RAJSAMAND DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT PLAN

मधु वाता ऋतायते मधु क्षरन्ति सिन्धवः। माध्वीर्नः सन्त्वोषधीः। मधु नक्तमुतोषसो मधुमत्पार्थिव रजः। मधु द्यौरस्तु नः पिता। मधुमान्नो वनस्पतिर्मधुमाꣳ अस्तु सूर्यः। माध्वीर्गावो भवन्तु नः।

(ऋग्वेद, 1/90 / 6,7,8)

Submitted by:

District Collector and District Magistrate

RAJSAMAND

Sh. Arvind Kumar Poswal IAS

Collector and District Magistrate, Rajsamand

Sh. Kaushal Kothari

Additional District Magistrate, Rajsamand

Sh. Fateh Singh Rathore

Deputy Conservator of Forest, Rajsamand

Dr. Bhanwar Vishvendra Raj Singh,

Assistant Professor, MLSU, Udaipur

(Knowledge Partner)

Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur

CONTENTS

FOREWORD

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in O.A. No. -360/2018, dated 26/09/2019 ordered regarding constitution of District Committee (as a part of District Planning Committee under Article 243 ZD) under Articles 243 G, 243 W, 243 ZD read with Schedules 11 and 12 and Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

In the above said order, it is stated that among others

"Chief Secretaries may personally monitor compliance of environmental norms (including BMW Rules) with the District Magistrate once every month. The District Magistrates may conduct such monitoring twice every month. We find it necessary to add that in view of Constitutional provisions under Articles 243 G, 243 W, 243 ZD read with Schedules 11 and 12 and Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 it is necessary to have a District Environment Plan to be operated by a District committee (as a part of District Planning Committee under Article 243 ZD)"

In this regard, Environment & Forest Department, Govt of Rajasthan vide dated 04th December 2019 instructed the Divisional Commissioners to prepare District Environmental Plans by constituting District Environment Committee (as per GoR vide letter no. 88 dated 17.09.2020) with representatives from concerned departments under chairmanship of the District Collector.

As per the directions, District Committee in respect of RAJSAMAND district was formed to evolve and execute District Environmental Plan in the RAJSAMAND District. District Environment Committee, RAJSAMAND at minutes of meeting dated 16.03.2021.

A meeting of the District Committee to evolve the District Environmental Plan in respect of RAJSAMAND District was held on 16.03.2021

This plan has been prepared in line with the model District Environment Plan (DEP) of CPCB and covers 7 thematic areas by capturing 64 action areas through about 220 data points which are essential part of this plan.

AIM, OBJECTIVE & SCOPE OF THE DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT PLAN:

The Aims and Objectives of This District Environment Plan (Dep.) Are Given Below:

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


RAJSAMAND
TEHSIL MAP
Ajmer
Bhim
Pali
Deogarh
Bhilwara
Amet
Kumbhalgarh
Rajsamand
Railmagra
Nathdwara
Chittaurgarh
Udaipur
Legend
District Boundary
Tehsil Boundary
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(Last Updated on 11th Sep 2015)

1. DISTRICT RAJSAMAND AT A GLANCE

Rajsamand District is one of the 33 districts of Rajasthan in western India. The district is named after the lake Rajsamand, an artificial lake which was created by Rana Raj Singh of Mewar in the 17th century. Rajsamand is very well known for its marble production as the largest producing district as well as the largest single unit in the whole country. Rajsamand is much rich district regarding history, religion, culture and mining industries. Among famous places of tourist interest Kumbhalgarh - the birth place of Maharana Pratap, Haldighati the famous battlefield, Shrinathji the chief deity of Vaishnav religion, Charbhuja, Dwarikadheesh, and many Shiv temples.

1.1. LOCATION & SIZE

Rajsamand is situated 67 Km. north of Udaipur and 352 Km. south of state capital Jaipur on NHW-8. Rajsamand is located between latitudes 24046' to 26001' N and Longitudes 73028' to 74018' east. The district has an area of 4655 sq. Km 1.36 percent of total area of state. Rajsamand District ranks 29th in terms of population, 27th in terms of area and 15th in terms of population density. It extends nearly 210 Km. in north south and 240 Km. in east west direction. The area of this district stretches from Haldi Ghati in the south to Jassa Kheda (Bhim) in the north, a distance of 140 Km. from Kumbhalgarh, the highest fortress of Rajasthan, in the west to Gilund in the east, a distance of 87 Km. The district is surrounded the north by Ajmer & Pali districts, in the south by Udaipur, in the east by Bhilwara & Chittaurgarh and in the west by Pali.

1.2. DEMOGRAPHY

According to the 2011 census Rajsamand district has a population of 1,156,597 roughly equal to the nation of Timor-Leste or the US state of Rhode Island. This gives it a ranking of 405th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 302 inhabitants per square kilometre (780/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 17.35%. Rajsamand has a sex ratio of 988 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 63.93%. At the time of the 2011 Census of India, 99.48% of the population in the district spoke Hindi as their first language.

Total Population	11,56,597
Male Population	5,81,339
Female Population	5,75,258
Literacy Rate	63.1 %
Male Literacy Rate	78.4 %
Female Literacy Rate	48.0 %
Sex Ration	928

*As per Rajsamand District Census Handbook, 2011

1.3. BOUNDARY & ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

The Rajsamand City is the headquarters of the district, which had been constituted on 10 April 1991 from Udaipur district. Rajsamand is situated 67 Km north of Udaipur and 352 KM south of state capital – Jaipur on NH- 8. Rajsamand district is surrounded by Ajmer in North, Pali in West, Udaipur in South and Bhilwara in East.

Rajsamand district is one of the six districts, those comes under Udaipur division. District Collector is head of the district for revenue, Law and order matters. District Collector & District Magistrate is the head of District Administration. For administration and development, the district is divided in Subdivisions and tehsils (sub-districts). The district has 4 sub- divisions which are further subdivided into 7 tehsils namely- Amet, Bhim, Deogarh, Kumbhalgarh, Nathdwara, Railmagra and Rajsamand. For the purpose of the implementation of rural development projects/ Schemes under Panchayati Raj System, the district is divided in the 7 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:

S. No.	Name of Panchayat Samiti	No. of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Tehsil (s) (No. of Villages)	Census Towns
1	Bhim	30	141	Bhim (141)	Bhim (CT)
2	Deogarh	20	135	Deogarh (135)	
3	Amet	20	152	Amet (152)	Sardargarh (CT)
4	Kumbhalgarh	37	167	Kumbhalgarh (167)	
5	Rajsamand	29	142	Rajsamand (142)	Kelwa (CT)

					Emri (CT)
6	Railmagra	28	98	Railmagra (98)	
7	Khamnor	41	215	Nathdwara (215)	Delwara (CT)
	Total	**205**	**1050**		**5 Census Town**

*As per Rajsamand District Census Handbook, 2011

There are four statutory towns viz. Rajsamand (M), Amet (M), Deogarh (M) and Nathdwara (M) in the Rajsamand district

1.4. GEOGRAPHY

The district surrounded by the Aravalli ranges from north to east. It has an average elevation of 547 meters. The Northern part of the district consist of elevated place while the eastern part has vast stretches of fertile plains. The Southern part is covered is rocks, hill and dense forest-whereas the western portion known as hilly traits of Mewar is composed by Aravalli range stretching from Bhim tehsil to Kumbhalgarh. There is one passage in the Aravalli range viz Desuri Nall and Sadri which is high points of Pali and Jodhpur.

Rajsamand district lies in the watershed of the Banas River and its tributaries i.e., Khari, Chandrabhaga, Gomati, Kothari, Ahar etc. The river as well as tributaries are ephemeral and flow only in response to heavy precipitation. The predominant drainage pattern in the western hill ranges is rectangular to sub-rectangular and it is dendritic to sub-dendritic in rest of the area. Drainage pattern in the western hill region is controlled by fractures and joints and in the rest of the area by subsurface lineaments. The area has some lakes and tanks also.

1.5. CLIMATE & RAINFALL

The district has a dry climate with large variation of temperature and scanty rainfall. Hot winds blow in summer, sweeping away and creating new sand dunes. Winters are severe and the temperature sometimes touches freezing point. The climate of Rajsamand is characterized by Sub-tropical dry climate with distinct hot summer, cold winter and rainy monsoon. The highest temperature goes above 47°C in May-June and the lowest up to 2°C in December-January. The average rainfall is 567.8 mm. The rainfall during the period from June-September constitutes about 92% of the annual rainfall. The rainy season remain active from 2nd week of July to 3rd week of September in the district. The south west monsoon takes place during this period.

1.6. FOREST, FLORA & FAUNA

The forests cover area about 25952 hectares. The major and minor forest produce are timber cold, fire wood, gum, bamboo, tendu, katha, honey, wax. The district has a large variety flora and fauna among the common species are found in the forest babul, mango, bargad, dhok, gugal, neem, saloon, khejari, peepal and other trees bahera, sitafal, timaru, ask, karonda, thor etc. are found. The forests of the district are mainly traceable within the hills of Aravalli Mountains. The grasslands of the plain area have dhak as the main tree in heavy & ill drained soils. These biotopes, quite different from one another support a variety of fauna which include mor, bandar, langur, baghera and kala hiran. The district abounds in the state animal - Chinkara & the national bird - Peacock. It has the striped beauty of the jungle - the tiger. One can easily encounter the sly panther, cunning fox, noisy jackals, hairy bear, spiny porcupine and many others.

1.7. ENVIRONMENT

Environment is the complex of biotic and abiotic factors that act upon an organism or on ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival. Literally, environment means all that which surrounds us. Biotic components or factors can be described as any living components that affect other organisms or shape the eco systems. Abiotic factors are non-living chemical and physical parts of the environment that affect living organisms and the functioning of the ecosystems.

1.8. CAUSES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Major causes of the environmental degradation are modern urbanization, industrialization, over-population growth, deforestation etc. Environmental pollution refers to the degradation of quality and quantity of natural resources. Various types of human exercises are the fundamental reasons of environmental degradation. These have prompted condition changes that have turned out to be hurtful to every single living being. The smoke radiated by the vehicles and processing plants expands the measure of toxic gases noticeable all around. The waste items, smoke radiated by vehicles and ventures are the fundamental driver of contamination. Spontaneous urbanization and industrialization have caused water, air and sound contamination. Urbanization and

industrialization help to expand contamination of the wellsprings of water. So also, the smoke discharged by vehicles and ventures like Chlorofluorocarbon, nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide and other clean particles dirty air. Neediness still remains an issue at the base of a few ecological issues.

