Neer Nirmal Pariyojna

TERMS OF REFERENCE
For
EMPANELMENT OF STATE LEVEL CONSULTANT

1. Project Background & Objectives

Background

The MoDWS in partnership with the World Bank has taken up the RWSS Project for Low Income States (RWSSP – LIS) of Assam, Bihar, Jharkand and Uttar Pradesh where there is large gap between the aims of the strategic plan and current situation. The project will follow conjoint, saturation, approach for developing the piped drinking water supply system with household connections, Individual household toilets, facilities in schools and anganwadis, solid & liquid waste management in villages. The guiding principles of this project are to: adopt a decentralized service delivery system, strengthen institutions for enhancing their capacities, follow a district-wide approach, encourage enhanced community participation and contributions, enhance engagement of the private sector, and promote transparent and accountable processes with robust grievance redressal mechanisms at all levels.

Objectives

The project objective of the SLWM component of the overall project is to develop year round completely sanitized environment in the village by treating the Solid and Liquid waste generated thereby sustainably improving the health of citizens and animals owned by them. In order to achieve this, the Solid and Liquid waste management plan and DPR using PRA method has to be carried out and implemented.

Initially, It is proposed to develop 248 Nir Nirmal Project GPs in the first phase. in the state for solid and liquid waste management, In view of Intregrated approach these villages will have safe disposal of Solid & Liquid Waste in SLWM component.

The Specific objective of this assignment is:

"Empanelment of Agency/ Individual in different thematic areas to prepare DPR, impart training and Implementation support to the project staff, community based institutions as well as community cadres on SLWM through Integrated Approach, Institution Building, and Vision Building.

2. Eligibility and Method of selection of consultant

Eligibility-

The consultants shall fulfill following eligibility criteria

i) He/ She must have experience in preparing SLWM DPR through PRA (Participatry Rural Appraisal) process, proper experiance certificate and references from differnt clients to be attached with Curiculam vitae.

ii) He/ She shall have knowledge of planning and preparing such projects .

The consultant will be report to Mission director SBM (G)

Method of selection-

He/ She will be identified by the Mission Directorate based on the track record of National standing experience, previous work and involvement of the concerned institutions/organizations in rural sanitation sector. The Consultant will be selected for a period of three years. The lead resource person of the consultant should be an individual having sufficient experience in training in participatry approches. The empanneled consultant will have to apply for a renewal of empannelment after the complition of each year. The selection will on the basis of presentation before a committee chaired by Mission Director .

Terms of contract –

This is a contract between consultant and mission directorate based on job basis as and when required. Mission Director will decide district/block /GP for the job assignment and accordingly consultant will deploy his resources to complete the job.

Consultant shall quote rates for activities to be performed :-

1) DPR Prepration per GP basis (fixed).
2) Trainning and capacity building per day basis for district resource pool.
3) Implementation support per Gram Panchayat Basis (fixed) .

The boarding lodging and Out of Pocket expences will be included in the rates quoted aboves. Taxes/Duties/Levies are as applicable.

3. Issues and problem areas

The villages face visible signs of insanitation like open defecation, the liquid waste from the houses and hand pumps stagnate and create pools of water, the composting, dung cake from animal excreta is carried out in open by the side of the roads, the solid waste, is thrown out of the house on the road, the waste water and animal waste find way to nearest pond which spoils the water quality there and create insanitary conditions leading to health problems. The problem of open defecation is being addressed through SBM(G) as integrated component of this project; the issue of solid and liquid waste management is to be addressed.

The part of the project area also have high ground water and flooding problems which are to be considered while developing the project. There are also the issues of animal waste to be treated mostly on Individual household level.

4. Scope of preparation of DPR

Data collection and DPR shall be prepared on the basis of formats prescribed by World Bank attached here with as Annexure - I with this ToR.

All DPR prepration, Training and Implimentation support shall be as per the Technical Manual (can be viewed on website –www.mdws.gov.in) issued by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, GOI.

a. Drawings

The following drawings shall be attached with the DPR .

- Village base map showing all the aassets including houses, roads, water bodies, the locations where road side drains exist, the areas along the road that are used for animal waste composting or dung cake housing, the existing solid waste dumping place, proposed places of solid waste processing plant,

liquid waste treatment plant etc. Houses where leach pits, compost pits or biogas are to be provided shown in different colour. The proposed open drains / piped drains shall be shown.

- If a open drain system is proposed then proposed drains shall be shown on plan with clear direction of flow.
- In case of open drain system, the cross sections of the different sizes of drains shall be shown.
- Drawing for different capacity biogas plant shall be included.
- Drawing for the compost pit meant for the animal waste from 2, 3 and 4 large animals and anything additional shall be attached.
- If any common leach pit is provided the drawing of the same shall be given. Similarly the drawing for the leach pits meant for the small and large families shall be given.

b. Cost Estimates

Cost estimates shall be based on the bill of quantities derived from the good for construction drawings coming out of the detail engineering design. The rates shall be adopted from Schedule of Rates of the PWD/RES UP. The bought out non SR items shall be based on the market rates substantiated by the quotations. The detailed specification for procurement of such items shall be given. the total cost of the work can be met from SBM, NNP, 14th finance commision , state finance commision and MNREGA .

c. Institutional Structure for O&M

The suggested institutional requirement for operation of facilities created be given. It can be DSC or Gram panchayat or the community itself. It can also be a private operator or a self help group. Any strong local institution ready to operate and acceptable to community and DSC can come out as feasible option with consensus. Even the users' co-operative society for the end product may also operate the facility.

d. O&M costing and suggestion for user charges

A detailed requirement of O&M shall be spelt out in the DPR for the solid and liquid waste management. It shall include the operation staff, electricity, chemicals, tools and plants, fuel, repair and maintenance, quality testing charges, etc.

The user charges for each household shall be found out for meeting out the O&M expenses after adjusting the revenue from resource recovered.

e. Inclusion in DPR of the data gathered in the process

The data gathered in the process on the basis of which the project is designed shall be included as annexures in DPR. These may be like baseline data of village, documentation of PRA activity, minutes of meetings with village, , quotations taken for non SR items etc.

f. Submission of DPR and selected Technologies to GP/ DSC

The DPR shall be presented to GP / DSC, explaining the detail components and costs. The details of O&M requirements, the operating cost and user charges required to be levied shall be explained.

g. Training Programes

- Study materials like training modules, operational manuals and guidelines, communication materials available with SBM(G) is to be referred and accordingly suitable methodology and approaches to be adopted for delivering training
- Participate in ToTs organized by the project as district and block level on respective thematic areas.
- Facilitate training sessions for all kinds of stakeholders like project staff, community institutions and community cadres as per the requirement.

5. Data & Facilities to be provided by the NNP Stae Cell

The Technical consultant , and the Social devlopement expert from NNP Cell and the district officers assigned by NNP State Cell will supervise the assignment and facilitate interactions and exchange of information between UP Panchayati raj department and other Govt. Departments. The project document / study reports/ list of GP's etc. will be made available to the consultants for the assignment wherever necessary.

6. Essential Qualification And Work Experience

The Consultant should have experience in planning, design, implementation and construction Quality Monitoring of Sanitation works and the solid waste management works.

