

12.2 ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Environmental conservation is an integral part of the socio economic development. The growing population, high degree of mechanisation and steep rise in energy use has led to activities that directly or indirectly affect the sustainability of the environment. Deforestation results in reduction of sink for carbon dioxide (CO₂) and soil degradation and industrialisation results in contamination of surface and ground water and pollution of air which cause health problems. The water resources get polluted due to discharge of untreated/partially treated wastes from industry, domestic sewage and fertiliser/pesticide run off from agricultural fields. The various kinds of pollution/pollutants may be broadly categorized as

- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Solid waste
- Industrial and hazardous waste

The sustainable use of bio-diversity is fundamental to ecologically sustainable development. India is one of the 12 mega diversity countries of the world. The loss of bio-diversity stems from destruction of the habitat, extension of agriculture, conversion of rich bio-diversity sites for human settlement and industrial development, commercial exploitation etc. To conserve bio-diversity, a protected area network of national parks and wild life sanctuaries has been established, a programme of biosphere reserve, conservation of wetlands, mangroves, coral reefs is under implementation, tiger reserves have been created under the Project Tiger, long-term survival of elephants in their natural habitats being ensured under Project Elephant, a centrally sponsored programme of National Lake Conservation for cleaning important urban lakes with high level of silting and pollution launched etc. Under the National River Conservation Plan, polluted stretches (towns) of major rivers have been taken up for sewage collection and treatment. Under a scheme initiated in 1991, the Centre and the States together provide 50% grant for setting up of common effluent treatment plants (CETPs) for a cluster of SSI units.

The survival and well being of any nation depends on sustainable social and economic progress that satisfies the needs and aspiration of the present without compromising the interest of future generations. Environmental problems are largely the by-products of affluence marked by resource wasteful life style. Recycling of solid and liquid wastes, bio-composting, tree planting, etc. are important for environmental conservation.

Spiralling population and increasing industrialisation are posing a serious challenge to the preservation of the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Environmental protection is the key to ensuring a healthy life for the people. Environmental problems are on the increase and are more pronounced in densely populated cities. Creation of awareness regarding the ecological hazards among the public is absolutely essential. Environmental conservation and abatement of pollution are critical for sustainable development.

Tenth Five Year Plan

(a) Objective

The goals / objectives for the State's Tenth Five Year Plan period were specified as follows:

- Protection of environment and reduction of wastes at source, besides continuing enforcement and monitoring activities

- Conservation and enhancement of life support systems like land, water, forests, biodiversity, ocean and the atmosphere giving ecological security
- Properly treating or converting the pollutants into useful products and thereby reducing their negative impact
- Promotion of suitable measures and technologies for recycling/ reusing
- Emphasising environmentally safe waste disposal options viz., composting of all organic wastes, common facilities for bio-medical wastes etc.
- Maintaining essential ecological processes to ensure genetic diversity and prevent environmental degradation.
- Promoting the active participation of people at all levels - from the Village Panchayat to the State as a whole - in the preservation of the environment and promotion of sustainable development through awareness campaigns.

(b) Outlay

The outlay for "Ecology and Environment" sector for the Tenth Plan Period was Rs.197.20 crores, out of which the State's share outlay is Rs.113.05 crores. The details are given below. The sources of funding for the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board and the Department of Environment are also indicated.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Dept. / Agency	State fund	Central fund	Fund from Internal / own mobilisation (Board) resources	Total
1.	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board	—	42.02	14.40	56.42
2.	Department of Environment	113.05	27.73	—	140.78
	Total	113.05	69.75	14.40	197.20

Annual Plan 2002-03

The actual expenditure incurred during the year 2002-03 for the Ecology and Environment was Rs.51.22 lakhs as against the budget provision of Rs.37.43 lakhs.

Annual Plan 2003-04

An amount of Rs.97.41 lakhs was budgeted for the year 2003-04. The expenditure anticipated is Rs.76.64 lakhs.