1.9. EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

There are very adverse effects of environmental degradation. These effects can be enumerated as:

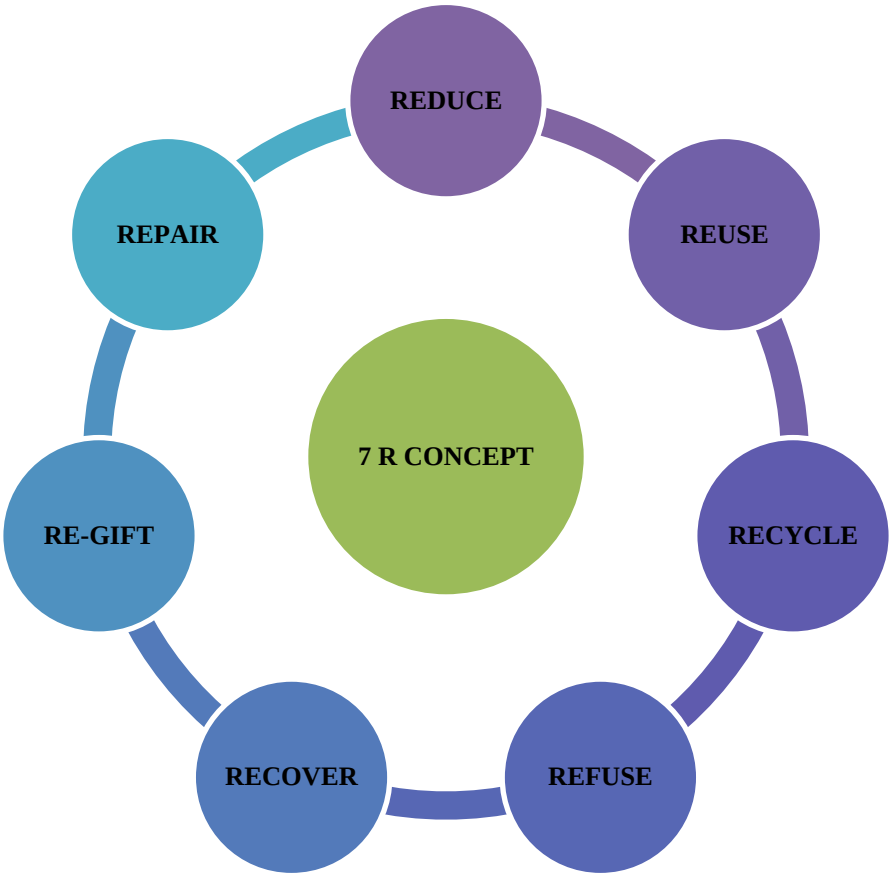
1. **Water pollution and water scarcity**
2. **Air pollution**
3. **Solid and hazardous wastes**
4. **Soil degradation**
5. **Deforestation**
6. **Loss of biodiversity**
7. **Atmospheric changes**

1.10. CURRENT SITUATION OF ENVIRONMENT

Due to over exploitation of the natural resources, the situation of environment is so poor that could never be imagined by our old generations in previous time. This has led to various types of pollution i.e., Air, Water Soil and Noise Pollution. Settlements are the main reasons of increasing pollution which have resulted in various diseases and hampered the quality of life.

1.11. SOLUTIONS FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION:

Solutions are many but all need proper action plan and support from all groups of people. Natural resources are key operators of natural cycle but due to over exploitation we have forgotten its importance. Thus, the first step to save our environment and natural resources as much as possible. Specially focus on SEVEN R' concept when using our natural resources. The concept of 7 R here:



The other measures are use of CNG Vehicles, proper implementation of bylaws of environment protection etc.

1.12. ECOSYSTEM-A BRIDGE BETWEEN SCIENCE & SOCIETY

An ecosystem is a community of living organisms in conjunction with the non-living components of their environment, interacting as a system. These biotic and abiotic components are linked together through nutrient cycles. Energy enters the system through photosynthesis and is incorporate into plant tissue. By feeding on plants and on one another, an animal plays an important role in the movement of matter and energy through the system. They also influence the quantity of plant and microbial biomass present. By breaking down dead organic matter decomposers release carbon back to the atmosphere and facilitate nutrient cycling by converting nutrient stored in dead biomass back to a form that can be readily used by plants and other microbes.

Ecosystems are controlled by external and internal factors. External factors such as climate, soil and topography, control the overall structure of an eco-system but are not themselves influenced

by the eco system Unlike external factors, internal factors are controlled, e.g. decomposition, root competition, shading, disturbance, succession, and types of specious present.

Ecosystems are dynamic entities. They are subject to periodic disturbance and are in the process of recovering from some past disturbance. When perturbation occurs, an eco-system responds by moving away from its initial state. The tendency of an eco-system to remain close to its equilibrium state, despite that disturbance is termed its resistance. On the other hand, the speed with which it returns to its initial stage after disturbance is called its resilience. Time plays a role in the development of soil from bare rock and the recovery of a community from disturbance.

1.13. POLLUTION

The word “POLLUTION” has been derived from the Latin word “POLLUTIONEM” which mean defilement. Pollution is an undesirable change in physical, chemical or biological characteristics of air, water and land. That may or will adversely affect human life and other life forms. Various types of pollution are caused but mainly the following lead to life threatening and adverse effects to humans in general.

Air Pollution- it is caused by the occurrence of foreign particles (aerosols or SPM) or gases in the atmosphere. It is caused by vehicular emission, dust from unpaved roads, burning of agriculture wastes, burning of fuels release, and release of hazardous gases from industries.

Water Pollution- it is the addition of some substances (Organic, Inorganic, Biological or Radiological) or factor (Heat, pH) which degrades the quality of water so that it either become health hazard or unfit for use. It is caused by sewage, dumping of municipal/solid based, biomedical waste, E-waste, C & D waste etc.

Noise Pollution- Increase in noise level needs to noise pollution. Noise is defined as unpleasant sound that has an adverse effect on the human. Major causes are the honking of moving vehicles, DJ at Marriage and loud music at religious places, running of machines at sites, radio, TV etc.

Soil Pollution- Soil contamination or soil pollution as part of land degradation is caused by the presence of Xenobiotic (Human-made) chemicals or other alteration in the natural soil environments. It is typically caused by industrial activity, agriculture chemicals or improper disposal of waste.

1.14. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

There are two main approaches for environmental management.

1. Management based on standards.

2. Management based on best practicable means.

The first approach requires statutory provisions for standards for each pollutant for air, water and noise and soil pollution. In this approach, each polluter could choose a suitable for pollution control, based on their evaluation for technical feasibility and economic viability.

The second approach is based on best practicable means. In this case the industry is free to adopt any suitable method which is technically feasible as well as economically viable.

1.15. PP PRINCIPLE (PPP)

The “Polluter Pays Principle” is the common accepted practice that those who produce pollution should bear the cost of managing it to prevent damage to human health or environment. This principle underpins most of the regulation of pollution affecting land, water and air.

2. Solid Waste Management:

Solid wastes are the organic and inorganic waste materials such as product packaging, grass clippings, furniture, clothing, bottles, kitchen refuse, paper, appliances, paint cans, batteries, etc., produced in a society, which do not generally carry any value to the first user(s). Solid wastes, thus, encompass both a heterogeneous mass of wastes from the urban community as well as a more homogeneous accumulation of agricultural, industrial and mineral wastes. While wastes have little or no value in one setting or to the one who wants to dispose them, the discharged wastes may gain significant value in another setting. Knowledge of the sources and types of solid wastes as well as the information on composition and the rate at which the wastes are generated or disposed off is, therefore, essential for the design and operation of the functional elements associated with the management of solid wastes.

Disposal of solid waste is one of the major environmental problems of most of the Indian cities, therefore municipal solid waste management is an emerging concern in major cities of India, including Rajsamand. Solid waste is a major environmental problem created and faced by the modern society. However, solid waste management is amongst the most poorly rendered services and negligence towards it causes environmental pollution and health hazards. Rapid urbanization and growth in population has made the situation worst. The solid waste management approach in most of the Indian cities, including Rajsamand (Rajasthan), is extremely inefficient, using old and obsolete system for storage, collection, processing, treatment and disposal. Land filling is one of the most widely used municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal methods worldwide. It is the necessary part of an integrated solid waste system, since all waste treatment processes have residues that cannot be further reused or recovered and are eventually land filled.

As per the data provided by the municipal council, Rajsamand, the total quantity of waste collected per day is 27 metric tonne and the total quantity of waste which is disposed of at landfill site is 21 metric tonne per day. The composition of solid waste is as follows: Organic-54.77 %, Inorganic - 40.21 %, Plastic and Rubber etc. -5.02 %

The collection of waste is the responsibility of the municipal council. The efforts to organize house to house collection are just started in Rajsamand city. At present in 14 wards whole area and in 7 wards partially area is covered under house-to-house collection system by municipal council. In Rajsamand city the total quantity of waste collected per day is 27.0 MT and total quantity of waste disposed at landfill is 21.0 MT per day. So, a fraction of 6.0 MT remains

untransported. The collection efficiency is the quantity of waste transported from streets to disposal sites divided by the total quantity of waste generated during the same period.

2.1. Rajsamand ULB

Sr. No.	Action Point	Present Status	Gap	Timeline	Department
1.	Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste	100%	0	-	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
2	Segregation, Transport, Disposal as per Rules	100%	0	-	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
3.	Segregation at Source	100%	0	-	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
4	Road Sweeping and Disposal of Waste Collected	100%	0	-	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
5	Material Recover Facility	100%	0	-	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
6	Recycling of materials	0	100%	31-10-2021	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
7	Composting & Utilisation of Compost	0	100%	31-10-2021	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
8	Waste to Energy Plant or Linkage	0	100%	31-10-2021	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
9	Landfill Availability	100%	0	-	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
10.	Reclamation of old dumpsite (If available)	0	100%	31-10-2021	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
11	Strengthening of Manpower as required in ULBs	100%	0	-	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
12	Authorisation of Waste Pickers (Issuance of ID cards)	100%	0	-	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
13	IEC Activity	60%	40%	31-12-21	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)

2.2. Nathdwara ULB

Sr. No.	Action Point	Present Status	Gap	Timeline	Department
1.	Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste	100%	0		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
2	Segregation, Transport, Disposal as per Rules	80%	20%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
3.	Segregation at Source	100%	0		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
4	Road Sweeping and Disposal of Waste Collected	100%	0		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
5	Material Recover	100%	0		LSG Department

	Facility				(Municipal Bodies)
6	Recycling of materials	0	100%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
7	Composting & Utilisation of Compost	70%	30%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
8	Waste to Energy Plant or Linkage	0	100%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
9	Landfill Availability	100%	0		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
10.	Reclamation of old dumpsite (If available)	NA	100%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
11	Strengthening of Manpower as required in ULBs	50 Nos.	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
12	Authorisation of Waste Pickers (Issuance of ID cards)	Yes	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
13	IEC Activity	50%	50%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)

2.3. Amet ULB

Sr. No.	Action Point	Present Status	Gap	Timeline	Department
1.	Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste	100%	0		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
2	Segregation, Transport, Disposal as per Rules	80%	20%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
3.	Segregation at Source	100%	0		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
4	Road Sweeping and Disposal of Waste Collected	100%	0		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
5	Material Recover Facility	100%	0		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
6	Recycling of materials	0	100%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
7	Composting & Utilisation of Compost	0	100%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
8	Waste to Energy Plant or Linkage	0	100%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
9	Landfill Availability	100%	0		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
10.	Reclamation of old dumpsite (If available)	0	100%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
11	Strengthening of Manpower as required in ULBs	20 NOS.	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
12	Authorisation of Waste Pickers (Issuance of ID cards)	NO	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
13	IEC Activity	50%	50%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)

2.4. Deogarh Nagar Palika

Sr. No.	Action Point	Present Status	Gap	Timeline	Department
1.	Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste	100%	0		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
2	Segregation, Transport, Disposal as per Rules	80%	20%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
3.	Segregation at Source	100%	0		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
4	Road Sweeping and Disposal of Waste Collected	100%	0		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
5	Material Recover Facility	100%	0		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
6	Recycling of materials	0	100%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
7	Composting & Utilisation of Compost	0	100%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
8	Waste to Energy Plant or Linkage	0	100%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
9	Landfill Availability	100%	0		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
10.	Reclamation of old dumpsite (If available)	0	100%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
11	Strengthening of Manpower as required in ULBs	20 NOS.	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
12	Authorisation of Waste Pickers (Issuance of ID cards)	NO	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
13	IEC Activity	50%	50%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)

3. Plastic Waste Management

Thousands of plastic factories are producing tons of plastic bags which are very popularly used by the people for shopping purpose because of its ease, cheapness and convenience of use but their very hazardous negative impact is never highlighted or, at the very least, openly discussed in a more serious tone. The situation is worsened in India as economically disadvantaged country, many countries have banned plastic bags due to the public. Concern over the serious negative impact on the environment and agriculture, especially in agricultural countries, such as

India, Bangladesh, South Africa, etc.

