

STATE ENVIRONMENT PLAN FOR CHHATTISGARH



Department of Housing and Environment

Government of Chhattisgarh

**State Environment Plan for State of Chhattisgarh as per Direction Given by Hon'ble NGT in The
Matter of O.A. No. 360 of 2018
(Dated 26.09.2019)**

INDEX

Sr. No.	Contents	Page No.
1.	Introduction: (i) NGT order dated 15.07.2019 in case no. OA 710/2017 (ii) NGT order dated 26.09.2019 in case no. OA 360/2018 (iii) Brief Details (iv) Physiography (v) Cultural Importance (vi) Administrative Divisions	
2.	Waste Management Plan (i) Solid Waste Management Plan (ii) Plastic Waste Management (iii) C&D Waste Management (iv) Biomedical Waste Management (v) Hazardous Waste Management (vi) E-Waste Waste Management	
3.	Water Quality Management Plan	
4.	Domestic Sewage Management Plan	
5.	Polluted Industrial Cluster Management Plan	
6.	Air Quality Management Plan	
7.	Mining Activity Management plan	
8.	Noise Pollution Management Plan	

1. INTRODUCTION:

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi issued direction in OA No 710/2017 Shailesh Singh vs. Sheela Hospital & Trauma Centre and Shahjahanpur and ors. On dt. 15/07/2019 and in OA No 360/2018 Shreenath Sharma vs. Union of India & ors. on dt. 26/09/2019 to prepare District Environmental Plan. The order passed by Hon'ble NGT are as follows:

1. **Shailesh Singh vs. Sheela Hospital & Trauma Centre:**

In the matter of NGT order dated 15.07.2019 in case no. OA 710/2017, the Tribunal held that *'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) with representatives from Panchayats, Local Bodies, Regional Officers, State PCB and a suitable officer representing the administration, which may in turn be chaired and monitored by the District Magistrate. Such District Environment Plans and Constitution of District Committee may be placed on the website of Districts concerned. The monthly report of monitoring by the District Magistrate may be furnished to the Chief Secretary and may be placed on the website of the District and kept on such websites for a period of one year. This may be made operative from 1.08.2019. Compliance of this direction may also be seen by the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs. This may not only comply with mandate of law but provide an institutional mechanism for effective monitoring of environment norms'*

2. **Shreenath Sharma vs. Union of India & ors:**

In the matter of NGT order dated 26.09.2019 in case no. OA 360/2018, the Tribunal held that *'To facilitate preparation of such District Environment Plan, it will be appropriate that CPCB prepares a Model/Models and places the same on its website which may be adopted with suitable changes as per local requirements for all Districts in the country and monitored by the Chief Secretaries with reports to the Tribunal in O.A. No. 606/2018. The Department of Environment of all States and Union Territories may collect such District Environment Plans of their respective States and finalize the 'State Environment Plan' covering the specific thematic areas referred in Para-7 including information as contained in Para-8 and template of Model/Models District Environment Plan provided by the CPCB. The action for preparation of State's Environment Plan shall be monitored by the respective Chief Secretaries of States and Administration of UTs. Let this action be completed by 15.12.2019 and compliance be reported to the Tribunal by 31.12.2019.'*

In view of the aforesaid order of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, District Environment Plans for all the existing 27 districts of Chhattisgarh State have been prepared by the concerned district collectors. Based on the District Environment Plans for all the existing 27 districts, the State Environment Plan has been prepared in consultation with various authorities responsible for implementation of the plan. The plan thus prepared after extensive consultation with the state authorities is as follows:

3. Brief Details:

Chhattisgarh is situated in the central India. Raipur is the capital of Chhattisgarh and also Chhattisgarh is the 10th largest state in India. The northern and southern parts of the state are hilly areas and the central part is a plain land. In the north lies the edge of the great Indo-Gangetic plain. A tributary of the Ganges, the Rihand River is flowing in this area and the eastern end of the Satpura Range and the western edge of the Chota Nagpur Plateau separates Mahanadi River basin from the Indo-Gangetic plain. Chhattisgarh's core strength is mineral resources and it is a leading producer of minerals such as coal, iron ore and dolomite. Also, Korba district in Chhattisgarh is famous as the power capital of India. However, considerable reserves of bauxite, limestone, and quartzite are available in the State. Chhattisgarh is the only state in India which produces tin concentrates. The State contributes 35.4 % of tin ore reserves of India.

4. Physiography:

Chhattisgarh's geographical location is 17° 46' North to 24° 5' North latitude and from 80° 15' East to 84° 20' East longitude. In the north-west region, Madhya Pradesh connects with Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra covers on the west and Andhra Pradesh lies in its south. Orissa is on the eastern side. In the north-eastern part, Jharkhand is the neighbour state.

The topography of Chhattisgarh can be distributed into various physiographic divisions. The Indo-Gangetic plain in the state is fertile. The Satpura Range, Vindhya Mountain Range and the Maikal Range are parts of the hilly region of Chhattisgarh. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau is another crucial topographical division of Chhattisgarh.

The vegetation of Chhattisgarh includes the deep forest which is about 44% of the total area of Chhattisgarh. The trees found in the state are Sal, Bamboo, Teak, and trees of mixed deciduous variety. The soil in the riverine plains is favourable for agricultural activities. Mahanadi, Seonath, Hasdeo, Kelo, Rehar and Indravati are major important rivers in Chhattisgarh.

Various types of minerals such as Coal, Iron ore, Bauxite, Limestone, Tin ore, Diamond, Corundum, Gold and Quartzite are found in the state of Chhattisgarh. Also, northern and southern parts of the state are hilly areas and central part is plain land.

5. Climate

Chhattisgarh state is having a tropical type of climate. It is surrounded by land on all sides. The major geographical factors are distance from the sea and altitude of the state which have controlled the Chhattisgarh's climate. The climatic condition in the summer month is hot and dry wind blows over the state. During winter the temperature falls to some extent. In the summer season, the temperature ranges from 40 degree to 42.5 degree Celsius. From the month of March, the temperature begins to rise in Chhattisgarh. The summer season prevails from April to the middle of June. In summer very dry wind blows over most parts of the state. The rainy season is from late June to October and the average rainfall in Chhattisgarh is 1,292 millimetres (50.9 in). The winter season is from November to January.

6. Mineral Resources:

Chhattisgarh is having strong mineral resource in the country. There are 28 known varieties of minerals available including precious stones & diamonds, iron ore, coal, limestone, dolomite, tin ore, bauxite and gold. Also, India's only active tin mine (in Bastar district) and one of world's best quality of iron ore deposits in the world (at Bailadila in Dantewara district) are in this state. The State has high potential for mining good quality of diamonds. Details of minerals in Chhattisgarh is given in **Table 1**.

Sr.No.	Name of the Mineral	Reserves in India (Lakh tones)	Reserves in State (Crore tones)
1	Iron ore	1,05,520	2069
2	Coal	20,46,530	2561
3	Bauxite	24,62,543	193
4	Limestone	7,56,590	3177
5	Dolomite	43,870	580
6	Quartzite	27,070	4,40
7	Tin ore	28907000*	1213
8	Gold	68*	3*
9	Corundum	28337*	25*
* Reserves in tones.			

Table 1: Details of Minerals

7. Administrative Divisions:

Chhattisgarh is one of the fastest-growing states in India. Also, it is a source of power and steel for the country and it has produced 15% of the steel in India. As per the 2011 population data, it is the 16th most populated (25.5 million) state in the country. It has an area of 135,192 km (52,198 sq mi).