Bala, Bhorda,Seldi, Bijjali,
Todmi(Jalore dist.) Sirana (Pali Dist.)


Name :- Chawarcha Bund-I
Date :- 01.09.2016
UID No. :- 06040519010210056
Latitude :- 25.29088333
Longitude :- 72.82083333
Gram :- Chawarcha
G.P. :- Chawarcha
P.S. - Ahore
Gross capacity in Mcft/Mcum :- 279.65/7.92
Water spread area :- 10.32 Sqkm
Benefitted villages :- Chawarcha, Harji, Thawla

18. Chapter 16 Forest Conservation Practices

Type of Forest (2019-2020)

S.No.	Type of Forest area	Total area(sq km)
1	Reserved forest	126.12
2	Protected forest	302.22
3	Unclassified forest	83.09
	Total	511.44

S.No.	Year	Scheme	Area	Plants	Remark
1	2015-16	CAMPA	115.10 Hec.	56010	
		RFBP-2	350 Hec.	115000	
		STATE PLAN	150 Hec.	75000	
		NCP	240 Rkm	60000	
2	2016-17	CAMPA	150 Hec.	30000	
		RFBP-2	770 Hec.	196000	
		STATE PLAN	250 Hec.	110000	
		NCP	60 Rkm	15000	
3	2017-18	CAMPA	50 Hec.	10000	
		RFBP-2	550 Hec.	125000	
		STATE PLAN	108 Hec.	54000	
		NCP	144 Rkm	36000	
		MJSA 2	84 Hec.	16901	
		NREGA	6.67 Rkm	400	
3	2018-19	CAMPA	200 Hec.	40000	
		STATE PLAN	105 Hec.	52000	
		FDA	200 Hec.	26200	
		MJSA 3	15 Hec.	3300	
3	2019-20	CAMPA	400 Hec.	180000	
		STATE PLAN	150 Hec.	75000	

General information about forest:

जालोर जिले के जसवंतपुरा तहसील में अरावली हिल्स वनक्षेत्र में दिनांक 30.7.2010 को सुंधामाता कंजर्वेशन रिजर्व क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है। जिसका क्षेत्रफल जालोर जिले में 101.14 वर्गकिमी. तथा सिरोही जिले में 16.34 वर्गकिमी. कुल 117.48 वर्ग किमी. है। यहां पहाडी क्षेत्र में आमजन की धार्मिक आस्था का प्रतिक प्राचीन सुंधामाता का मंदिर का कंजर्वेशन रिजर्व क्षेत्र में ही स्थित है। उक्त क्षेत्र में Sloth bear बहुतायात में पाया जाता है इसके अतिरिक्त Leapord, Fox, Hyana, Chinkara, Nilgai, Python, porcupine, Desert Fox, Ratel, Jackal इत्यादि प्रजातियों के वन्यजीव तथा धोक, सालर, पलास, गुंदा, खिरनी, गुगल, देशी बबूल, गुंदी, कुमठा, बैर इत्यादि वनस्पति पाये जाते है।