The number of factories producing plastic bags and discuss the causes and effects and reviewed a range of solutions for a clean environment for us and our future generations. The isolated microbial strains were identified based on their culture morphological and biochemical study Plastic pollution occurs in many forms, including but not limited to littering, marine debris (man-made waste that has been realized in a lack, sea, ocean or waterway).

3.1. Rajsamand ULB

Sr. No.	Action Point	Present Status	Gap	Timeline	Department
1.	Plastic recovered from solid waste	0%	100%	31-10-2021	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
2	Recycling through Pyrolysis	NA	NA	-	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
3.	Recycling through use in Roads	NA	NA	-	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
4	Co processing in Kilns	NA	NA	-	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
5	Ban on <50-micron plastic production and sales as notified by State Government	Yes	NA	-	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
6	Plastic polyethene /carry bag seize inspection	50%	50%	30-09-2021	District Collector/through nominated officials as per rules

3.2. Nathdwara ULB

Sr. No.	Action Point	Present Status	Gap	Timeline	Department
1.	Plastic recovered from solid waste	10%	90%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
2	Recycling through Pyrolysis	NA	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
3.	Recycling through use in Roads	NA	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
4	Co processing in Kilns	NA	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
5	Ban on <50-micron plastic production and sales as notified by State Government	Yes	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
6	Plastic polyethene /carry bag seize inspection	Yes	NA		District Collector/through nominated officials as per rules

3.3. Amet ULB

Sr. No.	Action Point	Present Status	Gap	Timeline	Department
1.	Plastic recovered from solid waste	10%	90%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
2	Recycling through Pyrolysis	NA	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
3.	Recycling through use in Roads	NA	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
4	Co processing in Kilns	NA	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
5	Ban on <50 micron plastic production and sales as notified by State Government	YES	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
6	Plastic polyethene /carry bag seize inspection	YES	NA		District Collector/through nominated officials as per rules

3.4. Deogarh Nagar Palika

Sr. No.	Action Point	Present Status	Gap	Timeline	Department
1.	Plastic recovered from solid waste	10%	90%	6 Months	LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
2	Recycling through Pyrolysis	NA	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
3.	Recycling through use in Roads	NA	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
4	Co processing in Kilns	NA	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
5	Ban on <50 micron plastic production and sales as notified by State Government	YES	NA		LSG Department (Municipal Bodies)
6	Plastic polyethene /carry bag seize inspection	YES	NA		District Collector/through nominated officials as per rules

4. CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.1. Rajsamand ULB

1. Quantity and composition of construction and demolition waste including any deconstruction waste		
a. Total quantity of construction and demolition waste generated during the whole year in metric ton	486.0 metric tonne	
Any figures for lean period and peak period generation per day	4.25 TDP	
Average generation of construction and demolition waste (TPD)—	1.35 TPD	
Total quantity of construction and demolition waste collected per day	1.35 TDP	
Any Processing / Recycling Facility set up the city	0 TPD has been constructed	
Status of the facility	Under Process	
b. Total quantity of construction and demolition waste processed / recycled (in metric ton)		
Non-structural concrete	0	
aggregate: Manufactured sand	0	
Ready-mix concrete (RMC) Paving blocks	0	
GSB	0	
Others, if any, please specify	0 Metric tonne	
c. Total quantity of Construction & Demolition waste disposed by land filling without processing (last option) or filling low lying areas		
No of landfill sites used	1	
Area used	1115.24 Sq. m	
Whether weigh-bridge:	1	
facility used for quantity estimation?	Yes	
d. Whether construction and demolition waste used in sanitary landfill (for solid waste) as per Schedule:	NO	
2. Storage facilities		
a. Area or location or plot or societies covered for collection of Construction and Demolition waste:	Rajsamand Urban Area 55.0 Km	
b. No. of large Projects (including roadways project) covered	Nil	
c. Whether Area or location or plot or societies collection is practiced (if yes, whether done by Competent Authority or Local Authority or through Private Agency or Non-Governmental Organization)	No	
d. Storage Bins	Specification	Existing Proposed (Shape & Size) Number for future
(i) Containers or receptacle (Capacity)	1	1
(ii) Others, please specify	Tractor Trolly	3.0X1.80
e. Whether all storage bins/collection spots Are attended for daily lifting	Yes	
f. Whether lifting of Construction & Demolition Waste from Storage bins is manual or mechanical	Manual	
(i) please specify mode and Others, and equipment used (specify equipment)	Tractor Trolly	

3. Transportation		
	Existing	Actually Required / Proposed number
Truck		
Truck-Hydraulic Tractor-Trailer		
Dumper-placers Tricycle	Tractor Trolly	1 No
4. Whether any proposal has been made to improve Construction and Demolition waste management practices:	Interception to the people for C&D waste collect & transport to prescribed landfill site own level at same day	
5. Have any efforts been made to involve PPP for processing of Construction & Demolition waste:	Nil	
Processing / recycling Technology	_	
(Quantity to be processed)	_	
Dry	_	
Process	_	
Wet Process	_	
Others, if any, please specify	_	
6. What provisions are available to check unauthorized operations of:		
Encroachment on river bank or wet bodies:	Daily monitoring by sanitary Inspector	
Mixing with solid waste:	Daily monitoring by sanitary Inspector	
Encroachment in Parks, Footpaths etc.	Daily monitoring by sanitary Inspector	
7. How many slums are provided with construction and demolition waste receptacles facilities:	- Nil	
8. Are municipal magistrates appointed for, taking penal action for non-compliance with these rules:	- Yes	

4.2. Nathdwara ULB

1. Quantity and composition of construction and demolition waste including any deconstruction waste	
a. Total quantity of construction and demolition waste generated during the whole year in metric ton	2 metric tonnes
Any figures for lean period and peak period generation per day	Nil
Average generation of construction and demolition waste (TPD)—	0.20 TPD
Total quantity of construction and demolition waste collected per day	C & D Plant of capacity – Under process
Any Processing / Recycling Facility set up the city	-
Status of the facility	Under Process
b. Total quantity of construction and demolition waste processed / recycled (in metric ton)	
Non-structural concrete	N/A
aggregate: Manufactured sand	
Ready-mix concrete (RMC) Paving blocks	
GSB	N/A
Others, if any, please specify	Soling/Masoniystone (1 metric tonne)
c. Total quantity of Construction & Demolition waste disposed by land filling without processing (last option) or	

filling low lying areas			
No of landfill sites used	1		
Area used	5000 Sq. feet		
Whether weigh-bridge:	Yes		
facility used for quantity estimation?			
d. Whether construction and demolition waste used in sanitary landfill (for solid waste) as per Schedule:	NO		
2. Storage facilities No			
a. Area or location or plot or societies covered for collection of Construction and Demolition waste:	NO		
b. No. of large Projects (including roadways project) covered	Nil		
c. Whether Area or location or plot or societies collection is practiced (if yes, whether done by Competent Authority or Local Authority or through Private Agency or Non-Governmental Organization)	No		
d. Storage Bins	Specification (Shape & Size)	Existing Number	Proposed for future
(i) Containers or receptacle (Capacity)	N/A	N/A	N/A
(ii) Others, please specify			
e. Whether all storage bins/collection spots Are attended for daily lifting	Yes		
f. Whether lifting of Construction & Demolition Waste from Storage bins is manual or mechanical	Manually		
(i) please specify mode and Others, and equipment used (specify equipment)	Tractor - Trolly		
3. Transportation			
	Existing	Actually Required	Proposed Number
Truck	01	01	0
Truck-Hydraulic Tractor-Trailer			
Dumper-placers Tricycle			
4. Whether any proposal has been made to improve Construction and Demolition waste management practices:	Nil		
5. Have any efforts been made to involve PPP for processing of Construction & Demolition waste:	Nil		
Processing / recycling Technology	Nil		
(Quantity to be processed)	_		
Dry	_		
Process	_		
Wet Process	_		
Others, if any, please specify	_		
6. What provisions are available to check unauthorized operations of:			
Encroachment on river bank or wet bodies:			

Mixing with solid waste:	By doing joint survey with encroachment officer
Encroachment in Parks, Footpaths etc.	
7. How many slums are provided with construction and demolition waste receptacles facilities:	- Nil
8. Are municipal magistrates appointed for, taking penal action for non-compliance with these rules:	- Nil

[If yes, how many cases registered & settled during last three years (give year wise details)]

4.3. Amet ULB

1. Quantity and composition of construction and demolition waste including any deconstruction waste			
a. Total quantity of construction and demolition waste generated during the whole year in metric ton	1.25 metric tonne		
Any figures for lean period and peak period generation per day	Nil		
Average generation of construction and demolition waste (TPD)—	0.09 TPD		
Total quantity of construction and demolition waste collected per day	C & D Plant of capacity – Under process		
Any Processing / Recycling Facility set up the city	-		
Status of the facility	Under Process		
b. Total quantity of construction and demolition waste processed / recycled (in metric ton)			
Non-structural concrete	N/A		
aggregate: Manufactured sand			
Ready-mix concrete (RMC) Paving blocks			
GSB	N/A		
Others, if any, please specify	Soling/Masoniystone (1.5 metric tonne)		
c. Total quantity of Construction & Demolition waste disposed by land filling without processing (last option) or filling low lying areas			
No of landfill sites used	1		
Area used	6777.67 Sq. m		
Whether weigh-bridge:	NO		
facility used for quantity estimation?			
d. Whether construction and demolition waste used in sanitary landfill (for solid waste) as per Schedule:	NO		
2. Storage facilities No			
a. Area or location or plot or societies covered for collection of Construction and Demolition waste:	Nil		
b. No. of large Projects (including roadways project) covered	No		
c. Whether Area or location or plot or societies collection is practiced (if yes, whether done by Competent Authority or Local Authority or through Private Agency or Non-Governmental Organization)	No		
d. Storage Bins	Specification (Shape & Size)	Existing Number	Proposed for future

(i) Containers or receptacle (Capacity)	N/A	N/A	N/A
(ii) Others, please specify			
e. Whether all storage bins/collection spots Are attended for daily lifting	Yes		
f. Whether lifting of Construction & Demolition Waste from Storage bins is manual or mechanical	Manually		
(i) please specify mode and Others, and equipment used (specify equipment)	Tractor - Trolly		
3. Transportation			
	Existing	Actually Required	Proposed Number
Truck	0	01	0
Truck-Hydraulic Tractor-Trailer			
Dumper-placers Tricycle			
4. Whether any proposal has been made to improve Construction and Demolition waste management practices:	Nil		
5. Have any efforts been made to involve PPP for processing of Construction & Demolition waste:	Nil		
Processing / recycling Technology	Nil		
(Quantity to be processed)	_		
Dry	_		
Process	_		
Wet Process	_		
Others, if any, please specify	_		
6. What provisions are available to check unauthorized operations of:			
Encroachment on river bank or wet bodies:			
Mixing with solid waste:	By doing joint survey with encroachment officer		
Encroachment in Parks, Footpaths etc.			
7. How many slums are provided with construction and demolition waste receptacles facilities:	- Nil		
8. Are municipal magistrates appointed for, taking penal action for non-compliance with these rules:	- Nil		