- Must have sound understanding on the structure and management of different community level institutions,
- Must have adequate work experience in his/her specific thematic area.
- Must have delivered training as a trainer on the specified training area.
- Possess strong inter-personal communication skill.
- Has proficiency in Hindi & English language.

Specific Qualifications for Individual :

- Graduate in any discipline
- At least 10 years of experience as a trainer at state / national level.
- As a trainer must have facilitated training/ToTs in Govt. or externally aided projects or for NGOs of national & international repute.

List of Annexure

Annexure I : Priscribed Format By World Bank for DPR Prepration

Annexure II: List of district wise NNP GPs.

Annexure - I

SOLID WASTE DATA COLLECTION FORMAT FOR SWM

Village:	
District:	

a. **PRESENT SCENARIO OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**
b. **Storage of waste at source**

1	Whether households, shops and establishments Keep domestic, trade, institutional bins at the Source of waste generation for storage of waste? (Yes/No)	
2	If yes; give some details	
3	Whether households feed food waste to their cattle? (Yes/No)	
4	What % of households throw food waste on streets, open spaces, etc.? (%)	
5	What % of households sell their dry waste such as paper, plastic, bottles etc. to Kabaadiwala? (%)	
6	What % of households throw their dry waste on the streets/naali etc.? (%)	
7	Whether there is a system of segregation of recyclable waste at source? (Yes/No)	
8	If yes, What percentage of households/ shops/ establishments keep separate bins for storage of bio degradable (wet food waste) and dry non biodegradable (recyclable) waste at source? (%)	

c. **Primary collection of waste**

1	Has panchayat introduced any system of door to door collection for:	
a)	Food waste (Yes/No)	
b)	Recyclable waste (Yes/No)	
c)	Mixed waste from households, shops and establishments (Yes/No)	
2	If yes, give details	
3	Whether any private sector/ NGO is involved in solid waste collection (Yes/No)	
4	Mention the system of waste collection adopted in the Panchayat for collection of bio-medical waste, construction waste? Attach sheet if needed.	

d. **Managing animal dung**

1	How many households keep animals at home? (Number)	
2	How many animal dung storage sites are on in public places or the road side? (number of non-household sites)	
3	How many animal dung storage sites are in private places? (number of household sites)	
4	What % of animal dung is used for making fuel cakes? (%)	
5	What % of animal dung is used as manure? (%)	
6	At what frequency animal dung stored at public sites is transported to the farm lands? (Number of months)	

e. **Street sweeping**

f. **Give list of roads/in the village that need to be cleaned by panchayat in the following table:**

Name of the Road/	Ward	Length (L)	Road length swept by residents (L2)	Road length to be swept by panchayat (L-L2)

g. **Status of cleaning the streets by panchayat sweepers (mention % of streets that get cleaned up):**

Daily	Alternate day	Twice a week	Once a week	Occasionally

iii	No of hand carts/ tricycles/ etc. for sweeping with the Panchayat (Number)	
e	**Storage of Recyclable Waste at the Village Level:** Has the panchayat constructed a shed for storage of dry recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass etc.? (Yes/No)	
i	If yes, give the size of the shed constructed? Length x Breadth x Height (in Meters)	
ii	Give details of how dry waste is given away/sold to recycler	

f. **Transportation of Waste**

i. Number, type and age of vehicles utilized for transportation of waste

	Type of Vehicle	Number	Age (in years)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

ii	Number of trips made by each type of vehicle in one shift (8 Hours)		Trips
iii	Quantity of waste transported each day.		Kg

g. Processing of Waste

i	Whether any processing of solid waste is being done at home, community or at village level? (Such as vermi-composting/microbial composting / Bio-Methanation/bio-gas)? (Yes/No)	
a)	If yes, give details:	
ii	Quantity of waste treated each day (Kg.)	
iii	Technology/ technologies adopted	
iv	Area of the processing site/shed.(in sq/m)	
v	Whether private sector/NGO is involved in this activity?	
a)	If yes, give details:	

h. Disposal of Waste

i Whether any solid waste disposal sites (dumpsite)/pits is available with the panchayat Give details as under:

Sl. No.	location of dump site/pit	distance from the village boundary	area in sq.mt/acres	Distance from habitation, water body, historical monument, and imp. Religious place (if within 1 km)	Since when in use? (Months)
1					
2					
3					

ii	Whether the waste deposited of at the dumpsite is spread on day to day basis? (Yes/No)	
iii	Whether the waste deposited of at the dumpsite is covered with inert material on day to day basis? (Yes/No)	

i. Disposal of Dead Animals

i	How does panchayat dispose dead animals?
ii	Whether private sector/NGO/ contractor is involved in this activity? If yes, give details

FIELD SURVEY TO BE CARRIED OUT

Meetings with Sarpanch, other key Panchayat members and Key informants like teacher etc, would help the surveyor draw up a distribution of households in the GP by economic standing (3 categories high, middle and low income households) and determine the proportion of households in each

Table 1: Distribution of Households

Economic Category	Number of Households
High Income Households	
Middle Income Households	
Low Income Households	
Total	

The surveyor may now select 10 households from high income, middle income and low income households (Total 30 households) for undertaking detailed survey as per table 1 & 2 below:

For estimation of solid Waste generated at household (Table 2A, 2B . .)

Distribute 1 waste storage bag to each household selected and request the household to store all their bio-degradable (food waste) and non bio-degradable(dry waste such as paper, plastic, bottles) etc they generate in 24 hours in the bag and give it to the waste to the surveyor the next day Weigh the waste collected from each household and keep a records per the format in the Table 2A.

Similarly draw 10% samples from commercial establishments and assess the quantity of waste generated by each category of waste generated as indicated above

Table 2A: Estimates of Quantity of Solid Waste in Sample of Households

Household Number	Name of Head of Household	Number of members (N1)	Number of Cattle (C1)	Weight of solid waste generated per day (Grams)			Weight of Dung generated per Day (kg.)		
				Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
High Income									
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
Middle Income									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
Low Income									

Household Number	Name of Head of Household	Number of members (N1)	Number of Cattle (C1)	Weight of solid waste generated per day (Grams)			Weight of Dung generated per Day (kg.)		
				Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
21									
22									
23									
24									
25									
26									
27									
28									
29									
30									

TABLE 2B: Average of three day measurements to get one-day values for each household (Calculating from Table 2A)

Household Number	Name of Head of Household	Number of members (N1)	Number of Cattle (C1)	Average weight of solid waste generated in household daily (kg.)	Average Weight of Dung generated in household daily (kg.)
High Income					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
Middle Income					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
Low Income					
21					

Household Number	Name of Head of Household	Number of members (N1)	Number of Cattle (C1)	Average weight of solid waste generated in household daily (kg.)	Average Weight of Dung generated in household daily (kg.)
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					

Table 2C: Average values for three days and for Household Category

Category Total (for all samples)	Average Number of member (N1) per household	Average Number of Cattle (C1) per household	Average weight of solid waste generated in household daily (kg.)	Average Weight of Dung generated in household daily (kg.)
High Income Households				
Middle Income Households				
Low Income Households				

Table 3A : Estimates of Components of Solid Waste in Sample of Households :

Waste Composition: Waste collected from group of 10 households from each category (high income, middle income and low income category) should be mixed and thereafter bio-degradable (food waste), recyclable (paper, plastic, metal, glass) and inserts (ash, dust) are separated and weighed. Record the waste component generated by each category of household as under.