Annual Plan 2004-05

For the year 2004-05, an amount of Rs.82.92 lakhs is proposed. The details of the schemes are as follows:

Department of Environment

The Department of Environment was created in 1995 as the nodal Department for dealing with environmental management of the State. The Department is entrusted with the implementation of major projects like pollution abatement in the Cauvery, Vaigai and Tamiraparani rivers, pollution abatement in Chennai city waterways, National Lake Conservation Programme and all aspects of environment other than those dealt with by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board.

Recycling of solid and liquid wastes, bio-composting, rainwater harvesting, tree planting, etc. are important in achieving environmental conservation. Environmental conservation requires attitudinal change and generation of awareness among the people. This is best done by infusing these ideals in the young minds of school children. The schemes proposed for 2004-2005 includes components, which are in line with the Tenth Plan programmes and overall objective of ecological security, one of the important points in the Chief Minister's 15 Point Programme and designed to help in environmental awakening and ecological regeneration.

During 2004-05 environmental awareness programme will be continued in three tourist spots viz., Mamallapuram, Rameswaram and Kanyakumari, two hill stations, viz., Ooty and Kodaikanal through NGOs. Wide publicity is being given on World Environment Day, Ozone day and on Bhogi Day to create environmental awareness among the general public. It is proposed to strengthen the existing eco-clubs functioning in over 1260 schools and colleges all over Tamil Nadu. The provision for year 2004-05 is Rs. 82.90 lakhs, which includes the following new programmes.

- i. Environment education - Clean and Green street - A pilot project (Rs.7.50 lakhs)
- ii. Environment Research and Development (Rs.10.00 lakhs)
- iii. Monitoring River Water Quality (Rs.10.00 lakhs)
- iv. Conservation of Coastal Eco System (Rs.12.00 lakhs).

1. Environment education - Clean and Green street - A pilot project

Due to accelerated human activity the quantum of generation of solid waste is increasing manifold. The solid waste contains both biodegradable and non-biodegradable constituents. One of the basic methods in the management of the solid wastes is segregation at source and proper utilisation of recyclable materials and composting of biodegradable waste.

Already, over 1260 school eco-clubs have been established and under NGC Scheme of Government of India 2900 school eco-clubs have been established at the rate of 100 schools per district in the State. Another 1450 school eco-clubs will be started under NGC Programme of Government of India this year. As a new approach and practical location specific eco-friendly activities, the idea of proper utilisation of biodegradable wastes and greening their immediate surrounding may be infused into the minds of young students of the educational institutions, in the state, which would convert these institutions into not only eco-friendly but also socially responsible model institutions.

For this purpose, a pilot project comprising of 40 school eco clubs will be selected in Chennai Corporation; they will be requested to adopt one street adjacent to their school under this scheme. The solid waste generated in the adopted streets will follow source segregation. Biodegradable wastes will be composted by forming aerobic composting/vermi composting pits in the school premises, and natural manure will be prepared. Tree Saplings will be planted in the adopted streets and the bio-manure prepared will be used for the above saplings. Thus the NGC Eco-club adopted streets will be made clean and green. The eco-club members will disseminate the message of environmental conservation. The teacher coordinator of the eco-club will be in charge of the programme at the school level. One part-time street beautifier will be engaged by the school for actual door to door collection of segregated garbage composting and watering the avenue plants during summer. It is proposed to give an assistance of Rs.18,750 per school under the programme. A sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs has been provided for this pilot programme during the year 2004-2005 for 40 schools in Chennai Corporation. The revenue generated by selling

the recyclable material like paper, plastic bottle, etc., and sale of compost will ensure the sustainability of the programme in the long run. Based on the success of project it may be extended to other towns in the coming years.

2. Environment Research and Development

Specific need-based innovative environmental research project in the areas of Solid Waste Management, Lake Conservation and Bio-medical Waste Management, etc. will be promoted under this programme. Research capabilities of various Universities, such as, Anna University, University of Madras, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University etc., and NGOs will be utilised for this project. It is also proposed to provide fellowships to selected research scholars / students as per UGC / ICAR norms under the project.