4.4. Deogarh Nagar Palika

1. Quantity and composition of construction and demolition waste including any deconstruction waste			
a. Total quantity of construction and demolition waste generated during the whole year in metric ton	1.25 metric tonne		
Any figures for lean period and peak period generation per day	Nil		
Average generation of construction and demolition waste (TPD)—	0.09		
Total quantity of construction and demolition waste collected per day	C & D Plant of capacity – Under process		
Any Processing / Recycling Facility set up the city	-		
Status of the facility	Under Process		
b. Total quantity of construction and demolition waste processed / recycled (in metric ton)			
Non-structural concrete	N/A		
aggregate: Manufactured sand			
Ready-mix concrete (RMC) Paving blocks			
GSB	N/A		
Others, if any, please specify	Soling/Masoniystone (1.5 metric tonne)		
c. Total quantity of Construction & Demolition waste disposed by land filling without processing (last option) or filling low lying areas			
No of landfill sites used	1		
Area used	8669.57		
Whether weigh-bridge:	NO		
facility used for quantity estimation?			
d. Whether construction and demolition waste used in sanitary landfill (for solid waste) as per Schedule:	NO		
2. Storage facilities No			
a. Area or location or plot or societies covered for collection of Construction and Demolition waste:	NO		
b. No. of large Projects (including roadways project) covered	Nil		
c. Whether Area or location or plot or societies collection is practiced (if yes, whether done by Competent Authority or Local Authority or through Private Agency or Non-Governmental Organization)	No		
d. Storage Bins	Specification (Shape & Size)	Existing Number	Proposed for future
(i) Containers or receptacle (Capacity)	N/A	N/A	N/A
(ii) Others, please specify			
e. Whether all storage bins/collection spots Are attended for daily lifting	Yes		
f. Whether lifting of Construction & Demolition Waste from Storage bins is manual or mechanical	Manually		
(i) please specify mode and Others, and equipment used (specify equipment)	Tractor - Trolly		

3. Transportation			
	Existing	Actually Required	Proposed Number
Truck	0	01	0
Truck-Hydraulic Tractor-Trailer			
Dumper-placers Tricycle			
4. Whether any proposal has been made to improve Construction and Demolition waste management practices:	Nil		
5. Have any efforts been made to involve PPP for processing of Construction & Demolition waste:	Nil		
Processing / recycling Technology	Nil		
(Quantity to be processed)	_		
Dry	_		
Process	_		
Wet Process	_		
Others, if any, please specify	_		
6. What provisions are available to check unauthorized operations of:			
Encroachment on river bank or wet bodies:			
Mixing with solid waste:	By doing joint survey with encroachment officer		
Encroachment in Parks, Footpaths etc.			
7. How many slums are provided with construction and demolition waste receptacles facilities:	- Nil		
8. Are municipal magistrates appointed for, taking penal action for non-compliance with these rules:	- Nil		

[If yes, how many cases registered & settled during last three years (give year wise details)]

5. Bio Medical Waste Management

Sr. No.	Action Point	Present Status					Gap	Timeline	Department
1.	Inventorisation of Medical facilities producing Bio-Medical Waste	• All ULBs/ in (nameof ULBs)					Not identified in (Name of ULBs)	When will be done in All ULBs?	Medical & Health Department
2	Authorization of such facilities by SPCB/PCCs								
			Municipal Council (01), Rajsamand	Municipal Board, Nathdwara	Municipal Board, Deogarh	Municipal Board, Amet			

		Total no. of Bedded Hospitals	18	04	04	01			
		Total no. of non-bedded HCF	08	02	00	00			
		Total no. Clinics	00	00	00	00			
		No of Veterinary Hospitals	01	00	00	00			
		Pathlabs	00	00	00	00			
		Dental Clinics	00	00	00	00			
		Blood Banks	00	00	00	00			
		Animal Houses	00	00	00	00			
		Bio-research Labs	00	00	00	00			
	Authorization of HCFs by SPCBs / PCCs								
		Bedded HCFs	17	03	04	01	02	02 Months	RSPCB
		Non-bedded HCFs	07	01	00	00	02	02 Months	RSPCB
		Veterinary Hospitals	01	00	00	00	00		
3.	Availability of CBMWTFs or Linkage	Presently Bio-Medical waste generated in Rajsamand District is disposed at CBMWTFs Udaipur (M/s Envision Enviro Engineers Pvt. Ltd, Udaipur)							Med. & Health Dpt.
4	Regular Inspection of CBMWTFs	Not Applicable							Team decided by District Collector
5	Regular Inspection of HCFs	Regular Inspection is being carried out of HCFs facility by Board officials for compliance of Bio-Medical Waste Management waste & Handling Rules						Yearly basis and as & when required	Team decided by District Collector
6	Bar Code System	Bar Code has been issued by RSPCB further action is pending at Med & Health Department. Software development process is under progress to track the proper disposal of Bio-Medical waste in the District.					-	-	Med & Health Dpt.

The above information has been made on the basis of inventory maintained by RO Office, RSPCB, Bhilwara. There are 100 identified HCFs in District Rajsamand as on 31.01.2021. 95 HCFs are having valid authorization under BMW Rules, 2016 and 02 applications are under process, remaining 03 HCFs have expired/ refused/ not applied/ never applied for

authorization and these are to be inspected soon.

Besides, this Inventorization of Govt. Private HCFs having valid authorization is available with RSPCB but unauthorized/ unregistered HCFs of private sector are not covered due to lack of any identification system, which may be started at the level of CMHO, Rajsamand.

6. Hazardous Waste Management

1. M/s. R. K. Enterprises, Village-Morwad, Tehsil-Rajsamand, District- Rajsamand
2. M/s. R. K. Marble Pvt. Ltd., Village- Morwad, Tehsil- Rajsamand, District- Rajsamand
3. M/s J.K.Tyre & Industries Ltd., Tehsil: Rajsamand District: Rajsamand
4. M/s Sindesar Khurd Mine, HZL, Tehsil- Railmagra, District- Rajsamand
5. M/s Hindustan Zinc Limited, Rajpura Dariba, District: Rajsamand
6. M/s Hindustan Zinc Limited, Dariba Smelter Complex, Tehsil: Railmagra, District: Rajsamand

	Landfillable (MT)	Incinerable (MT)	Recyclable (MT)	Utilizable (MT)
Type of waste	19366.0	31.3	17262.8	575.5

- Authorization under Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 has been granted to all the above Units by RSPCB.

6.1. Rajsamand ULB

Sr. No.	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1.	Preparation of 'Inventory of Hazardous Waste Generators'	Including Manufacturer /recycler/ refurbisher /handler of Lead Acid battery, and other lead scrap/ ashes/residues not covered under Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.	RPCB
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.	There are none of quantity generate of Hazardous waste
3.	Authorization of Industries		RPCB
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.	There are none of quantity generate of Hazardous waste
5.	Monitoring of Compliance		District Level Monitoring Committee

6.2. Nathdwara ULB

Sr. No.	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1.	Preparation of 'Inventory of Hazardous Waste Generators'	Including Manufacturer /recycler/ refurbisher /handler of Lead Acid battery, and other lead scrap/ ashes/residues not covered under Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.	RPCB
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.	Yes, Nagar palika organize time to time programme in wards for awareness to public about waste recycle.
3.	Authorization of Industries		RPCB
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.	Yes necessary action will be taken by Municipal board.
5.	Monitoring of Compliance		District Level Monitoring Committee

6.3. Amet ULB

Sr. No.	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1.	Preparation of 'Inventory of Hazardous Waste Generators'	Including Manufacturer /recycler/ refurbisher/handler of Lead Acid battery, and other lead scrap/ashes/residues not covered under Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.	RPCB
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.	Yes Nagar Palika organize time to time programme in wards for awareness to public about waste recycle
3.	Authorization of Industries		RPCB

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.	Yes, necessary action will be taken by Municipal board
5.	Monitoring of Compliance		District Level Monitoring Committee

6.4. Deogarh Nagar Palika

Sr. No.	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1.	Preparation of 'Inventory of Hazardous Waste Generators'	Including Manufacturer /recycler/ refurbisher /handler of Lead Acid battery, and other lead scrap/ ashes/residues not covered under Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.	RPCB
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.	Yes, Nagar Palika organize time to time programme in wards for awareness to public about waste recyle
3.	Authorization of Industries		RPCB
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.	Yes, necessary action will be taken by Municipal board
5.	Monitoring of Compliance		District Level Monitoring Committee

7. E-Waste Management

E-waste or electronic waste is created when an electronic product is discarded after the end of its useful life. The rapid expansion of technology and the consumption driven society results in the creation of a very large amount of e-waste every minute. E-waste describes discarded electrical or electronic devices.

EW1	Status of facilitating authorized collection of E-Waste				ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
EW1a		Does the citizen are able to deposit or provide E-Waste through Toll-free Numbers in the District	[Yes] / [No]	No	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
EW1c		Collection centers established by ULB in District	[Nos] / [None]	None	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
EW1d		Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs in the District	[Nos] / [None]	01	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
EW1e		Does the district have linkage with authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	[Yes] / [No]	No	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
EW1f		No authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	[Nos] / [None]	None	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
EW2	Status of Collection of E-Waste				
EW2a		Authorizing E-Waste collectors	[Authorized] / [None]	None	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	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
EW4	Control E-Waste related pollution				
EW4a		Does informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of e-waste exist in District	[Yes] / [No]	No	RPCB
EW4b		Does the administration close illegal E-Waste recycling in the District	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]	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				ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
EW5a		Does PROs / Producers conduct any District level Awareness Campaigns	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]	No	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)
EW5c		Does District Administration conduct any District level Awareness Campaigns	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]	No	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)

8. Water Quality Management Plan

8.1. Rajsamand ULB

Sr. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Please enter Measurable Outcome for District
WQ1	Inventory of water resources in District			
WQ1a		Rivers	[Nos] and [Length in Km]	1No – 7.0 Km
WQ1b		Length of Coastline	[in Km]	0
WQ1c		Nalas/Drains meeting Rivers	[Nos]	2.0 Nos.
WQ1d		Lakes / Ponds	[Nos] and [Area in Hectares]	2 Nos. Rajsamand Lake 1720 Ha. Dhoinda Pond 5.0 Ha.
WQ1e		Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge in District	[Automatic] (SW1a+IW1b)	Nil
	Control of Groundwater Water Quality			
WQ2a		Estimated number of bore-wells	[Nos]	-
WQ2b		No of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	[Nos]	-
WQ2c		Number of groundwater polluted areas	[Nos]	-
WQ2d		Groundwater Availability	[adequate] / [not adequate]	-
WQ3	Availability of Water Quality Data			
WQ3a		Creation of monitoring cell	[Yes] / [No]	-

Sr. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Please enter Measurable Outcome for District
WQ3b		Access to Surface water and groundwater quality data at DM office	[Available] or [Not available]	-
WQ4	Control of River side Activities			
WQ4a	Control of River side Activities	River Side open defecation	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] / [no Measures taken]	Fully Controlled
WQ4b		Dumping of SW on river banks	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] /[no Measures taken]	Fully Controlled
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)	-
WQ5b		Monitoring of Action Plans for Rejuvenation of Rivers	[Monitored] / [Not monitored] [not applicable]	Monitored
WQ5c		No of directions given to industries for Discharge of Untreated industrial wastewater in last 12 months	[Nos]	Nil
WQ6	Awareness Activities			
WQ6a		District level campaigns on protection of water quality	[Nos in previous year]	6 Nos
WQ6b	Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan			
WQ6a		Creation of District Oil Spill Crisis Management Group	[Created] / [Not Created]	-
WQ6b		Preparation District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan	[Prepared] / [Not Prepared]	-
WQ7	Protection of Flood plains			
WQ7a		Encroachment of flood plains is regulated.	[Yes] / [No]	Yes