Table 3A.1 (Day 1)

Category Total (for all samples)	Food Waste (Gram)	Paper (Gram)	Plastic (Gram)	Metal (Gram)	Glass (Gram)	Inserts (street sweepings, ash) (Gram)	Animal Waste (kg)
High Income Households							
Middle Income Households							
Low Income Households							

Table 3A.2 (Day 2)

Category Total (for all samples)	Food Waste (Gram)	Paper (Gram)	Plastic (Gram)	Metal (Gram)	Glass (Gram)	Inserts (street sweepings, ash) (Gram)	Animal Waste (kg)
High Income Households							
Middle Income Households							
Low Income Households							

Table 3A.3 (Day 3)

Category Total (for all samples)	Food Waste (Gram)	Paper (Gram)	Plastic (Gram)	Metal (Gram)	Glass (Gram)	Inserts (street sweepings, ash) (Gram)	Animal Waste (kg)
High Income Households							
Middle Income Households							
Low Income Households							

WASTE GENERATED BY THE VILLAGE

S. NO.	WASTE GENERATOR	QUANTITY OF WASTE GENERATED PER DAY (KG)
1	HOUSEHOLD WASTE	
2	COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL WASTE	
3	ANIMAL DUNG WASTE	
4	ASH	
5	**TOTAL**	

Table 3A. Average (Day 1+2+3)

Calculate the average value for each cell by averaging the values in that cell for day 1, 2 and 3 For example. add the values in the Food waste- High income cell for day 1, day 2 and day 3 and divide by 3.

Category Total (for all samples)	Food Waste (Gram)	Paper (Gram)	Plastic (Gram)	Metal (Gram)	Glass (Gram)	Inserts (street sweepings. ash) (Gram)	Animal Waste (kg)
High Income Households							
Middle Income Households							
Low Income Households							

Note: prepare similar details for commercial/institutional waste samples and add the quantities in the quantities derived from household waste generation assessment.

Table 3B.1: Summary table showing waste generated by total household in each category

Category Total (for all samples)	Food Waste (Gram)	Paper (Gram)	Plastic (Gram)	Metal (Gram)	Glass (Gram)	Total Food waste generated (Gram)	Total paper Waste Generation (Gram)	Total plastic Waste (Gram)	Total metal waste (Gram)	Total glass waste (Gram)	Ash	Total Ash generated per Category (Gram)	Total Animal Dung generated per Category (Gram)
	A	B	C	D	E	F= (A–N X Number of Household in each category)	G=(B–N X Number of Household in each category)	H = (C–N X Number of Household in each category)	I = (D–N X Number of Household in each category)	J = (E–N X Number of Household in each category)	Ash contained Per household k	L = (K x Total number of households per category	M = (J– Number of Samples)x Total number of households per category
High Income													
Middle Income													
Low Income													
Total													

SOLID & LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT SURVEY

GRAM PANCHAYAT _____BLOCK _____DISTRICT _____

NAME OF THE SURVEYOR _____DATE OF SURVEY _____

PartA
GENERAL INFO

General Instructions for the Surveyors

- *Give numbers / names to lanes & habitats (bastis) of the GP*
- *Draw separate maps of Individual lanes or habitats (basti) showing details such as houses, drains, grey water outlets, black water outlets, spaces availabl for individual as well as community leach pits, width & length of internal roads, garbage sites etc. Also attach a photograph of each lane / habitat.*
- *In case of any doubt / difficulty in filling the format please contact*

Houses &Population

1 Number of Households .

2 Current population .

Male : Female : Children

Public Institutions

1. Educational Institutions (Mention number & also whether Govt or private under each category)

Middle : Secondary .

Anganwadis . Other .

2 Health Institutions (mention numbers)

Govt. Hospitals . Govt. Dispensaries :

Private dispensaries .

3. Other Institutions (Give name & nature of institutions)

Commercial Places

Shops . Hotels / Restaurants :

Meat / Fish Markets : Vegetable Shops .

Internal Roads

1	Concrete Road (km)	Width of Road (Mtrs) :
2	Pucca Road (km)	Width of Road (Mtrs.)
3.	Kutcha Road (km)	Width of Road (Mtrs) :

General info about Water Supply &Water Availability

1. Availability of Water Ample/Adequate/Inadequate/Scarce
2. Peoples attitude towards water & water use
   - a) Water is used judiciously & with precautions · Yes/No
   - b) Water is used excessively & carelessly · Yes/No
   - c) Are any measures taken by GP to control : Yes/No
     excessive water use ? If yes what measures ?

Cattle population in the GP & people's perception

1. Percentage of households having cattle : _____%
2. Average number of cattle per household _____
3. Do people regard cattle dung as resource ? .
   In what nature ?

Resources available in the GP

1. Human resources available
   - a) Paid Safaiwalas (give numbers) _____
   - b) Youth club (with number of members) _____, _____members
   - c) Self Help Groups (give numbers) Yes/No, Number of Men Group _____; members: _____Number of Women Group: _____, Members· _____
   - d) Number of Mahila Mandals _____, Number of members (total) _____
   - e) Any other groups. _____

2. Land available for community treatment systems
   - a) Liquid waste (give location and measurements – indicate on the map)
   - b) Solid waste (give location and measurements – indicate on the map)

SOLID & LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT SURVEY

GRAM PANCHAYAT _____BLOCK _____DISTRICT _____

NAME OF THE SURVEYOR _____DATE OF SURVEY _____

Part B
LIQUID WASTE

1) Water Supply

1 Availability of Water (select one) : Ample/Adequate/Inadequate/Scarce

2 Sources of Water Supply

a) Govt (PHED) water supply

i Number of Govt. (PHED) submersibles .

ii. Hours of Supply

1 Morning – number of hours .

2. Evening – number of hours :

iii Common Overhead tank for GP :

b) Public Hand Pumps .

i. No of public hand pumps

ii How many are working ?

c) Private Water Supply :

i No of private submersibles in Houses :

ii. Capacity of pump (HP) :
(take general average)

iii. Hours of pumping :
(take general average)

d) General water table in the GP :
(depth at which water is struck in tube wells)

2) Soil Type

1 Soil Type (tick the appropriate option)

a) Permeable (sandy) soaks water readily :

b) Impermeable (does not soak water) .

c) Soil with murum in it

d) Rocky (Paththar)

- If yes at what depth rock is struck (feet)

e) Water logged conditions (select one) No water logging /Seasonal water logging (rainy season) / Permanent water logging

- *Important Note : If you are unable to get correct description of soil type, follow the procedure given below & decide the soil type*
  - a Dig a test pit (approximately - 1ft diameter &2ft depth)
  - b Fill it with water upto the brim
  - c Record observations next day (24 hrs) as below (tick one).
    - i fully absorbed (permeable soil)
    - ii partially absorbed (semi-permeable soil)
    - iii not absorbed (impermeable soil)

3) **Liquid Waste Generation**

Under this section the surveyor team has to collect information on

1 Quantity of Liquid waste (Grey as well as bla water if any) generated from individual households

2. Quantity of Liquid waste (Grey as well as black water if any) generated from institutions such as schools, Anganwadi etc

