

OFFICE OF THE MONITORING COMMITTEE

(In matter of Original Application-329/2015 Gram Panchayat ARABA V/s State of Rajasthan & Ors, Original Application-34 (THC)/2014 Digvijai Singh V/s State of Rajasthan & Ors and Original Application 32/2014 Kishan Paryavaran Sangaharsh Samiti, Jaitpur Vs State of Rajasthan)

201 Ashapurana Enclave, Behind Derby Mill, DPS Road, Jodhpur 342013 Rajasthan India

No.

Date -21 April, 2021

Before,

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal,
Principal Bench,
New Delhi

Subject: - Interim report by the committee constituted by the Hon'ble NGT in matter of Original Application No. 32 (THC)/2014 (CWP No. 9503/2012) Kishan Paryavaran Sangaharsh Samiti, Jaitpur Vs State of Rajasthan & Ors. (D.B. CWP No. 759/2002),

May it please this Hon'ble Tribunal,

The committee constituted by order dated 23.11.2020, passed by the Hon'ble NGT, circulated its report among the committee's members (post of the Collector Barmer is vacant). After further consultations the Committee finalised the interim report which is a common report in all the three (03) connected matters. Committee is humbly placing interim report dated 21 April 2021 before Hon'ble NGT for perusal and for further orders which Hon'ble Tribunal may deem proper to pass.
Annexed- Pdf copy of report

By order



(R.K. Bora)

Nodal Officer & RO, SPCB Pali

Date: 21.04.2021

From: - **Hon'ble Chairperson,**

(Monitoring Committee constituted by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal,
New Delhi)

Connected Matters: -

1. Original Application No. 329/2015 Gram Panchayat ARABA vs. State of Rajasthan & Ors.

2. Original Application No. 34 (THC)/2014 (CWP No. 2844/2011) Digvijai Singh State of Rajasthan & Ors.

Before

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi

In the Matter of

1. OA No: 32/2014, Kisan Paryavaran Sangharsh Samiti v/s State of Rajasthan and others,
2. OA No 329/2015, Gram Panchayat Araba v/s State of Rajasthan, and others
3. OA No 34/2014 (THC) Digvijay Singh v/s State of Rajasthan & Ors.)

COMMON INTERIM REPORT BY THE NGT APPOINTED COMMITTEE

National Green Tribunal, New Delhi, vide orders dated 23/11/2020, 07.12.2020 & another order of the same date 07/12/2020, has constituted a five-member monitoring Committee (separate for each application) headed by

Hon'ble Justice Prakash Tatia, with the members,

District Magistrate, Jodhpur,

District Magistrate, Pali, District Magistrate, Barmer,

Dr. Ajit Partap Singh, Professor, BITS Pilani,

Shri S. K. Meena, Scientist-D, CPCB, Bhopal, Shri Amit Sharma, R.O., Jodhpur,

Shri R. K. Bora, R.O., Pali, Shri Amit Juyal, R.O. Balotra of SPCB, as per their

areas are the Nodal Officers of the respective Committee.

Original Application No: 329/2015 Gram Panchayat Araba (Dist. Barmer)

v/s State of Rajasthan is pertaining to pollution created by textile industries situated in Jodhpur, and Barmer, textile and steel industries at Jodhpur and sewage discharged from these areas. All effluents from Jodhpur are discharged in the river Jojari and, therefore, all effluents of Jodhpur travel up to the Village Araba of district Barmer and get stagnated there. The Gram Panchayat, Araba, and villagers of the village Araba and nearby areas (Doli, etc.) are aggrieved due to pollution created in the Jodhpur city and nearby village areas and reaching to Araba Village. It has caused damage to the Jojari river, its surrounding area, agricultural and other lands in hundreds of acres, underground water, Tube-Wells, Open Wells, Water Bodies and also cause for human and animal's health hazards.

Original Application No: 34/2014 (THC) Digvijay Singh v/s State of Rajasthan & Ors. (Writ Petition D.B. Civil Writ Petition No. 9503/2012, Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur) is also pertaining to pollution caused in the number of villages of Barmer District. This pollution is created by the textile industries situated at Balotra, Bithuja, and Jasol in the District Barmer. The pollution created by Industries and sewage of Balotra,

Bithuja, and Jasol areas causing damage to Luni river, its surrounding area, agricultural and other land in hundreds of acres, underground water, Tube-Wells, Open Wells, Water Bodies and also cause for human and animal's health hazards.