Sr. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Please enter Measurable Outcome for District
	Rainwater Harvesting			
WQ8a		Action plan for Rain water harvesting	[Implemented] / [Not implemented]	Implemented

8.2. Nathdwara ULB

Sr. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Please enter Measurable Outcome for District
WQ1	Inventory of water resources in District			
WQ1a		Rivers	[Nos] and [Length in Km]	01 Nos and Length Approx. 3 km
WQ1b		Length of Coastline	[in Km]	Nil
WQ1c		Nalas/Drains meeting Rivers	[Nos]	02
WQ1d		Lakes / Ponds	[Nos] and [Area in Hectares]	03 Nos. and 614.60 Hectares
WQ1e		Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge in District	[Automatic] (SW1a+IW1b)	
	Control of Groundwater Water Quality			
WQ2a		Estimated number of bore-wells	[Nos]	NA
WQ2b		No of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	[Nos]	NA
WQ2c		Number of groundwater polluted areas	[Nos]	NA
WQ2d		Groundwater Availability	[adequate] / [not adequate]	NA
WQ3	Availability of Water Quality Data			
WQ3a		Creation of monitoring cell	[Yes] / [No]	NO
WQ3b		Access to Surface water and groundwater quality data at DM office	[Available] or [Not available]	NA
WQ4	Control of River side Activities			
WQ4a	Control of River side Activities	River Side open defecation	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] /[no Measures taken]	Fully Controlled
WQ4b		Dumping of SW on river banks	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] /[no Measures taken]	Fully Controlled
WQ4c		Control measures for idol immersion	[Measures taken] / [Measures taken post immersion] / [No Measures taken]	Measures taken
WQ5	Control of Water Pollution in Rivers			

Sr. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Please enter Measurable Outcome for District
WQ5a		Percentage of untreated sewage	[%] (automatic SM1g/SM1a)	
WQ5b		Monitoring of Action Plans for Rejuvenation of Rivers	[Monitored] / [Not monitored] [not applicable]	Not applicable
WQ5c		No of directions given to industries for Discharge of Untreated industrial wastewater in last 12 months	[Nos]	NA
WQ6	Awareness Activities			
WQ6a		District level campaigns on protection of water quality	[Nos in previous year]	Nil
WQ6b	Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan			
WQ6a		Creation of District Oil Spill Crisis Management Group	[Created] / [Not Created]	Not Created
WQ6b		Preparation District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan	[Prepared] / [Not Prepared]	Not Prepared
WQ7	Protection of Flood plains			
WQ7a		Encroachment of flood plains is regulated.	[Yes] / [No]	Yes
	Rain water Harvesting			
WQ8a		Action plan for Rain water harvesting	[Implemented] / [Not implemented]	Implemented (13 No)

8.3. Amet ULB

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Please enter Measurable Outcome for District
WQ1	Inventory of water resources in District			
WQ1a		Rivers	[Nos] and [Length in Km]	01 Nos. and Length approx. 1 km
WQ1b		Length of Coastline	[in Km]	Nil
WQ1c		Nalas/Drains meeting Rivers	[Nos]	02
WQ1d		Lakes / Ponds	[Nos] and [Area in Hectares]	01 Nos. and Area 10223.048 Sqm
WQ1e		Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge in District	[Automatic] (SW1a+IW1b)	
	Control of Groundwater Water Quality			
WQ2a		Estimated number of bore-wells	[Nos]	NA

WQ2b		No of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	[Nos]	NA
WQ2c		Number of groundwater polluted areas	[Nos]	NA
WQ2d		Groundwater Availability	[adequate] / [not adequate]	NA
WQ3	Availability of Water Quality Data			
WQ3a		Creation of monitoring cell	[Yes] / [No]	NO
WQ3b		Access to Surface water and groundwater quality data at DM office	[Available] or [Not available]	NA
WQ4	Control of River side Activities			
WQ4a	Control of River side Activities	River Side open defecation	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] /[no Measures taken]	Fully Controlled
WQ4b		Dumping of SW on river banks	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] /[no Measures taken]	Fully Controlled
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)	
WQ5b		Monitoring of Action Plans for Rejuvenation of Rivers	[Monitored] / [Not monitored] [not applicable]	Not applicable
WQ5c		No of directions given to industries for Discharge of Untreated industrial wastewater in last 12 months	[Nos]	NA
WQ6	Awareness Activities			
WQ6a		District level campaigns on protection of water quality	[Nos in previous year]	Nil
WQ6b	Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan			
WQ6a		Creation of District Oil Spill Crisis Management Group	[Created] / [Not Created]	Not Created
WQ6b		Preparation District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan	[Prepared] / [Not Prepared]	Not Prepared
WQ7	Protection of Flood plains			
WQ7a		Encroachment of flood plains is regulated.	[Yes] / [No]	Yes
	Rainwater Harvesting			
WQ8a		Action plan for Rain water harvesting	[Implemented] / [Not implemented]	Implemented (09 No)

8.4. Deogarh Nagar Palika

Sr. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Please enter Measurable Outcome for District
WQ1	Inventory of water resources in District			
WQ1a		Rivers	[Nos] and [Length in Km]	WRD
WQ1b		Length of Coastline	[in Km]	WRD
WQ1c		Nalas/Drains meeting Rivers	[Nos]	WRD
WQ1d		Lakes / Ponds	[Nos] and [Area in Hectares]	WRD
WQ1e		Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge in District	[Automatic] (SW1a+IW1b)	
	Control of Groundwater Water Quality			
WQ2a		Estimated number of bore-wells	[Nos]	HP – 14013 T/W - 533
WQ2b		No of permissions given for extraction of groundwater		For drinking purposed permission not required as per Gov. Circular
WQ2c		Number of groundwater polluted areas		143 Nos. Habitations out of 3405 Habitations
WQ2d		Groundwater Availability	[adequate] / [not adequate]	PHED/GWD Ground water availability in not adequate district comes under Over-Exploited Category (Dark Zone) and As per assessment the net annual ground water availability in the district worked out as 101.1436 mcm, the annual gross ground water draft for all uses (Extraction) as 122.787 mcm. The stage of ground water extraction has been computed is 121.40% hence the district comes under over exploited category.
WQ3	Availability of Water Quality Data			
WQ3a		Creation of monitoring cell	[Yes] / [No]	District PHED Lab
WQ3b		Access to Surface water and groundwater quality data at DM office	[Available] or [Not available]	District PHED Lab & IMIS Portal
WQ4	Control of River side Activities			
WQ4a	Control of River side Activities	River Side open defecation	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] /[no	LSG

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

9. Domestic Sewage Management Plan: -

Domestic Sewage is a type of waste water that is produced by a community of people and is characterized by volume of flow, physical condition, chemical and toxic constitute and its bacteriologic status.

9.1. Rajsamand ULB

Sr. No.	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Inventory of Sewage Management		33.0 Km Sewerage line has been laid in city and 1 STP Cap 5.0 MLD has been operate and maintain by out sourcing. Rest Sewar line and 1 STP has been proposed and sanction under process.
2	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment		33.0 Km Sewerage line has been laid in city and 1 STP Cap 5.0 MLD has been operate and maintain by out sourcing. Rest Sewar line and 1 STP has been proposed and sanction under process.
3	Adequacy of Sewerage Network		33.0 Km Sewerage line has been laid in city and 1 STP Cap 5.0 MLD has been operate and maintain by out sourcing. Rest Sewar line and 1 STP has been proposed and sanction under process.
4	Inventory of Sewage Management		33.0 Km Sewerage line has been laid in city and 1 STP Cap 5.0 MLD has been operate and maintain by out sourcing. Rest Sewar line and 1 STP has been proposed and sanction under process.
5	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment		33.0 Km Sewerage line has been laid in city and 1 STP Cap 5.0 MLD has been operate and maintain by out sourcing. Rest Sewar line and 1 STP has been proposed and sanction under process.

9.1. Nathdwara ULB

Sr. 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 sewerage.	Yes, Survey has been done by the ULB for proper drainage and sewerage connections are under progress.
2	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment	1. All households should be connected to sewage management infrastructure either at home or though proper drain across ULB to Sewage treatment Plant.	STPS of around 4.5 MLD capacities is under process. At the same time property connections are under progress.
3	Adequacy of Sewerage Network	Proper drains constructed with proper technique connecting with all Households under ULB to ensure total sewage management.	As of now at some areas public drain/close conduit pipeline is connected to STP.
4	Inventory of Sewage Management	Survey and identification all Households to ensure proper drainage and management of sewage.	Total quantity of waste generation is around 52 MLD with STPs of around 60 MLD present in the City.
5	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment	1. All households should be connected to sewage management infrastructure either at home or though proper drain across ULB to Sewage treatment Plant.	1. STPs of 4.5 MLD at Dharcha Bhalavato ka khera is under process. 2. Sewage property connections are under progress for sewage management.

9.3. Amet ULB

Sr. No.	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Inventory of Sewage Management	NA	ULB
2	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment	NA	ULB
3	Adequacy of Sewerage Network	NA	ULB
4	Inventory of Sewage Management	NA	ULB
5	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment	NA	ULB

9.4. Deogarh Nagar Palika ULB

Sr. 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 sewerage.	Yes, Survey has been done by the ULB for proper drainage and sewerage connections are under progress.
2	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment	1. All households should be connected to sewage management infrastructure either at home or though proper drain across ULB to Sewage treatment Plant.	STPS of around 4.5 MLD capacities is under process. At the same time property connections are under progress.
3	Adequacy of Sewerage Network	Proper drains constructed with proper technique connecting with all Households under ULB to ensure total sewage management.	As of now at some areas public drain/close conduit pipeline is connected to STP.
4	Inventory of Sewage Management	Survey and identification all Households to ensure proper drainage and management of sewage.	Total quantity of waste generation is around 52 MLD with STPs of around 60 MLD present in the City.
5	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment	1. All households should be connected to sewage management infrastructure either at home or though proper drain across ULB to Sewage treatment Plant.	1. STPs of 4.5 MLD at Dharcha Bhalavato ka khera is under process. 2. Sewage property connections are under progress for sewage management.

10. Industrial Waste Management Plan

Rajsamand District is known for Stone Cutting, Mineral Grinding, Stone Crushing and Brick Kiln industries. Mining of Granite, Marble, Quartz, Feldspar, Masonary Stone and Soap Stone are mainly carried out in Rajsamand District.

The details of Industries obtained consent from RSPCB are given as follows: -

Categories	Number of Industries
Red	10
Orange	1541
Green	122
Total	1673

All the units generating wastewater in process are having recycling arrangements (Stone Cutting Industries) and others are equipped with Effluent Treatment Plant and the emission sources are provided with Air Pollution Control measures with stacks.