3 Quantity of Liquid waste (Grey as well as black water if any) generated from commercial places such as hotels, hospitals, shops etc

4 Present practices followed at the above places for disposal / management of Liquid waste

5. Space available for management of Liquid waste at individual households / institutions / commercial places

6 Space available at community level / or GP level for management of Liquid waste.

- ***Please fill up the information in following tables by visiting the above places & by interviewing available persons & also by observations.***
- ***Please study the various simple formulas in different columns & how to use them. In Table L1 the first row is filled as a sample to guide the surveyors***

Table L1: Quantity of Grey Water and Black Water in Sample of Households

Sr No	Name of Head of Household	No of adults (N1)	No of children (N2)	Source of water supply (Yes/No)		Storage			Consumption of water	Quantity of Greywater (litre)	Wastewater to			Number of toilets connected to				If Type of Toilet is F, estimate quantity of black water (in litres)	
				PHED	Own source	Overhead tank capacity (litres) - A	Drums Capacity (litres) - B	Total storage capacity – C=A+B	Water consumed daily D= (N1+N2) x 70	Grey water = D x 0 8	Drain (Yes/No)	Open space outside house (Yes/No)	Soak pit (Yes/No)	Septic tank with outlet to soak pit - E	Septic tank with outlet to drain - F	Holding tank (septic tank without outlet) - G	Leach pits - H	With flush (N1+N2) x 10	Without flush (N1+N2) x5
00	*Sample*	*3*	*2*	*Y*	*N*	*200 (A)*	*100 (B)*	*300 (C)*	*350 (D)*	*350x0.8= 280*	*Y*	*N*	*N*	-	*Y*	-	-	*(3+2)x 10= 50*	--
	High Income																		
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
	Average grey water discharge (litres) =																		
	Wastewater discharge (high income) in litres/day																		
	Middle Income																		
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
	Average grey water discharge (litres)																		
	Wastewater discharge (middle income in litres/day																		

Sl No	Name of Head of Household	No of adults (N1)	No of children (N2)	Source of water supply (Yes/No)		Storage			Consumption of water	Quantity of Grey water (litre)	Wastewater to			Number of toilets connected to				If Type of Toilet is F, estimate quantity of black water (in litres)	
				PHED	Own source	Overhead tank capacity (litres) - A	Drums Capacity (litres) - B	Total storage capacity – C=A+B	Water consumed daily D= (N1+N2) x 70	Grey water = D x 0 8	Drain (Yes/No)	Open space outside house (Yes/No)	Soak pit (Yes/No)	Septic tank with outlet to soak pit - E	Septic tank with outlet to drain - F	Holding tank (septic tank without outlet) - G	Leach pits - H	With flush (N1+N2) x 10	Without flush (N1+N2) x5
	Low Income																		
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			

Average grey water discharge (litres) =

Wastewater discharge (low income) in litres/day = 24,650

Table L2 : Quantity of Greywater from Public Water points such as public hand pumps, wells, stand posts etc

Sr No	Location	Type of water point *	Platform Yes /No	Condition of platform good / bad / worst	Approximate quantity of waste water generated per day in liters	Present arrangement for waste water No arrangement /drain only /drain + soak pit / kitchen garden	Space nearby for use of waste water for plantation Yes / No	Space nearby for leach pit Yes / No
.								

Note * Under type mention name of the place such as Hand pump / Open Well / Public stand post / Cattle washing place / Cattle trough

Table L3 : Quantity of Greywater from Institutions (School, Anganwadi, Hospital, Other)

Sr. No.	Name of institute	Private/ Govt.	Source for drinking water	Arrangement for hand wash	Qty. of fresh water consumed per day (litres)	Qty. of Waste water generated per day (litres)	Present arrangement for liquid waste	Willing to make own arrangement (Yes/No)	Willing to pay for services (Yes/No)
			Tap/Hand pump / stored water		A	B=A x 0.8	No arrangement /drain only / soak pit / kitchen garden		

Table L4 : Quantity of Greywater from Shops / Restaurants / Hotels /

Sr. No.	Name of shop	Category*	Location	Qty. of fresh water consumed per day (litres)	Qty. of wastewater generated per day (litres)	Present arrangement for liquid waste	Willing to make own arrangement (Yes/No)	Willing to pay for services (Yes/No)
				A	B=A x 0.8			

Note :* Under Category mention type of shop such as Grocery / stationary / medical / food shop/ bakery/ general / hotel / restaurants

4) **Common information / data for the entire GP on Liquid Waste & its Management**

1 What type of drains exists in the GP?(Tick at appropriate option)
Pucca

2. How many houses are connected to drainage (Tick at appropriate option)
100%

3. Where do the drains lead to? (Tick at appropriate option)
Johad

4 Type of toilets in the GP (please mention number of households from the available records)
Dhamaka Toilet

5 Space Available

Type of Property	Number of Units
Houses with space for individual leach pit (approximate space 30 – 35 sq. ft)	
Houses with no space for leach pit	
Open space near houses in or out of the lane or in street for community leach pit (approximate space 250 – 400 sq Ft per community leach pit). Mention number of streets/lanes in the entire GP with space available	
Houses with cattle and space for biogas plant(approximate space 400 sq. ft)	
Houses with cattle and with no space for biogas plant	
Institutions (schools, Anganwadis etc) with space for leach pit	
Institutions (schools, Anganwadis etc) with no space at all	
Hotels / restaurants / shops with space for leach pit	
No of public water points where waste water management is essential	
No. of public water points where space for plantation is available	
No of public water points where space for leach pit is available	

5) According to the Surveyor Team

(Please study the observations in all the above columns, also study the records on houses, toilets etc before filling the columns below)

1. No. of individual leach pits for Grey water required in the GP :
2. No. of individual leach pits for Black water required in the GP :
3. No of community leach pits for Grey water required in the GP :
4. No. of community leach pits for Black water required in the GP :
5. No. of kitchen gardens possible in the GP :
6. No. of plantation sites possible in the GP :
7. If leach pits, community leach pits, kitchen gardens are not Feasible, approximate area required for waste stabilization Ponds & availability of the same. :

6) Any other information about Liquid Waste & its management not covered in the above format

PART – 3

COST ESTIMATES FOR SLWM

Village: _____, Block: _____, District: _____

COST ESTIMATES FOR LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

(A) Fixed costs (Capex)

(A.1) Grey water management (Household)

Lane	**Technology proposed**				
	Number of Individual leach pit	**Number of Community leach pit**		**Number of Kitchen Garden***	**Number of Waste stabilization pond**
		Up to 10 HH	11 to 20 HH		No. of houses = Total no. of houses- no. of houses covered by other technologies
Lane 1					
Lane 2					
Total (sum of all rows above) [T]					
Unit cost [C]	5,500	30,000	40,000	0	0
Total cost [T x C]					

* For kitchen garden support will be given in the form of training & technical facilitation

(A 2) Black Water management (Household)

Lane	Technology proposed				
	Number of Individual leach pit	Number of Community leach pit		Number of DEWATS	Number of Waste stabilization pond
		Up to 10 HH	11 to 20 HH		No. of houses = Total no. of houses- no. of houses covered by other technologies
Lane 1					
Total (sum of all rows above) [T]					
Unit cost [C]	5,500	30,000	40,000		
Total cost [T x C]					