3. Monitoring River Water Quality

The conservation of rivers and lakes is one of the important mandates of the Department of Environment. This is being taken up under the NRCP and the NLCP. It is important to undertake the baseline survey and also monitoring of water quality over the next 3 years. It is proposed to establish a small water quality monitoring laboratory in the Directorate for Environment for exclusively monitoring of the water quality of the rivers, Cauvery, Vaigai, Tamiraparani, Chennai city waterways and the lakes of Kodaikanal and Ooty. This would also facilitate uniform analysis of programmes monitored by the Department at State level.

4. Conservation of Coastal Eco system

Coastal Area forms a highly complex and dynamic eco-system, sensitive to developmental pressures.

- (i) It is proposed to prepare an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan involving various departments, agencies and all the stakeholders for the Tamil Nadu coast by engaging suitable consultant.
- (ii) It is proposed to form a Green Squad, for coastal conservation by redeployment of existing vacancies, for checking CRZ violations. Government of India funds (Rs. 5.00 lakhs) will be utilised for purchase of vehicle and equipment such as Global Positioning System (GPS).

Plan Outlay for the year 2004-05

An amount of Rs. 82.92 lakhs is proposed for "Ecology and Environment" under State Plan schemes for the year 2004-05. The details are given below.

Sl.No.	Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Department of Environment- Ongoing schemes	43.40
	New Schemes	39.50
	Total	82.90
2.	Pollution Control Test Wing	0.01
3.	Environmental Education, Research and Awareness Programme	0.01
Total		82.92

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Schemes for Implementation of Chennai City Water Ways Project under NRCP (Outlay Re.0.01 lakh)

A project for Rs.1700 crores has been approved by the Government of India to clean the Chennai city water ways under the National River Conservation Programme, of which Rs.491.52 crores will be grant for intercepting and treating sewage, which is being implemented through Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board. The work is progressing in 11 out of 16 packages. The project mainly endeavours to intercept over 422 sewage outfalls joining the waterways and clean Chennai city waterways viz., Coovum, Buckingham Canal, Adyar, Otteri Nullah, Captain Cook Canal and Mambalam Channel. Upto the year 2002-03, Rs.196.58 crores was utilised for the above scheme. During the year 2003-04, the amount utilised is Rs.76.71 crores. The work will be continued during 2004-05 also.

National River Conservation Programme (Outlay Re.0.01 lakh)

The centrally sponsored scheme of "Abatement of Pollution in five polluted stretches of river Cauvery in Tamil Nadu", vi., Tiruchi, Erode, Bhawani, Kumarapalyam and Pallipalayam at an overall project cost of Rs.3627.75 lakhs is being implemented by the Department of Environment, since 1996-97. The project period is 10 years. A sum of Rs.678.23 lakhs has been spent during the last three years through the executing agencies viz., TWAD Board and concerned local bodies. During the year 2003-04, Rs.122.40 lakhs was utilised for the above scheme. The above project is being continued as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme.

Under Non core schemes, about 95% of works in respect of construction of Low Cost Sanitation facility (LCS), River Front Development (RFD), bathing ghats and Wood Based Crematoria (WBC) have been completed. Under Core-schemes, Interception and Diversion as well as Sewage Treatment works are being implemented through the TWAD Board in Erode, Komarapalayam, Pallipalayam and Tiruchy towns. Works along the two stretches in Tiruchy have been completed. Over 90% of Interception and Diversion works in Komarapalayam and Erode have been completed and the other works are in progress. Perumpallam STP at Erode has been completed. This scheme will be continued during 2004-05 also.

National River Conservation Plan -New Integrated Schemes

Government of India have approved an integrated proposal for cleaning the River Cauvery, Vaigai and Tamiraparani along seven towns viz., Tiruchy-Srirangam, Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Karur, Myladuthurai, Madurai and Tirunelveli at a total cost of Rs.575.30 crores. Of this, Rs.282.15 crores will be grant from Government of India and the rest will be met by Government of Tamil Nadu and the local bodies and also through public participation. During the past three years an amount of Rs.113.24 crores was incurred under the project through the executing agencies viz., TWAD Board, CMWSSB and the concerned Local Bodies. The project spread over 4 years envisages provision of underground sewerage system, sewerage treatment plants, low cost sanitation and solid waste management to clean these sacred rivers of pollution. The temple towns of Rameswaram and Tiruchendur will also be provided underground sewerage to prevent pollution of these coastal towns at a cost of Rs.9.00 crores each. It will be undertaken with assistance from Central Pollution Control Board, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board and the concerned local bodies. During the year 2003-04, Rs.77.92 crores was utilised for the above scheme and the work will be continued during 2004-05 also.