Sr. No	Action Points	Strategy and approach	Stake holders responsible
1	Inventory of Industrial emission	**1. <u>Air Pollution Monitoring and Control: -</u>** Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board carry out inspection and monitoring of industries as per schedule & notice has been issued to non-compliance industries. **2. <u>Industrial Waste water monitoring and Control: -</u>** In Rajsamand District 32 units/Hotels are operational having ZLD facility. Total 8-10 MLD quantity of industrial waste water generates from these Unit's. This industrial waste water is treated in Effluent Treatment Plant/Sewage Treatment Plant and treated water is used in gardening & plantation etc. **3. Hazardous Waste Monitoring and Control: -** Out the total 1673 Nos. units, 06 units are generating hazardous waste. The hazardous waste generated is scientifically treated and disposed as per the provisions of Hazardous and Other Waste (M&TBM) Rules, 2016. RSPCB is regularly monitoring the generation and disposal of Waste. **1.** M/s. R. K. Enterprises, Village-Morwad, Tehsil & District-Rajsamand **2.** M/s. R. K. Marble Pvt. Ltd., Village- Morwad, Tehsil & District-Rajsamand **3.** M/s J.K.Tyre & Industries Ltd., Tehsil: Rajsamand District: Rajsamand **4.** M/s Sindesar Khurd Mine, HZL, Tehsil- Railmagra, District-	RSPCB

		Rajsamand **5.** M/s Hindustan Zinc Limited, Rajpura Dariba, District: Rajsamand **6.** M/s Hindustan Zinc Limited, Dariba Smelter Complex, Railmagra, Rajsamand	
2	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Pollution Control	In Rajsamand District mainly Stone Cutting, Mineral Grinding, Stone Crushing industries are located. In Stone cutting waste water generated is recycled in the process by applying surface settling Tanks. No source of air emission occurs in Stone Cutting Industry. In mineral grinding industry mainly fugitive emissions occur, for which arrangements like Pulse Jet Bag Filter, plant in covered shed, water spraying and other arrangements has been provided in all the Units. Only Domestic waste water occurs in Stone Cutting Industry, which is disposed in Septic tank and Soakpit. In Stone Crusher's mainly fugitive emissions occur, for which arrangements like Covering all the Plant & Machinery, water spraying other arrangements has been provided in all the Units, as per EPA, 1986. Only Domestic waste water occurs in Stone Cutting Industry, which is disposed in Septic tank and Soakpit. **In DSC, HZL-** Bag Filter, Scrubber, Double Conversion Double Absorption Plant, Gas Conditioning Plant, Sewage Treatment Plant- 500 KLD **In CPP, HZL-** Electrostatic Precipitator & Sewage Treatment Plant- 50 KLD **In JK Tyre-** Electrostatic Precipitator, Multi Cyclone & Sewage Treatment Plant- 300.00 KLD	RSPCB
3	Gap in Capacity	**736 Notices** has been issued to industries which are operational without obtaining prior Consent to Establish & Consent to Operate from the State Board.	RSPCB
4	Environment Compensation	No Environment Compensation has been imposed on Industries, Mines in Rajsamand District till date.	RSPCB
5	Utilisation of Environment Compensation for pollution Control	No Environment Compensation has been imposed to Industries, Mines in Rajsamand District till date.	RSPCB

11. Air Quality Management Plan

Air Quality Management refers to all the activities a regulatory authority undertakes to help protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of air pollution to successfully achieve the air quality goals, air quality managers need to implement programme for pollution control strategies.

11.1. Rajsamand ULB

Source group	Action Points	Implementation period (short/mid/ Long)	Time Frame for implementation	Responsible agency (ies)	LSG Answer	Action Taken By ULB
Vehicle Emission Control	Prepare plan for widening of road and improvement of Infrastructure for decongestion of road.	Mid Term	31-12-2021	LSG		Carried out survey for selection of widening and improvement.
	Preparation of plan for green development Multi level Parking	Long Term	31-12-2022	LSG		Carried out survey for selection of side where are required multi-level parking.
Re-Suspension of Road Dust and Other Fugitive Emission Control	Prepare plan for green buffers along the traffic corridors.	Mid Term	31-12-2022	LSG		Carried out survey for selection of green buffer along the traffic corridors.
	Maintain potholes free roads for free roads for free flow of traffic	Mid Term	31-03-2022	LSG		Municipal Council conduct yearly rate contract for maintain potholes of roads.
	Introduce water fountain at major traffic intersection wherever feasible	Mid Term	31-03-2022	LSG	Major water fountain had constructed at major intersection or choraya.	Some of the intersection there are required water fountain proposal has been under process.
	Greening of open areas, gardens, community places, schools and housing societies	Mid Term	31-03-2022	LSG		Where are land available for garden or park. Proposal has been prepared.
	Blacktopping metaled road including pavement of road shoulders	Mid Term	31-03-2022	LSG		Some of the way there are not pavement or blacktop. Proposal has been prepared.
Control of Emissions from Biomass/Crop Residue/Garbage/Municipal	Launch extensive drive against open burning of bio-mass, crop residue, garbage, leaves, etc.	Short Term	30-06-2021	LSG		Sanitary Inspector has appointed for monitoring against open burning.

Solid Waste burning	Regular check and control of burning of municipal solid waste.	Short Term	30-06-2021	LSG		Sanitary Inspector has appointed for monitoring against burning of municipal solid waste.
	Construction of advanced waste management Site.	Long Term	31-10-2021	LSG		There are exist scientific sanitary landfill site. Having Capacity 27.0 TPD.
	Restriction on open burning of municipal solid waste biomass and plastic	Short Term	30-06-2021	LSG		Sanitary Inspector has appointed for monitoring against burning of plastic waste.
	Immediate lifting of solid waste generated from de-silting and cleaning of drains for its disposal	Short Term	30-06-2021	LSG		Generated solid waste form de-silting and cleaning of drain is being lifted at same day.
	Transportation of solid waste, construction material and debris in covered system	Short Term	30-06-2021	LSG		Solid wastes have been transportation in covered vehicle.
Control of Air Pollution from Construction and Demolition activities	Enforcement of Construction and Demolition Waste Rules	Short Term	30-06-2021	LSG		Notification has published for enforcement of C&D waste rules.
	Control measures for fugitive emissions from material handling-conveying and screening operations through water sprinkling, curtains, barriers and dust suppression units.					Control measures for fugitive emissions from material shall be adopted as per guide line of CPCB.
	Ensure carriage of construction material in closed / covered vehicles.	Short Term	30-06-2021	LSG		C&D waste shall be transport in covered vehicle.
	Covering of construction sites and Restriction on storage of construction materials along the road	Long Term	30-06-2021	LSG		C&D waste has been collected daily from construction side and along the road by on ULB own level.

11.2. Nathdwara ULB

Source group	Action Points	Implementation period (short/mid/ Long)	Time Frame for implementation	Responsible agency (ies)	LSG Answer	Action Taken By ULB
Vehicle Emission Control	Prepare plan for widening of road and improvement of Infrastructure for decongestion of road.	Long Term	1 year	LSG		Preparation of proposal is under process.
	Preparation of plan for green development Multi level Parking	Long Term		LSG		NA
Re-Suspension of Road Dust and Other Fugitive Emission Control	Prepare plan for green buffers along the traffic corridors.	Mid Term		LSG		NA
	Maintain potholes free roads for free roads for free flow of traffic	Mid Term		LSG		NA
	Introduce water fountain at major traffic intersection wherever feasible	Mid Term		LSG		NA
	Greening of open areas, gardens, community places, schools and housing societies	Mid Term		LSG		Greenery being developed and Maintained following spaces- Sukhadiya Park Teliyon ka Talab Park Gangore Ghat shamshan Ghat Park Gandhi park
	Blacktopping metaled road including pavement of road shoulders	Mid Term		LSG		Roads in almost all the wards under jurisdiction of Municipal board Nathdwara have been blacktopped except the road of colonies settled on agriculture land. At present work is in progress at Tehsil road, Sinhad Road.
Control of Emissions from Biomass/Crop Residue/Garbage /Municipal	Launch extensive drive against open burning of bio-mass, crop residue, garbage, leaves, etc.	Short Term		LSG		The entire field staff of UMC - sanitary inspectors and jamadar has been ordered to ensure no burning at any dustbin / place of garbage collection and daily monitoring by all

						health staff is taking place to stop open burning.
Solid Waste burning	Regular check and control of burning of municipal solid waste.	Short Term		LSG		sanitary inspector is instructed to start proper monitoring and to impose penalties for open burning of MSW in their areas. The mixed waste has been dumping at Gunjole dumping site. So that it is possible of MSW burning either naturally (due to methane pockets created naturally in open dump) or by waste pickers at dumping site. A fire-brigade has also been stationed at the site. As per SWM 2016 rules, burning of old dump at dumping site can only be stopped through treating old dump by Biomining /bio remediation process. hence, Municipal Board has made contract of 0.46 lakh cum of old legacy waste at Gunjole dumping site which is under process
	Construction of advanced waste management Site.	Long Term		LSG		**Under process of implementation** • 100% Door to Door Collection and transportation by covered vehicles; • 100 % Segregation is being done in 40 wards out of 40 wards by own sources. • Collection, transportation and processing of waste from 40 wards is being done by own source. • Municipal Board has made contract of 0.46 lakh cum of old legacy waste at Gunjole dumping site which is under process.
	Restriction on open burning of municipal solid waste biomass and	Short Term		LSG		Health officer and sanitary inspectors monitor their dedicated wards to stop burning of MSW and

	plastic					plastic. Compliance by UMC
	Immediate lifting of solid waste generated from de-silting and cleaning of drains for its disposal	Short Term		LSG		Health officer and Sanitary inspectors have been instructed to plan cleaning schedule for drainage cleaning and immediate lifting of silts from the road after cleaning. Separate dedicated vehicles for silt collection have been deployed and rout charts for these vehicles has been prepared
	Transportation of solid waste, construction material and debris in covered system	Short Term		LSG		10 Nos d2d vehicles are deployed to collect MSW in covered vehicles whereas C&D waste is being collected through dedicated covered tractors.
Control of Air Pollution From Construction and Demolition activities	Enforcement of Construction and Demolition Waste Rules	Short Term		LSG		0.20 TPD C&D waste collection site at Gunjole .
	Control measures for fugitive emissions from material handling-conveying and screening operations through water sprinkling, curtains, barriers and dust suppression units.					All the Control measures for fugitive emissions from material handling-conveying and screening operations shall be taken care of during waste processing as per the guidelines issued by GoI.
	Ensure carriage of construction material in closed / covered vehicles.	Short Term		LSG		As per the direction Municipal board has started collection and transportation of C&D waste in covered vehicles.
	Covering of construction sites and Restriction on storage of construction materials along the road	Long Term		LSG		Compliance will be done by Municipal board, Listing of all construction sites is under progress and action will be taken as per the direction of DLB/GoR.