(A.3) Grey water management (Institutional)

Institution	Technology proposed	
	Number of Individual leach pit	Number of Gardening / plantation
1		
2		
3		
Total (sum of all rows above) [T]		
Unit cost [C]	10,000	
Total cost [T x C]		

Note: # No. of institutions = Total no. of institutions - no. of institutions covered by other technologies

* For garden / plantation financial support will be given in the form of training & technical facilitation

(B) Recurring costs (Opex)

(B.1) For community leach pit

Sr. No.	Particulars	No. of man days required	Unit cost (Minimum wage, Rs.)	Total cost
1	Cleaning of silt chambers Chambers to be cleaned every three weeks 1 person can clean 5 chambers in a day Mandays required = (No. of chambers / 5) x 18			
2	Cleaning of Leach pit Leach pits to be cleaned once in a year 1person can clean 1 leach pit in one day Mandays required= No. of leach pits			
3	Removal of occasional blockages in pipelines Approx 10 days per annum			
	Total			

(B.2) For waste stabilization pond

Sr. No.	Particulars	No. of man days required	Unit cost	Total cost
1	Cleaning of screens *To be cleaned every day* *15 Man days per annum*	15		
2	Spraying of ponds for mosquito control *To be done once in a week* *26 Man days per annum*	26		
3	Removal of occasional blockages in pipelines *Approx 10 man days per annum*	10		
4	Desludging of ponds To be done once in a year			
	Total			

C. SUMMARY

Sr No.	Particulars	Total cost
1	(A.1) Fixed cost 1. Grey water management for Household	
2	(A.2) Fixed cost 1 Black water management for Household	
3	(A 3) Fixed cost 1. Grey water management for Institutions	
4	(B.1) Recurring costs for community leach pits for 1 year	
5	(B.2) Recurring costs for waste stabilization pond for 1 year	
	Total	

COST ESTIMATION FOR SWM

A. Door to door collection

- Need of part time waste collectors @1 person per 1000 population If population is less than 6000 [ ]
- Cost of manpower: No of part time workers X Rs.5000 or 50% Of minimum wage [Rs.]

- Need of tricycle: No of part time workers+1 spare [ ]

  Cost of tricycle: No of tricycles required X Rs.15000 [Rs.]

- Need of covered tractors or covered LCV for door to door collection of waste if village population exceeds 6000
  Village population/6000= [ ]
- Cost of tractors/LCV
  Number of tractors/LCV X RS 700000 [Rs.]

B. Street sweeping

- Streets and their length that need to be swept by panchayat each day [ ]

- No of part time street sweepers required @1 per 1000 population [ ]

- Cost of street sweepers : No of street sweepers – 1 already existing [Rs.]

  required X Rs.5000 (panchayat has one sweeper

- No of handcarts required for street sweepers @1 per sweeper 1 tri-cycle existing [ ]
- cost of handcarts: no of handcarts X Rs. 10000 [ ]

C. 1. Secondary storage of street waste if the village is large say above 5000 or the distance to be travelled exceeds 1 km from the collection area

- Area of the village: | Sq.km |
- Distance of waste disposal site from the collection area | Km |
- Number of 0.5cu.m capacity secondary storage containers Required @8 per sq.km village area |
- Cost of secondary storage containers Number of containers X Rs 12500 | Rs. |

C.2. Need of a shed to store segregated recyclable Material for 1 month till it is passed on to Recyclers @ Rs 25000 per 1000 population | Rs |

D. Transportation of street waste if containers are placed tractor with Container lifting device required.

- Number of containers/10
- Cost of container lifting device:
- No of device X 700000 | Rs |
- Number of part drivers required @1 per vehicle
- Cost of part time drivers:
- No of part time drivers x Rs.7500 (or 50 % of minimum wage) | Rs |
- Number of part labor required @2 per 1 vehicle
- Cost of part time labor
- No of labor X Rs. 5000

E. Processing of waste

If panchayat is required to collect bio-degradable Waste from the door step:

- Quantity of bio-degradable waste collected from Households, shops and establishments each day

Kg

- Number of vermi pits required as per the following table: _____

SR. No	Village population	Quantity of organic waste to be composted daily (kg)	Number of vermi pits proposed to meet 90 day need
1	500	Upto 25	1
2	1000	25-50	2
3	1500	50-75	3
4	2000	75-100	4
Add 1 additional pit per 25 additional kg of food waste			

Note: Per capita biodegradable waste per day – 50-75 g.
Dimension of vermi pit 5 (L) m x 1.5 (W) m x 0.6-.7 (D) m.

Cost of making vermi pits:

- Number of vermi pits proposed x Rs 7000

Rs.

- Cost of making bio-methanation plants if chosen Instead of vermi composting (Based on following table) (5 x 30,000)

Rs.

To support 5 model projects on 75% support basis

Details	50 kg/day
Capital cost of a biogas plant (INR)	40,000

- **Need of manpower for managing the processing facility**

1 part time semi skilled worker per 5000 population or part thereof

2 cost of part time semi skilled workers

No of part time worker x 6000

Rs

- **Need to convert cow dung pits to vermi pits**

Need to support farmers/cattle breeders for Converting their animal dung storage pit vermi compost pit @Rs. 2000/- per household/ manure pit fo purchasing earthworms and erecting a small thatched roof on the vermi pit using their own labor:

Number of cow dung pits that need to be converted X 2000 (Number* x 2000)

***total number of housheols with cattle – households with biogas plants (5 demonstration) = number of households to be provided support for vermi pits.**

- **Need of digging a pit for disposal of residual waste to last for 2 years at a time.**
  10 ft x 10 ft x 3 ft

Rs.

Summary of cost for SWM

Sl. No.	Activity	Manpower required (Number)	Amount required for manpower per year (Rs.)	Amount Required for tools, equipment, bins, vehicles, shed, vermi pit/bio-methanation plan etc. (Rs.)	Support to waste generators for bio gas or composting (Rs.)
1	Door to door collection				
2	Street sweeping				
3	Secondary storage				
4	Shed for recyclables				
5	Transportation				
6	Processing				
7	Support to vermi composting				
8	Support to bio methanation				
7	Pit for disposal				
	Total				
	Grand Total				

Signature of Surpanch/pardhan/panchayat secretary

Date:

PROFORMA FOR ACTION PLAN AND PROJECT REPORT

A. BASIC INFORMATION

1	Name of Gram Panchayat		2	Block	
3	District		4	State	Haryana

B. POPULATION AND AREA

1	Male Population (2017)		2	Female Population (2017)	
3	Child Population (2017)		4	Total Population (2017)	
5	Number of Households		6	Area of GP (sq. km.)	