National Lake Conservation Programme

Environmental upgradation through bioremediation of Ooty and Kodaikanal Lakes is being undertaken under National Lake Conservation Programme (NLCP) at a total cost of Rs.688 lakhs. Government of India has released Rs.150 lakhs for Ooty Lake and Rs.200 lakhs for Kodaikanal Lake. Of these Rs.141.63 lakhs have been utilised upto March 2004 for Ooty Lake. Works to the tune of Rs.31.80 lakhs has been completed in Kodaikanal Lake. Due to legal tangle the work has been stopped in Kodaikanal Lake. During the year 2003-04, Rs.66.61 lakhs and Rs.14.31 lakhs were utilised for Ooty Lake and Kodaikanal Lake respectively. The scheme will be continued during 2004-05.

The other Centrally Sponsored Schemes are: (i) Scheme for implementation of Water Quality Monitoring Programme and (ii) Pollution Control Test Wing.

Palar River Conservation at Ambur

A novel project, the first of its kind in the state has been prepared for Ambur Municipality for diluting the treated industrial effluent containing high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) with treated domestic wastewater at an estimated cost of Rs.25.00 crores. Now a similar project has been prepared for Ranipet and Wallajah towns at a cost of Rs.25.00 crores. The Detailed Project Reports have been sent to Government of India for approval. This project will be beneficial to the people living along the river Palar at Ambur, Ranipet and Wallajah by providing underground sewerage and minimising pollution of the river Palar besides bringing down the TDS of the treated industrial effluent. The project will be undertaken with the 70% financial assistance of Ministry of Environment and Forests and the rest from the contribution of the Municipality and industries.

Pollution Control

The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board was constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1982 in pursuance of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (a Central Act) to enforce the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 and the various Rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The main functions of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board are:

- To plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution
- To encourage, conduct and participate in investigations and research relating to problems of water, land and air pollution and the prevention, control or abatement thereof.
- To collect and disseminate information relating to water and air pollution and the prevention, control or abatement thereof.
- To inspect sewage and trade effluent treatment plants for their effectiveness and review plans, specifications for corrective measures.
- To inspect industrial plants or manufacturing process, any control equipment and to give directions to take steps for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution.
- To inspect air pollution control areas for the purpose of assessment of quality of air therein and to take steps for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution in such areas.
- To lay down, modify or annual effluent standards for the sewage and trade effluents and for the emission of air pollutants into the atmosphere from industrial plants and automobiles or for the discharge of any air pollutant into the atmosphere from any other source.

Monitoring of Industries

With the increasing pace of industrialisation, the need for continuous monitoring of pollution from industrial sources has become critical. The field officers of the Board inspect industries under their jurisdiction periodically to assess the adequacy of pollution control measures provided by the industries to treat sewage, trade effluent and emissions and to monitor their performance. They also investigate complaints of pollution received from the public, organisations and the Government. For effective monitoring, industries are categorised as Red, Orange, and Green according to their pollution potential. Depending upon the category and size, industries are monitored periodically.

Procedure for issue of consent

Industries are required to obtain consent for discharge of sewage/trade effluent into any stream or well or into sewer or on land under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and to operate the plant in an air pollution control area under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The consent is issued to industries in two stages. 'Consent to Establish' is issued depending upon the suitability of the site before the industry takes up the construction activity. 'Consent to Operate' is issued after the installation of suitable and adequate effluent treatment plant and air pollution control measures.