11.3. Amet ULB

Source group	Action Points	Implementation period (short/mid/ Long)	Time Frame for implementation	Responsible agency (ies)	LSG Answer	Action Taken By ULB
Vehicle Emission Control	Prepare plan for widening of road and improvement of Infrastructure for decongestion of road.	Long Term	2 Year	LSG		Preparation of proposal is under process
	Preparation of plan for green development Multi level Parking	Long Term		LSG		NA
Re-Suspension of Road Dust and Other Fugitive Emission Control	Prepare plan for green buffers along the traffic corridors.	Mid Term		LSG		NA
	Maintain potholes free roads for free roads for free flow of traffic	Mid Term		LSG		NA
	Introduce water fountain at major traffic intersection wherever feasible	Mid Term		LSG		NA
	Greening of open areas, gardens, community places, schools and housing societies	Mid Term		LSG		Greenery being developed and maintained following spaces:- 1 Vevar Mahadev Park 2 Tulsi vihar Park 3 Gandhi Nagar Park
	Blacktopping metaled road including pavement of road shoulders	Mid Term		LSG		NA
Control of Emissions from Biomass/Crop Residue/Garbage/	Launch extensive drive against open burning of bio-mass, crop residue, garbage,	Short Term		LSG		The Entire filed staff MBD – Jamadar has been ordered to ensure no burning at any dustbin / place of

Municipal	leaves, etc.					garbage collection and daily monitoring by all health staff is taking place to stop open burning
Solid Waste burning	Regular check and control of burning of municipal solid waste.	Short Term		LSG		YES
	Construction of advanced waste management Site.	Long Term		LSG		Under process
	Restriction on open burning of municipal solid waste biomass and plastic	Short Term		LSG		Jamadar monitor their dedicated wards to stop burning of MSW and plastic.
	Immediate lifting of solid waste generated from de-silting and cleaning of drains for its disposal	Short Term		LSG		Solid Waste is being lifted at the same time form the drainage
	Transportation of solid waste, construction material and debris in covered system	Short Term		LSG		5 Nos D2D vehicles are deployed to collect MSW in covered vehicles
Control of Air Pollution From Construction and Demolition activities	Enforcement of Construction and Demolition Waste Rules	Short Term		LSG		NA
	Control measures for fugitive emissions from material handling-conveying and screening operations through water sprinkling, curtains, barriers and dust suppression units.					All the control measures for fugitive emissions from material handling-conveying and screening operations shall be taken care of during waste processing as per the guidelines issued by GOI

	Ensure carriage of construction material in closed / covered vehicles.	Short Term		LSG		Yes started collection and transportation of C&D waste in covered vehicles
	Covering of construction sites and Restriction on storage of construction materials along the road	Long Term		LSG		Compliance will be done by municipal board, Listing of all construction sites is under progress and action will be taken as per the direction of DLB/GoR.

11.4. Deogarh NAGAR PALIKA

Source group	Action Points	Implementation period (short/mid/ Long)	Time Frame for implementation	Responsible agency (ies)	LSG Answer	Action Taken By ULB
Vehicle Emission Control	Prepare plan for widening of road and improvement of Infrastructure for decongestion of road.	Long Term	2 Year	LSG		Preparation of proposal is under process
	Preparation of plan for green development Multi level Parking	Long Term		LSG		NA
Re-Suspension of Road Dust and Other Fugitive Emission Control	Prepare plan for green buffers along the traffic corridors.	Mid Term		LSG		NA
	Maintain potholes free roads for free roads for free flow of traffic	Mid Term		LSG		NA
	Introduce water fountain at major traffic intersection wherever feasible	Mid Term		LSG		NA
	Greening of open areas, gardens, community places, schools and housing societies	Mid Term		LSG		Greenery being developed and maintained following spaces :- 1 Raghav Sagar Park 2 Shastrinagar Park 3 Bapunagar Park 4 All Other Parks
	Blacktopping metaled road including pavement	Mid Term		LSG		NA

	of road shoulders					
Control of Emissions from Biomass/Crop Residue/Garbage/Municipal	Launch extensive drive against open burning of bio-mass, crop residue, garbage, leaves, etc.	Short Term		LSG		The Entire filed staff MBD – Jamadar has been ordered to ensure no burning at any dustbin / place of garbage collection and daily monitoring by all health staff is taking place to stop open burning
Solid Waste burning	Regular check and control of burning of municipal solid waste.	Short Term		LSG		YES
	Construction of advanced waste management Site.	Long Term		LSG		Underprocess
	Restriction on open burning of municipal solid waste biomass and plastic	Short Term		LSG		Jamadar monitor their dedicated wards to stop burning of MSW and plastic.
	Immediate lifting of solid waste generated from de-silting and cleaning of drains for its disposal	Short Term		LSG		Solid Waste is being lifted at the same time form the drainage
	Transportation of solid waste, construction material and debris in covered system	Short Term		LSG		8 Nos D2D vehicles are deployed to collect MSW in covered vehicles
Control of Air Pollution from Construction and Demolition activities	Enforcement of Construction and Demolition Waste Rules	Short Term		LSG		NA
	Control measures for fugitive emissions from material handling- conveying and screening operations through water sprinkling, curtains, barriers and dust suppression units.					All the control measures for fugitive emissions from material handling-conveying and screening operations shall be taken care of during waste processing as per the guidelines issued by GOI

12. MINING ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

12.1. Rajsamand ULB

Government of Rajasthan Department of mines & Geology, Mines Rajsamand Ist, District Rajsamand				
6.0 Mining Activity Management plan				
Sr. No.	**Action Areas**	**Details of Data Requirement**	**Measurable Outcome**	**Please enter Measurable Outcome for District**
MI1a	Inventory of Mining in District			
MI1a		Type of Mining Activity	[Sand Mining] / [Iron Ore] / [Bauxite] / [Coal] / Other [specify]	Quartz Feldspar-101, Granite-02, Marble-515, Masonary Stone-26, Total-644
			Multiple selection in order of magnitude of operations	Nil
MI1b		No of Mining licenses given in the District	[Nos]	644
MI1c		Area covered under mining	[Sq Km]	12.15
MI1d		Area of District	[Sq Km]	4551
MI1e		Sand Mining	[Yes] / [No]	No
MI1f		Area of sand Mining	[River bed] / [Estuary] / [Non -river deposit]	Nil
MI2	Compliance to Environmental Conditions			
MI2a		No of Mining areas meeting Environmental Clearance Conditions	[Nos]	611
MI2b		No of Mining areas meeting Consent Conditions of SPCBs / PCCs	[Nos]	611
MI3a	Mining related environmental Complaints			
MI3b		No of pollution related complaints against Mining Operations in last 1 year	[Nos]	NIL
MI4	Action against non-complying mining activity			
MI4a		No of Mining operations suspended for violations to environmental norms	[Nos]	NIL
MI4b		No od directions issued by SPCBs	[Nos]	NIL

Government of Rajasthan Department of mines & Geology, Mines Rajsamand IInd, District Rajsamand				
6.0 Mining Activity Management plan				
No.	**Action Areas**	**Details of Data Requirement**	**Measurable Outcome**	**Please enter Measurable Outcome for District**
MI1a	Inventory of Mining in District			
MI1a		Type of Mining Activity	[Sand Mining] / [Iron Ore] / [Bauxite] / [Coal] / Other [specify]	(Quartz Feldspar, Mica) - 192 ([Marble)-260 [Granite]- 9 [Masonry Stone]-33 [Limestone]-31) Silica sand-1, Bajri-4, Pyroplylite-1, Soapstone-15, Lead-Zinc-3, Total-549
			Multiple selection in order of magnitude of operations	Nil
MI1b		No of Mining licenses given in the District	[Nos]	549
MI1c		Area covered under mining	[Sq. Km]	36.03
MI1d		Area of District	[Sq. Km]	4551
MI1e		Sand Mining	[Yes] / [No]	No
MI1f		Area of sand Mining	[River bed] / [Estuary] / [Non - river deposit]	Nil
MI2	Compliance to Environmental Conditions			
MI2a		No of Mining areas meeting Environmental Clearance Conditions	[Nos]	511
MI2b		No of Mining areas meeting Consent Conditions of SPCBs / PCCs	[Nos]	511
MI3a	Mining related environmental Complaints			
MI3b		No of pollution related complaints against Mining Operations in last 1 year	[Nos]	NIL
MI4	Action against non-complying mining activity			
MI4a		No of Mining operations suspended for violations to environmental norms	[Nos]	NIL
MI4b		No od directions issued by SPCBs	[Nos]	NIL

12.2. Aamet ULB

Department of mines & Geology, Aamet, District Rajsamand 6.0 Mining Activity Management plan				
No.	**Action Areas**	**Details of Data Requirement**	**Measurable Outcome**	**Please enter Measurable Outcome for District**
MI1a	Inventory of Mining in District			
MI1a		Type of Mining Activity	[Sand Mining] / [Iron Ore] / [Bauxite] / [Coal] / Other [specify]	[Quartz Feldspar, Mica and Granet] - 434 [Marble]-181 [Granite]-102 [Masonry Stone]-10 [Slatstone]-1 Total- 728
			Multiple selection in order of magnitude of operations	Nil
MI1b		No of Mining licenses given in the District	[Nos]	728
MI1c		Area covered under mining	[Sq Km]	4.18975
MI1d		Area of District	[Sq Km]	25.79
MI1e		Sand Mining	[Yes] / [No]	No
MI1f		Area of sand Mining	[River bed] / [Estuary] / [Non - river deposit]	Nil
MI2	Compliance to Environmental Conditions			
MI2a		No of Mining areas meeting Environmental Clearance Conditions	[Nos]	566
MI2b		No of Mining areas meeting Consent Conditions of SPCBs / PCCs	[Nos]	566
MI3a MI3b	Mining related environmental Complaints	No of pollution related complaints against Mining Operations in last 1 year	[Nos]	NIL
Action against non-complying mining activity		No of Mining operations suspended for violations to environmental norms		
MI4a		No od directions issued by SPCBs	[Nos]	NIL
MI4b			[Nos]	NIL

13. SOIL AND AGRICULTURE LAND MANAGEMENT

Soil management is a key component to the success of site-specific cropping systems management. The application of chemicals in proper proportions is of environmental and economic concern to farmers. Unhealthy soil management methods have seriously degraded soil quality, caused soil pollution, and enhanced erosion. In addition to other human practices, the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and fungicides has disrupted the natural processes occurring within the soil resulting in soil pollution. Soil pollution is a build-up of toxic chemical compounds, salts, pathogens, or radioactive materials that can affect plant and animal life. The concern over soil contamination stems primarily from health risks, both of direct contact and from secondary contamination of water supplies. All kinds of soil pollutants originate from a source. The source is particularly important because it is generally the logical place to eliminate pollution. After a pollutant is released from a source, it may act upon a receptor. The receptor is anything that is affected by the pollutant. The following sub-unit describes some of the most common sources of soil pollution.

Existence of the ecosystems requires existence of plants. Humans and animals cannot survive without plants. Soil is not only a source of nutrition but also a place for plants to stand. Pollution of agricultural soils is known to reduce agricultural yield and increase levels of these toxic heavy metals in agricultural products, and thus to their introduction into the food chain. Vegetables and crop plants grown in such soils take up these toxic elements and pose health risk to humans and animals feeding on these plants. The major concern approximately soil pollution is that there are many sensitive lands uses where people are in direct contact with soils such as residences, parks, schools and playgrounds. Other contact mechanisms include contamination of drinking water or inhalation of soil contaminants which have vaporized. There is a very large set of health consequences from exposure to soil contamination depending on pollutant type, pathway of attack and vulnerability of the exposed population.

As part of the biosphere, forests are very important for maintaining ecological balance and provide many environmental benefits. In addition to timber and paper products, forests provide wildlife habitat, prevent flooding and soil erosion, help provide clean air and water, and contain tremendous biodiversity. Forests are also an important defense against global climate change. Forests produce life-giving oxygen and consume carbon dioxide, the compound that is claimed

to be the most responsible for global warming through photosynthesis, thereby reducing the effects of global warming.