C. INSTITUTIONS

S. No.	Institutions	Number
Government		
1.	Schools	
2.	Anganwadi	
3.	Primary Health Centre	
4.	Hospital/Clinic	
5.	Offices	
6.	Market	
7.	Others (specify)	
Private		
1.	Schools	
2.	Hospital/Clinic	
3.	Offices	
4.	Shops	
5.	Others (specify)	

D. INTERNAL ROADS

S. No.	Type of road	Length (km)
1.	Concrete road	
2.	Pucca road	
3.	Kutcha road	
4.	Total road length	

E. WATER SUPPLY

A.	**Govt. (PHED) water supply**				
i.	Number of submersible pumps				
ii	Total Hours of supply				
a.	Morning – number of hours		b.	Evening – number of hours	
B.	**Public Taps**				
i.	Number of Public Taps		ii.	Number of working Public Taps	
C.	**Public hand pumps**				
i.	Number of hand pumps		ii.	Number of working hand pumps	
D.	**Private Submersible pumps**				
i.	Number of houses with submersible pumps				
ii.	Capacity (take average)		iii.	Hours of pumping (take average)	

F. SOIL / WATER TABLE

S. No.	Type Description	Yes/No	S. No.	Type Description	Yes/No
1	Permeable (sandy) soil (soaks water readily)		2	Impermeable (does not soak water)	
3	Soil with murum in it		4	Rocky (pathar; if yes at what depth rock is struck)	
5	If Rocky (Pathar) at what depth is rock struck (feet)				
6	Depth at which water is struck in tubewells (in feet)				

G. SOLID WASTE GENERATION

a. HOUSEHOLD WASTE

S. No.	Waste type	Total Quantity of waste generated Daily in GP (Kg))	Present Disposal Practice			
			Proportion of Households utilizing food waste for feeding to animals (%)	Proportion of Households giving away their food waste to other households with animals (%)	Proportion of Households depositing food waste in Khurdi/Pits (%)	Proportion of Households disposing food waste in the open spaces (%)
A	Biodegradable					
1	Food waste					
B	Recyclable		Proportion of Households selling to Kabadiwala (in %)			
2	Paper					
3	Plastic					
4	Glass					
5	Metal					
C	Others		Proportion of Households depositing in Khurdi (%)		Proportion of Households disposing in the open (%)	
6	Ash					
7	Street sweepings					

b. ANIMAL DUNG

S. No.	Description	Number
1	Number of households in GP	
2	Number of households with cattle (Buffalo + Cow)	
3	Average number of cattle per Household (*Calculate for only households with Cattle*)	
4	Total quantity of animal dung (kg)	
5	**Disposal practices**	**Proportion (%)**
a	Proportion of Dung used as Fuel (%)	
b	Proportion of Dung used as manure (%)	
i	Proportion of households storing dung in household premises or in their own open land	
ii	Proportion of households storing dung on the streets or in public premises	

II. LIQUID WASTE GENERATION

S. No.	Description	Quantity Daily (in Liters)
From Households		
1	Total Quantity of grey water (litres/day) in GP	
2	Total Quantity of black water (litres/day) in GP	
From Institutions		
3	Total Quantity of grey water (litres/day) in GP	
4	Total Quantity of black water (litres/day) in GP	

I. ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

S.No.	Description	Unit Cost (A) in Rs.	Number of Units (B) in numbers	Total Cost (Rs.) (A x B)
1	**Door to door waste collection & Street sweeping**			
a	Vehicles for collection (Tricycles)	15,000		
b	Vehicles for collection (LCV/Tractor)	700,000		
C	Handcarts for collection of sweepings	10,000		
D	Number of secondary storage containers	12,500		
E	Number of container lifting devices	7,00,000		
2	**Household Food waste**			
a	Number of vermi-pits to treat domestic food waste	7,000		
3	**Animal Dung**			
a	Converting Khurdis to vermi-pits	2,000		
b	Biogas plants at household	30,000*		
4	**Recyclable waste**			
a	Shed for segregation, storage and sale of recyclables (for 1,000 population)	25,000	1 per 200 households	
5	**Inerts (residual waste that cannot be sold plus untreatable waste)**			
a	Pit for burying inerts	2,000	1 per 200 households	
6	**Total Capital Cost (Rs.)**			

* Note: 75% of the cost of biogas (Rs. 40,000) unit will be paid from the project. The beneficiary is expected to contribute 25% of the cost (Rs. 10,000)

REFERENCE TABLE FOR ESTIMATING TOOLS/EQUIPMENT

S. No.	Equipment	Norm for estimation
1	Handcart for collection of sweepings	If GP population < 6000, 1 handcart per 200 households plus 1 spare
2	Tricycle for household waste collection	If GP population < 6000, 1 tricycle per 200 households plus 1 spare
3	Tractor/LCV	If GP population > 6000, 1 Tractor/LCV per 6 000 population
4	Secondary storage containers	if the village is large (population above 6000) or the distance to be travelled exceeds 1 km from the collection area, then 0 5cu.m capacity secondary storage containers required @8 per sq.km
5	Secondary storage container lifting devices	I device for every 10 secondary storage containers,
6	Vermi-pits for composting biodegradable waste	Dimension of vermi pit 5 (L) m x 1.5 (W) m x 0.6-.7 (D) m Number of pits to be estimated from Table below

S. No.	Equipment	Norm for estimation	
		Quantity of organic waste to be composted daily (kg)	Number of vermi pits proposed to meet 90 day need
		Upto 25	1
		25-50	2
		50-75	3
		75-100	4
		Add 1 additional pit per 25 additional kg of food waste	
7	Shed for segregation, storage and sale of recyclables	1 shed of dimension 8 ft. x 10 ft x 7 ft. height for every 200 households; 80 sq. ft for every 200 households	
8	Converting Khurdis to vermi-pits	Each household/farmer khurdi to be converted	
9	Pit for burying residual waste	Pit of dimension 10 ft x 10 ft x 3 ft = 300 cubic feet per 200 households	

J. ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

S. No.	Description	Unit Cost (Rs.) [A]	Number of units in numbers [B]	Total Cost (Rs.) [AxB]
1	Grey water management - Household			
a	Household leach pit	5,500		
b	Community leach pit (1 serving up to 10 houses)	30,000		
c	Kitchen garden	-		
d	Waste stabilization ponds			
2	Grey water management – Institutions			
a	Household leach pit	5,500		
b	Community leach pit	30,000		
c	Kitchen garden	-		
d	Waste stabilization ponds			
3	Black water management – Households			
a	Household leach pit	5,500		
b	Community leach pit	30,000		
c	Waste stabilization ponds			
4	Black water management – Institutions			
a	Leach pit	5,500		
5	Total Capital Cost (Rs.)			

REFERENCE TABLE FOR ESTIMATING LABOUR REQUIREMENT

S. No.	Maintenance detail	Norm	Estimation of persondays/year
1	Community Leach pit		
a	Cleaning of silt chambers	Chambers to be cleaned every three weeks; i e 18 times a year 1 person can clean 5 chambers in a day	(Number of chambers – 5) x 18
b	Cleaning of Leach pit	Leach pit to be cleaned once a year 1 person can clean one leach pit in a day.	Number of leach pits
c	Removal of occasional blockages in pipelines	Assume 10 days per annum	10 days per annum
2	Waste Stabilisation Pond		
a	Cleaning of screens	To be cleaned daily - one hour of work	15 person days per annum
b	Spraying of ponds for mosquito control	To be done once in a week; half a day work	26 person days per annum
c	Removal of occasional blockages in pipelines	Assume 10 days per annum	10 person days per annum
d	Desludging of Pond	About 2 days work with JCB and labour	