Original Application No: 32/2014 Kisan Paryavaran Sangharsh Samiti v/s State of Rajasthan

There is one more matter. OA no: 32/2014 Kisan Paryavaran Sangharsh Samiti v/s State of Rajasthan. This O.A. 32/2014 was filled because of exactly the similar type of pollution problems created by the textile industries but in Pali District of the state of Rajasthan. Area affected by effluents, as claimed, is about 219 kilometers along with one river, Bandi. The effluents of textile industries affected 30 villages of Pali district, 7 villages of Jodhpur district, and one village of Barmer District (as stated in the O.A. 32/2014, but facts showed, more villages of Barmer and Jodhpur are affected by these effluents). Bandi river is a tributary of Luni river.

So, Rivers Bandi, Jojari, and Luni, three rivers are now the only effluent's rivers for all the Textile and Steel Industries of Jodhpur, Pali and Balotra, and other villages of the Barmer District. Seasonal rivers, which used to be an important source of drinking water, groundwater recharging, and used for agricultural purposes and which were running only in rainy seasons in the desert area of western Rajasthan, are flowing around the year as effluent's rivers.

Effluents have already caused severe damage to river Bandi, Jojari and Luni, Nehra Dam of Pali District, underground water of large areas running in several hundreds of kilometers, caused damage to several tube wells, open wells, hundreds of acres of agricultural and non-agricultural land (total area affected may be in hundreds of kilometers), caused harm to human health and animals. Initially, **they were allegations but now they are proven facts, proved factually and findings are recorded in detail in experts' reports and are not questioned nor questionable now.**

Therefore, the common issues in all these three matters are,

- (1) the effluents generated by the textile Industries of Jodhpur, Pali, Balotra, Jasol, and Bithuja,
- (2) the effluents generated by the steel Industries at Jodhpur,
- (3) sewage from Jodhpur, Pali, Balotra,
- (4) industries are of similar type; textile industries exist at all three places along with steel industries at Jodhpur. Also, CETP at Jodhpur is common for both industries,

- (5) industrial and sewage, all falling in rivers/tributaries Jojari, Bandi and Luni and ultimately effluents are being discharged directly or indirectly into the Luni river,
- (6) affecting three adjacent areas are; Jodhpur, Pali and of Barmer District.
- (7) The preventive measures are the same for all polluters of these three areas.

Hence this consolidated report will serve the purpose of avoiding repetition and of facts and facts related to the consequences of the pollution caused by these industries and will avoid repetition of observations. It will help in passing uniform instructions and monitoring schemes.

Looking at the nature of the tasks assigned and the expert's reports already available, orders and directions already passed by the Hon'ble NGT, it was decided to hear petitioners and stakeholders and affected persons. Some persons, who were present on the sites were also allowed to give oral submissions but those submissions were already presented by the petitioners or facts were already on record or the facts we observed on the spots. For fact- finding and collection of data and inspections, the entire committee's presence was not found practical nor feasible nor workable. Because of the facts stated above, the Committee's interim report is common.

1. We have taken note of the facts very briefly indicating that; who are the polluters and the magnitude of damage caused to human and animals, land and rivers, water and water bodies pollution is spreading in the area of hundreds of kilometers. Initially, industrial planning and addressing the pollution-related issues to prevent pollution was the state's duty. Then, polluters are industrialists and the Local Bodies. Initial duty, not to discharge effluents was and is upon the Industrialists and citizen/residents than of managing the sewage and other effluents are of Local Bodies respectively. If the State, while city and industrial area planning, industrialists while establishing industries would have acted to only obey the laws, the public of hundreds of kilometers area may not have to suffer. The vigilante petitioners may not have to do research and bear all expenses for these long litigations. But citizens, petitioners, and even Local Body, Gram Panchayat, Araba thought it as their pious duty and filled the petitions.

2. Experts Reports are on records of these case files. *The pollution going on for several decades is the fact on record of these case files.* A good number of detailed orders and directions were given to the State, SPCB, CPCB, Local Bodies. High officers were called to appear in person on several occasions. Compensations were awarded against wrongdoers; some amounts were recovered and some amounts are yet to be

recovered. Some compensation was paid to victims. Some prosecutions were launched. A Special Task Force (STF) was also constituted to check illegal industries and illegal dumping of effluents in the rivers and drains. Hundreds of illegal industries were closed and even demolished in the past several years.