Water Pollution Control

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as amended in 1988 was enacted to prevent and control water pollution and to preserve or maintain or restore the quality of water. As per the provisions of this Act, the local bodies and industries, which discharge sewage / trade effluent are required to apply and obtain consent from the Board. The industries generating trade effluent are required to provide effluent treatment plant to treat their trade effluent to satisfy the standards prescribed by the Board. Industries are constantly monitored regarding the functioning of their effluent treatment plants and samples of treated sewage / trade effluent are collected regularly to assess the quality of effluent discharged and also to assess the efficiency of the effluent treatment plants provided.

Air Pollution Control

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended in 1987 was enacted to prevent and control air pollution and preserve the air quality. With reference to the provisions of this Act, the entire State of Tamil Nadu has been declared as an 'Air Pollution Control Area'. Industries, which let out process emissions, are regularly monitored through inspections of the air pollution control measures provided by the units. Ambient air quality survey / stack emission survey are conducted in and around the industries regularly to assess the quality of the emissions let out. On the basis of the report of analysis, the industries are instructed to carry out necessary corrective measures.

Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP)

The TNPCB plays an important role in the establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for clusters of small polluting industries in various parts of the State. Small scale industries often express financial difficulties, lack of space and other reasons that prevent them from putting up required effluent treatment plants. The Board assists the units in mobilising of financial resources, acquisition of land and in the technical scrutiny of the proposals for the common effluent treatment plants.

Pattern of Funding of CETP Schemes

Subsidy by Central Government	25% of the project cost
Subsidy by State Government	25% of the project cost
Beneficiary's Contributions	20% of the project cost by way of share capital collections
Financial Institution Loans	Balance by way of loans from the Financial Institutions such as IDBI (30% of the project cost)

Management of Municipal Solid Wastes

With increasing urbanisation and rising levels of municipal solid wastes, there is an urgent need to evolve scientific approaches to the management of municipal solid wastes. The Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 have been enacted for the proper management of municipal wastes. The Board is advocating the concept of segregation at source, reduction, recycle and reuse of wastes. Municipal authorities have been asked to segregate the wastes as wet compostable waste, dry recyclable waste, domestic hazardous, inert waste and construction debris.

Management of Plastic Wastes

The environment problems arising due to indiscriminate use and disposal of throwaway plastic items have been recognised and the Board has embarked upon an intensive awareness campaign. The awareness campaign has focused on preventing the use of throw away plastics as well as eco friendly substitutes to plastic items. Billboards educating the people about the ill effects of throwaway plastics were displayed on Metropolitan Transport Corporation (MTC) buses in Chennai. Besides, regular awareness programmes are conducted in tourist and pilgrim centres and also the girivalam path of Thriuvannamalai temple. Training has been imparted to self help groups for production of palm leaf plates, cups in Salem, Vellore and Cuddalore districts through the Central Palmgur and Palm Products Institute of Village Industries Commission. The products are eco friendly alternatives to throw away plastics items like cups, plates etc. The Nilgiris district, Hogenakkal, Kodaikannal, Rameshwaram, Valparai, Yelagiri, Yercaud and Thirumoorthy falls etc. have been declared as throw away plastic free zones.

The Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests notified the Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules, 1999 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure that carry bags and containers used for packing food stuff are not made of recycled plastics. As per the provision of the rules, only virgin plastics, permitted additives and colour are to be used in plastic items shall use for packaging food stuff. The Board has identified 1159 plastic products manufacturing units.

Ambient for Quality Monitoring in Chennai City

The TNSCP is eight ambient air quality monitoring stations in Chennai under two monitoring programmes.

- National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)
- Chennai Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (CAAQM)

Apart from Chennai, there are ambient Air Quality Monitoring station in Thoothukudi, Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai and Tiruchy.

Vehicular emission Monitoring in and around Chennai city

For vehicular emissions in and around Chennai, TNPCB has established three vehicular emission testing centres at Guindy, Vyasarpadi and Ambattur for testing the emissions from goods transport vehicles. In addition, 150 private agencies have been authorised by the Transport Department in Chennai urban agglomeration area to check the emission level of the vehicles.