K. ESTIMATED ANNUAL OPERATING COST

a. Solid Waste management

S. No.	Description	Number of Personnel	Monthly Salary/Wages (Rs.) [A]	Annual Salary/wage (Rs) [A x 12]
1	Personnel for door to door waste collection @ 1 part time person per 1000 population			
2	Personnel for street sweeping @ 1 sweeper per 1000 population			
3	Personnel for waste processing @ 1 part time semi-skilled person per 5000 population			
	Total Annual Operating Cost for SWM			

b. Liquid Waste Management

S. No.	Description	Number of person days [A]	Daily wage rate for personnel (Rs.) [B]	Annual Salary/wage (Rs) [A x B]
1	**Community leach pit**			
a	Cleaning silt chamber			
b	Cleaning leach pit			
c	Removal of blockages in the pipe line			
2	**Waste stabilization ponds**			
a	Cleaning of screens			
b	Spraying of ponds for mosquito control			
c	Removal of blockages in the pipeline			
d	Desludging of ponds			
3	**Total Annual Operating Cost for LWM**			

L. SUMMARY OF CAPITAL AND OPERATING EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

S.No.	Description	Cost (Rs)
Capital		
1	Solid waste management	
2.	Liquid waste management	
	Total	
Annual Operating cost		
1.	Solid waste management	
2	Liquid waste management	
	Total	

LIST OF NNP GP's				
S.No.	State	District	Block	GP
1	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	BAHRIA	MAILHA
2	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	BAHRIA	SARAI LILI URF BARCHANPUR
3	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	BAHRIA	JAMUA
4	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	BAHRIA	CHAIMALPUR
5	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	JASRA	KHATAGIA
6	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	CHAKA	DHANUHA
7	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	CHAKA	PALPUR
8	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	CHAKA	BARAMAR
9	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	CHAKA	BASWAR
10	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	CHAKA	SARANGAPUR
11	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	KARCHHANA	KAPTHUWA
12	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	KARCHHANA	CHANAINI
13	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	PRATAPPUR	CHAK PUREMIYAN
14	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	PRATAPPUR	PINDAUNA
15	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	PRATAPPUR	BAZATI
16	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	PRATAPPUR	MUHIDDINPUR
17	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	PRATAPPUR	SARAI HARIRAM
18	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	DHANUPUR	DIGHAUTA
19	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	DHANUPUR	DHOWAHA
20	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	DHANUPUR	BHAGAUTTIPUR
21	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	DHANUPUR	BHOOI
22	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	DHANUPUR	BANKAT
23	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	SAIDABAD	AMORA
24	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	SAIDABAD	BARAUNA
25	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	MEJA	DELAUNHA
26	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	MEJA	BHATAUTI
27	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	URUWAN	AMILIYA KALA
28	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	URUWAN	KATHAULI
29	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	URUWAN	KUNWAR PATTI
30	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	URUWAN	PAKARI SEVAR UPARHAR
31	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	URUWAN	MONAI
32	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	MANDA	MOHWARI KALA
33	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	BALAHA	SILETANGANJ
34	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	BALAHA	RAJAPUR KALAN
35	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	SHIVPUR	BAUNDI
36	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	RISIA	LAUKI
37	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	RISIA	BHOPATPUR CHAUKI
38	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	CHITAURA	MOHAMMAD NAGAR
39	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	CHITAURA	NAGRAURA
40	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	CHITAURA	DEEHA

41	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	CHITAURA	ASHOKA
42	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	MAHASI	ASMANPUR
43	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	MAHASI	KAPURPUR
	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	MAHASI	RAJAPUR KALAN
44	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	TAJWAPUR	KAUDAHA
45	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	TAJWAPUR	NAUSHAHARA
46	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	TAJWAPUR	CHETARA
47	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	HUZOORPUR	KARMULLAPUR
48	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	HUZOORPUR	ADIL PUR
49	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	KAISARGANJ	KUNDASAR
	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	KAISARGANJ	GULHARIYAGHAZIPUR
50	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	JARWAL	KURSANDA
51	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	JARWAL	PURAINI
52	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	PRAYAGPUR	LAL PUR
53	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	VISHESHWARGANJ	BALA PAR
54	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	VISHESHWARGANJ	JHURI KUNIYA
	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHRAICH	VISHESHWARGANJ	LAKKHARAMPUR
55	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	RUPAIDEEH	LONAWA DARGAH
56	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	ITIATHOK	KARUWA PARA
57	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	ITIATHOK	PUREHARA
58	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	ITIATHOK	BIHURI
59	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	ITIATHOK	SRI NAGAR
60	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	ITIATHOK	KARAMDEEH KALAN
61	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	ITIATHOK	AHIRAULIA
62	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	MUJEHANA	MADHAV GANJ
63	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	KATRA BAZAR	KOTIYA MADARA
64	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	HALDHARMAU	PARSA GODRI
65	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	COLONELGANJ	PARA
66	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	COLONELGANJ	BHANBHUWA
67	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	PARASPUR	GOGIYA
68	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	PARASPUR	SARAIYAN NANHU
69	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	PARASPUR	SALPUR DHAUTAL
70	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	BELSAR	DHANIA PATTI
71	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	BELSAR	AILIPARSOULI
72	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	TARABGANJ	DHODHEPUR
73	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	TARABGANJ	BANGAWN
74	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	WAZIRGANJ	CHETPUR
75	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	WAZIRGANJ	BANGHUSARA
76	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	WAZIRGANJ	NAGWA
77	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	WAZIRGANJ	DUMARIYA DEEH
78	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	WAZIRGANJ	PARSAPUR MEHRAUR
79	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	WAZIRGANJ	MOHANPUR

80	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	WAZIRGANJ	RAMPUR KHARHATA
81	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	WAZIRGANJ	DALLAPUR
82	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	MANKAPUR	DATAULI
83	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	MANKAPUR	GYANIPUR RAMPRASAD
84	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	MANKAPUR	KUDASAN
85	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	MANKAPUR	MACHHALI GAON NANKAR
86	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	MANKAPUR	MISHRAULIYA KALAN
87	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	MANKAPUR	LAMATI UPARAHAVA
88	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	MANKAPUR	PACHPUTI JAGTAPUR
89	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	BABHANJOT	ALAUDDINPUR
90	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	CHHAPIA	BASDEVPUR
91	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	CHHAPIA	PAYAR KHAS
92	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	CHHAPIA	BAKHRAULI
93	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	CHHAPIA	SADKARPUR
94	UTTAR PRADESH	GONDA	CHHAPIA	RANIJOT
95	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	RAMNAGAR	NARKHORIA
96	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	RAMNAGAR	MOHAMMAD
97	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	RAMNAGAR	BHIWANPAR
98	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	RAMNAGAR	BAROKHAR
99	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	SALTAUA GOPAL PUR	SISWARI
100	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	SALTAUA GOPAL PUR	CHHANWATIA
101	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	PARAS RAMPUR	JAGANNATHPUR
102	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	PARAS RAMPUR	KOHRAYAN
103	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	PARAS RAMPUR	SIKANDARPUR
104	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	PARAS RAMPUR	CHAURI
105	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	VIKRAM JOT	VIKRAMJOT
106	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	VIKRAM JOT	DHIRAULI BABU
107	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	DUBAULIYA	ASHOKPUR
108	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	DUBAULIYA	DUBAULIYA
109	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	RUDAULI	MAHUAR
110	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	SAU GHAT	NARIYAW
111	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	SAU GHAT	MAHUDAR
112	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	SAU GHAT	HATWA SHUKUL
113	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	BANKATI	BODAWAL
114	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	BANKATI	BARDAND
115	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	BAHADURPUR	BELY
116	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	BAHADURPUR	PIPRA KHASH
117	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	KUDARAHA	GANA
118	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	KUDARAHA	CHHARDAHI
119	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	KUDARAHA	JIBHIYAO
120	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	KUDARAHA	KUDRAHA
121	UTTAR PRADESH	BASTI	KUDARAHA	BASEYA KALLA