Target of Sprinkler/Drip and Implement for next 10 Year

Intervention	Unit	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
Sprinkler	Ha.	100	110	115	125	130	138	145	160	0	200
Drip	Ha.	20	22	23	27	30	35	42	50	0	80
Impliment											
Roravator	No	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	20	20	20
Reaper	No	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	10	10	10
Thresher	No	5	5	5	10	10	10	12	12	12	12

Approximate Fertility Status of soil (in percentage) of Rajsamand													
Zone/P.S.	Nitrogen (%)			Phosphorus (%)			Potassium (%)			Zn Def.	Fe Def.	Cu/Mn /S Def.	pH/E C
	Low	Mediu m	High	Low	Mediu m	Hig h	Lo w	Mediu m	High				
Rajsamand	55-65	35-45	-	33-38	62-67	-	-	60-65	35-40	10-15	3-5	Normal	Normal
Delwara	50-55	45-50	-	45-50	50-55	-	-	50-55	45-50	11-13	4-6	Normal	Normal
Amet	60-65	35-40	-	54-60	40-46	-	-	55-60	40-45	10-16	2-5	Normal	Normal
Deogarh	60-65	35-40	-	53-58	42-47	-	-	60-65	35-40	12-15	5-7	Normal	Normal
Bhim	45-50	50-55	0-5	36-38	62-64	-	-	55-60	40-45	9-11	5-7	Normal	Normal
Kumbhalga rh	40-45	50-55	5-10	33-39	61-67	-	-	60-65	35-40	13-18	3-6	Normal	Normal
Railmagra	60-65	35-40	-	32-39	61-68	-	-	68-70	30-32	13-18	4-8	Normal	Normal
Khamnor	45-50	50-55	0-5	45-50	50-55	-	-	50-55	45-50	8-13	2-5	Normal	Normal

फसल अवशेष संबंधी सूचना वर्ष 2020–21

क्र0सं0	गतिविधि	संख्या	लाभान्वित कृषकों की संख्या
1	कृषक गोष्ठी	182	4007
2	प्रशिक्षण	14	425
3	रात्रि चौपाल	0	0
4	अन्य गतिविधि	50	1050

1. जिले में कृषकों की होल्डींग बहुत छोटी हैं फसल कटाई उपरान्त अवशेष जलाने की प्रथा नही हैं, फसल अवशेष को पशु चारे एवं खाद्य के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा रहा हैं ।
2. कृषि विभाग के फील्ड स्टाफ द्वारा लगातार विस्तार गतिविधियों के माध्यम से अवशेष नही जलाने एवं इस पर सरकार द्वारा लगाई गई रोक की जानकारी दी जाती हैं ।

14. NOISE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Noise Pollution also known as Environmental Noise or Sound Pollution is the propagation of Noise with harmful impact on the activity of Human or Animal Life. The sources of Noise Pollution may be Machines, Transport or Propagation Systems.

Sr. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Please enter Measurable Outcome	Action to be taken by
NP1	Availability Monitoring equipment				
NP1a		No. of noise measuring devices with district administration	[Nos] / [None]	08	Police
NP1b		No. of noise measuring devices with SPCBs	[Nos] / [None]	02	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				
NP2a		No of complaints received on noise pollution in last 1 year		Nil	Police
NP2b		No of complaints redressed	[Nos]	Nil	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	ALL ULB (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Palika)

15. DISTRICT SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENT THREATS & MANAGEMENT

1) Details /key actionable for STP treated water, i.e., utilization of treated water for industrial/other use in process may be incorporated in relevant section and responsibility for exercising of MOU for reuse of water may be exercised by respective ULBs having O&M responsibility of STPs located under concerned area.

2) That point related to compulsory establishment of scientifically designed dumping yard facilities for disposal of nonhazardous industrial waste (like stone slurry /cutting and polishing waste/ other non-hazardous industrial solid waste) shall be provided with all RIICO industrial areas (existing and proposed).

3) That proposal related to plan a dedicated green zone /oxy hub/biodiversity park in the city area may be developed. Responsibility of plantation and their maintenance may be distributed in large industrial stakeholders/groups.

4) That point related to exploring the possibilities to manufacture Value added/gainful products from the Waste (Slurry generated from Marble Cutters) for waste minimization may be incorporated.

5) That plantation in mining clusters areas may be exercised by respective holders.

6) That ULB may exercise disposal of segregated plastic wastes through nearby Cement Plants through co-processing and responsibility for exercising of MOU for this may be exercised by respective ULBs having responsibility of MSW disposal site located under the concerned area.

7) Proper strategic restoration of exhausted mining sites. Special Task Forces/Police Forces may be deployed for patrolling sand mining areas, sand mining/stone quarrying to check illegal mining/quarrying and recover compensation.

8) For conservation and protection of water sources, undertake **Rejuvenation of water bodies, conserving ground water** and promote **rain water harvesting.** Rejuvenation of water bodies/rain water harvesting and ground water conservation Ponds/water bodies may be identified at each city, town and village level and cleaned and not allowing sewage and solid waste disposal in such ponds.

9) A river whether seasonal or perennial, should not be misused for disposal of sewage, garbage or any other waste into it. Insufficient Sewage Treatment Network and Sewage Treatment

Plant facility with reference to population. Untreated sewage waste contaminates the water bodies which lead to eutrophication and decline in dissolved oxygen content. Identify the specifically drains discharging sewage/ industrial effluents into the river and intercept them through poundage and divert to the sewage treatment plant.

10) Surveillance squads/ task forces may be set up at Ward and Circle level to prohibit burning of garbage and other waste.

11) Open parks, dilapidated roads and other sources of dust pollution should be identified and actions be taken to prevent the suspension of dust from such sources. Treated sewage may be utilized for sprinkling on dust emitting sources for gardening and other non-potable purposes. Regular maintenance of internal city roads should be done.

12) Government and non-government buildings should install rain water harvesting systems in a time-bound manner.

13) Unauthorized processing of Hazardous Waste, Battery Waste and E-waste must be checked.

14) Dried water bodies and wetlands restoration plans along with removal of encroachments from the catchment areas. Clear encroachment from river banks/lake /pond and beautify them.

15) To develop and maintaining the desirable forest cover and area according to Biodiversity and Forest acts of Government of India and State Government.

16) Immediately sensitize locals, schools, colleges and other voluntary organizations for creating awareness among mass regarding Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016; Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016; Construction & Demolition waste Rules, 2016; E- Waste Rules, 2016 *etc*.

17) ULB's should take serious steps and perform all the responsibilities & duties mentioned in Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016; Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016; Construction & Demolition waste Rules, 2016; E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016; Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 *etc* and further directions being given by Honorable National Green Tribunal time to time.

18) No Linkage of ULBs has been done for connecting with Common TSDF for disposal of Domestic Hazardous Waste.

16. FOREST CONSERVATION PRACTICES

16.1. Forest Type and Forest Land Distribution in Rajsamand Dist.: -

1. Forest Area in Rajsamand district:

S. No.	Total area of Rajsamand Dist. (in Sq km)	Forest area of Rajsamand Dist. (in Sq. km)	% forest area
1	4655	422.775	9.08 %

2. Forest Area Distribution in Rajsamand district:

S. No.	Name of sanctuary	total area (in Sq km)	Area in Rajsamand district (in Sq km)
1	Kumbhalgarh	610.528	145.118
2	Tatgarh raoli	495.270	118.480
3	Territorial area	159.177	159.177
	Total	1264.975	422.775

3. Distribution of territorial forest in Rajsamand district:

S.No.	Type of forest	total area (in Sqkm)	% forest area
1	Reserve Forest	74.144	46.58 %
2	Protected Forest	81.922	51.47 %
3	Unclassfied Forest	3.111	1.95 %
	Total	159.177	100 %

4. Forest type in Rajsamand district:

S.No.	Category	Forest density	Forest area (in Sqkm)	Percentage
1	Very Dense Forest	More Than 80%	0	0%
2	Moderat Dense forest	40-80%	134.91	31.91 %
3	Opent forest	10%-40%	200.317	47.38 %
4	Degraded forest	Less than 10%	87.548	20.71 %
	Total		422.775	100 %

16.2. Threats to Forest/Forest land: -

- Encroachment - more than 2000 encroachment has been done on forest land covering about thousand-hectare forest area.
- Forest Right Act: - Till now 236 Patta issued under this act to tribal people and 811 cases rejected out of 1047 individual cases received in rajsamand dist.
- Forest fire: - In last 5-year 113 forest fire incidence case took palace in which 6394 hactare forest area affected having loss of forest approx. Rs. 190.73 lacs.
- Invasive species: - Main Invasive Species in rajsamand are prosodies juliflora and lantana camera covering about 7.57 % in rural areas and 15.83 % in urban areas. Due to extension of these species indegeneous and local species have been threatened. Grass land has been eaten away by invasive species and reduction of grass land lead to decrease in pray base of wildlife. Which lead to man animal conflict.
- Man, animal conflict: - Due to increase in human population tendency to encroach forest land and reduction in grass land lead to decrease in pray base of wildlife.

16.3. Forestry Activities proposed to mitigate environmental pollution: -

- **Irridication of invasive species (juliflora and lantana) and afforestation on Panchayat land (PLP) –** Next 10-year 5000-hectare area panchayat land has to be treated as per given below

Sr. No.	Land Type	Year	area (in Hectare)	Estimated cost (in Lac)
1	PLP	For 10 Year	10Year X500= 5000	3600.00
2	Forest land	For 10 Year	10Year X150= 1500	1080.00
Total				4680.00

- Development of urban forest in Rajsamand District two ULB Rajsamand and nathdwara having forest area. These forest areas facing tremendous pressure of human population. To develop these areas and to protect from encroachment following plan has been proposed.

Sr. No.	Work Proposed	Quantity	Estimated cost (in Lac)	Remark
ULB: Nathdwara				
1	Pucca Wall	7 Km	210.00	
2	Irridication of juliflora and lantana	100 Ha.	72.00	
3	Plantation ANR	150 Ha.	75.00	
4	Strip Plantation along road side	5 Km	50.00	
5	Eco park Development	15 Ha.	450.00	
ULB: Rajsamand			0	
6	Eco park Dyalshah	20 Ha.	200.00	
7	Eco park sewali	20 ha.	200.00	
Total			**1257.00**	

- Other Activities: - these works have to be taken next 10 year

Sr. No.	Work Proposed	Quantity	Estimated cost (in Lac)	Remark
1	Reclaiming of degraded Forest land	200 Ha. Per Year X 10 Year = 2000 Ha.	2000.00	
2	Road side Plantation	20 Km. Per Year X 10 Year = 200 km.	2000.00	
3	Environmental awareness Programme among people	Agroforestry Distribution of Plant 50000 Per Year X 10 Year = 500000 plant	50.00	
		JFM Activities 10 Each year X 10 = 100	10.00	
4	Other Activities Exgrasiya and human animal conflict	Rs. 30 lacs Each year X 10 = 300	300.00	
Total			**4360.00**	

- Eco-Tourism Activity has to be taken to provide employment to be local people for these purpose following sites in the district will bw developed next 10 year

Sr. No.	Name of eco-tourism site	Name of range	Estimated cost (in Lac)	Remark
1	Tejo ka guda	Jhilwara	150.00	
2	Rana Punja Machind	Nathdwara	200.00	
3	Eco Tourism Center and Bio divercity park nathdwara	Nathdwara	350.00	
4	Seem mata Amet	Rajsamand	200.00	
5	Goram Ghat	Deogarh	200.00	
6	Ranakakar Futa deval	Kumbhalgarh	250.00	
7	Annpurna Mata Rajsamand	Rajsamand	200.00	
8	Ajitgarh Bheem	Bheem	350.00	
Total			**1900.00**	

Summary of work Proposed: -

Sr. No.	Name of Work	Proposed cost (in Lac)	Remark
1	Irridication of invasive species (juliflora and lantana) and afforestation on Panchayat land (PLP)	4680.00	
2	Development of urban forest	1257.00	
3	Other Activities	4360.00	
4	Eco-Tourism Activities	1900.00	
Total		**12197.00**	