Vehicular Emission Monitoring in the Districts

The TNPCB has also commissioned two vehicular emission monitoring stations in Nilgiris district at Udthagamandalam (in August '96 and Katteri in August '99) and one station each in Dindigul district at Dindigul and Palani (in March '97) and one station in Chengalpattu district at Chengalpattu (in October '97) for testing and issuing emission under control certificates for transport vehicles.

Measures taken to reduce vehicular emission

Emission check is made mandatory for all the vehicles in Chennai city from 1.1.1998 and for cities like Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and Trichy from 2000 onwards. Emission checking programme has been extended to other cities / towns of Tamil Nadu. For controlling vehicular emission, cleaner fuel like unleaded petrol, petrol with 3% benzene and low sulphur fuel (0.05%) have been introduced in Chennai Metropolitan area. Passenger cars complying with Bharat stage-II norms alone are registered in Chennai since July 2001. Action is being taken to introduce LPG as a cleaner fuel, especially for autorickshaws. Two LPG stations have been commissioned at Koyambedu and Guindy. Joint emission check up programme is carried out to improve maintenance of vehicles and reduce vehicular emission in co-ordination with the Transport Department.

Monitoring of Water Quality under Minars & Gems programmes

Under MINARS Programme, the rivers Thamirparani, Palar and Vaigai and Lakes such as Uthagamandalam Lake, Kodaikanal Lake and Yercaud Lake are being monitored. Under GEMS and MINARS programmes, the river Cauvery is being monitored. The programmes are funded by the Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi.

Monitoring of Chennai City Waterways

Chennai city is traversed by four waterways namely the Cooum, Adyar, Buckingham canal and Otteri nullah. The TNPCB is monitoring these waterways to assess the level of pollution by collecting water samples every month both at water bodies and at industrial outlets.

Monitoring of 17 Categories of highly polluting industries

The TNPCB has a special monitoring cell at its head office, Chennai to monitor the 17 categories of highly polluting industries, specified by Government of India. In Tamil Nadu, 192 industries have been identified and these industries have provided pollution control measures. By effective operation of these measures, the pollution load (bio-chemical oxygen demand) from industries like sugars, paper & pulp and tanneries have been reduced considerably.

Ozone Monitoring Cell

An Ozone Monitoring Cell has been established in the head office, Chennai.

Environmental Standards

The Board has prescribed standards for the discharge of treated sewage / trade effluents depending upon the mode of disposal either into inland surface water, sewer, marine coastal area or on land. Treated effluent from the industries must satisfy the respective standards before its disposal.

Ambient air quality standards and emission standards have been fixed for polluting industries. The Board monitors the industries so that they adhere to the prescribed effluent / emission standards.

Green Bench

The High Court of Madras constituted a 'Green Bench' during the year 1996 as per the directions of Supreme Court of India dated 28.8.96 in W.P(C) No.914/1991. The Green Bench deals with cases pertaining to tanneries and other environment related cases.

Environmental awareness campaign

Apart from the above measures, TNPCB has been taking up a massive environmental awareness campaign.

Realizing the environmental problems caused by indiscriminate use and disposal of plastics, awareness has been created regarding the need to eliminate the use of throwaway plastic items through various awareness campaigns, exhibitions etc.

A special awareness campaign was launched during festival seasons with monitoring of noise levels during Deepavali and air emission during Bhogi, accompanied by large scale awareness drive informing the public about the ill effects of noise from bursting of crackers and air pollution.

Noise generated by air horns of transport sectors, indiscriminate use of loud speakers during functions of public meeting and festival days and bursting of high intensity crackers are of serious environmental concerns from the point of view of public annoyance and public health. A campaign on removal of air horns from the private heavy vehicles was organised on 17.4.2002 and 22.4.2002 in Chennai city. Many private and State transport sectors have taken action and removed air horns.

Green cover programme

As a measure of pollution check, industries have been directed to develop 25% of the land area as green belt with trees having a thick canopy cover. Accordingly, industries have taken action to plant adequate number of trees in and around the industrial premises.