122	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	CAMPIERGANJ	INDARPUR
123	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	CAMPIERGANJ	KAREEMNAGAR
124	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	JANGAL KAUDIA	BHAURAMAL
125	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	PALI	BHARPAHI
126	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	SAHJANAWA	REODA
127	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	SAHJANAWA	PIPARAHEMA
128	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	SAHJANAWA	JHAKAHEE
129	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	PIPRAULI	KHAIRIA URF BHITI
130	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	CHARGAWAN	PARMESHWARPUR
131	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	CHARGAWAN	JANGL DHOOSAR
132	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	CHARGAWAN	JANGL TINKONIA NO2
133	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	CHARGAWAN	JANGL HAKEEM NO2
134	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	BHATHAT	KARMAHA BUZURG
135	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	BHATHAT	ASARPHPUR
136	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	BHATHAT	AURANGABAD
137	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	BHATHAT	BAILO
138	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	PIPRAICH	PIPARHI
139	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	PIPRAICH	BAHRAMPUR
140	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	SARDARNAGAR	MAHUWA BUJURG
141	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	SARDARNAGAR	KEWLA CHAK
142	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	SARDARNAGAR	SHATRUGHAN PUR
143	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	SARDARNAGAR	CHAK DEIA
144	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	SARDARNAGAR	SURSAR DEURI
145	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	KHORABAR	AMAIA
146	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	BRAHMPUR	ARAJI JAGDISH PUR
147	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	BRAHMPUR	DUMRAILA
148	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	BRAHMPUR	RAGHO PATTI PADRI
149	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	BRAHMPUR	NADUA GYANPAR
150	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	URUWA	MADARKHAS
151	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	BANSGAON	MAHASIN KHAS
152	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR	KHAJNI	HARIHAR PUR
153	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	KHADDA	KHERI
154	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	NEBUA NAURANGIA	LUXMIPUR URF KURMI PATTI
155	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	VISHUNPURA	RUARI
156	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	VISHUNPURA	KANTHI CHHAPRA
157	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	VISHUNPURA	CHIRGORA
158	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	KAPTAINGANJ	MUNDERA
159	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	KAPTAINGANJ	SHEKHPURWA
160	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	KAPTAINGANJ	SOMALI
161	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	RAMKOLA	TEKUATAR
162	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	SUKRAULI	PADARI
163	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	HATA	RAMPUR MAHARATH

164	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	HATA	KURAHAWA
165	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	KASAYA	MAINPUR
166	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	KASAYA	MANGAL PUR
167	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	TAMKUHIRAJ	MAHUA BUJURG
168	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	TAMKUHIRAJ	PAGARA PADRI
169	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	TAMKUHIRAJ	PANDEY MUNNI PATTI
170	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	SEORAHI	TARYA LACHHIRAM
171	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	PATHAR DEWA	RAM NAGAR
172	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	DESAI DEORIA	BHUJAULI
173	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	DESAI DEORIA	SAHODARPATTI
174	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	GAURI BAZAR	LAXMIPUR
175	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	GAURI BAZAR	LAVKANI
176	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	BAITALPUR	KOILGARHA
177	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	RUDRAPUR	TARA SARA KHAS
178	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	RUDRAPUR	BELWA DUBAULI
179	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	RUDRAPUR	HARHA
180	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	BHALUANI	FATEHPUR
181	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	BARHAJ	MAHEN BABU
182	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	BHAGALPUR	MAIL BAZAR
183	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	SALEMPUR	BARDIHA DALPAT
184	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	LAR	BOURDIH
185	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	LAR	RAUTPAR AMETHIA
186	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	LAR	DUMARI.
187	UTTAR PRADESH	DEORIA	BHATPAR RANI	LAKHOPAR
188	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	SIAR	CHANDAYAR WALIPUR
189	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	SIAR	BUDDHIPUR
190	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	NAGRA	KHANWAR NAVADA
191	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	NAGRA	KASOUNDER
192	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	NAGRA	SISWAR KALA
193	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	NAGRA	KHARUAON
194	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	RASRA	ATHILA
195	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	RASRA	SHAH MOHAMMADPUR
196	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	RASRA	SARAY BHARATI
197	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	RASRA	BASTI
198	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	RASRA	PRADHANPUR
199	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	CHILKAHAR	AUNDI
200	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	CHILKAHAR	NAGPURA
201	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	CHILKAHAR	HAJOULI
202	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	CHILKAHAR	BELSARA
203	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	CHILKAHAR	SALEMPUR
204	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	GARWAR	MITHAWAR
205	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	GARWAR	SARAYA

206	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	GARWAR	BAHADURPUR
207	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	GARWAR	KHARAHATAR
208	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	SOHANV	NASIRPUR MUTKLE RAMGARH
209	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	HANUMANGANJ	SHREEPUR
210	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	HANUMANGANJ	BRAHMAINE
211	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	DUBHAR	BASARIKPUR
212	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	DUBHAR	OJHAWALIA
213	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	DUBHAR	GAGIAPUR
214	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	DUBHAR	SALEMPUR
215	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	BELHARI	MADADIH
216	UTTAR PRADESH	BALLIA	BERUARBARI	SHIVPUR TALUKA SUKHPURA
217	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	JAKHANIA	ALIPUR MADRA
218	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	JAKHANIA	PUNIKSA
219	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	MANIHARI	SARAULI URF PAHETIYA
220	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	MANIHARI	HALLA
221	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	SADAT	AKBERPUR
222	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	SADAT	BHIMAPAR
223	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	MARDAH	GAIN
224	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	MARDAH	BIJAURA
225	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	MARDAH	BOERI
226	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	GHAZIPUR	PARAA
227	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	KARANDA	SABUAN
228	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	KASIMABAD	MUHAMMADPUR KUSUM
229	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	KASIMABAD	SHAHABUDDINPUR
230	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	KASIMABAD	RAMGARH
231	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	KASIMABAD	SHAKARPUR KALAN
232	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	KASIMABAD	NASIRUDDINPUR
233	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	KASIMABAD	KHETABPUR
234	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	VARACHAKWAR	ASAWAR
235	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	VARACHAKWAR	KATARIYA
236	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	VARACHAKWAR	PAHARPUR T. BARACHAWAR
237	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	VARACHAKWAR	TAJPUR
238	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	MOHAMMADABAD	NONAHRA
239	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	BHANWARKOL	PAKHANPURAA
240	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	BHANWARKOL	BIRPUR
241	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	BHANWARKOL	MAHENDER
242	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	BHADAURA	GORSARA
243	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	BHADAURA	HARKARNPUR
244	UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIPUR	BHADAURA	DILDARNAGAR
245	UTTAR PRADESH	ALLAHABAD	CHAKA	BELWAT