Several remedial measures were undertaken because of orders passed by the NGT from time to time. Industries contributed their share of funds and State from its own fund with Central Government's fund, and established Common Effluents Treatment Plants (CETP), STPs, Waste Disposal projects, water evaporation plants, and RO Plants, etc. The policy is Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). Industries and local bodies were persuaded to reuse treated industrial effluents and sewage respectively. In this interim report we are not mentioning details of orders or even dates of orders to make the interim report brief and concise and to avoid making the report bulky. After all efforts, referred above, not impressed by the results and still surviving environmental issues, not redressed, and the public at large is suffering, the Hon'ble NGT constituted these Committees to monitor the implementation of Hon'ble NGT's various orders and for implementation of the recommendations given by experts, appointed by the NGT in these matters.

Hence, the Committee proceeded to take stocks of events firstly, Committee Chairperson inspected all crucial and critical spots and a number of spots with selected members of the committee as moving of all members of the Committee at every spot was neither practical nor feasible.

Notices were issued to all the petitioners to submit in brief, their original grievances, which grievances redressed, which have not been redressed, what are their suggestions for more effective steps which need to be taken. Copies of the notices were given for information to all relevant department officials also.

Responses were submitted by the petitioners. In reply to notice and in hearing on the spot, petitioners and affected persons of all three districts and the public of Village Araba alleged that public got no substantial relief and pollution is spreading, all damages are continuing, no compensation has been given to aggrieved persons in spite of clear findings given in experts Committee's reports. Petitioner, Shri Digvijay Singh, in personal hearing raised several serious objections to the planning and quality of plants, HRTS/ SEP/ RO plant under construction, STP as well as about its working. According to Shri Digvijay Singh, the directions were given in D.B. Civil Writ Petition No.759 of 2002, on 13.01.2004, and in earlier orders as well as directions given in final order dt. 9th March, 2004 have not been complied even after more than a decade. According to Shri Digvijay Singh, facts already proved and accepted which have been recorded in the Report

submitted by National Productivity Council (NPC). In this report loss to the public of Barmer has been assessed to the tune of Rs. 7627.91 Lacs which was only for the last 15 years but compensation has not been recovered yet. We are making it clear that this is not an “executing” or “adjudicatory” Committee or authority. The Committee is only a monitoring Committee. The Hon’ble NGT has already considered the earlier Committee’s report including the report given by the **National Productivity Council (NPC)**. There is a set procedure for recovery of any compensation and to recover any amount specific order is required against specific legal entity. To execute any executable order, power is given by the statute or by the order. In this case, no executable order has been shown nor any order has been shown to under which this committee execute any such order. Then recoveries require a procedure to be followed. This Committee, therefore, neither can recover nor can pay compensation to anyone as it is beyond Committee's Jurisdiction. The parties, if advised, may approach the Hon’ble NGT for this relief.

The Committee proceeded to examine facts, reports, sites, plants, and convened meetings with different stakeholders like managers and controllers of pollution, namely RSPCB, RIICO, CETP Trusts, industrialists, officials of local bodies and other officials. Before that, the pleas of petitioners were also invited, which were submitted by them. Petitioners and the public who were present on spot in large gatherings were also heard. Since the Committee has experts’ opinions which were already considered by the Hon’ble NGT in its various orders passed after due consideration of experts’ opinions and rival submissions, and since Committee has an expert member, Dr. A.P. Singh, at this stage, Committee did not consider to have any more expert to “monitor and verify the implementation of the orders already passed”. If the Committee would require any additional expert opinion further, it may find the appropriate way to do so.

The Committee proceeded to find out reasons why the desired results could not be achieved as wished by the public and as desired in the orders passed by the Hon’ble NGT. For this, Chairperson with different officials of SPCB and at Balotra representative member from CPCB and with Dr. Ajit Pratap Singh visited the almost all critical spots relevant for our purpose. On every relevant point, we found the industrial effluents too high.

During site visits of the Monitoring Committee and public meetings, it was observed that both the petitioner's and public participation were quite enthusiastic and supportive. Their cooperation was amazing. We need to appreciate that the petitioners and the public were very energetic and hopeful that they may get some relief now. Their preparation and presentations were very good.

Since, we found effluents at almost every relevant place, therefore, we, sought explanations from the industrialists and CETP Trust and also from local bodies, why the desired results were not visible at the ground. We took note of all steps taken by the industries like setting up of Preliminary Treatment plants within factory premises, setting up of CETPs, making arrangements to take effluents to CETPs through conduit pipelines, maintenance, and cleaning of conduit pipes, updating of CETP, opting for latest technologies, efforts to make system transparent and online surveillance system, self-reliance of some of the industries in Pali and Balotra by standing on their own legs by installation of their own ETPs (Effluent Treatment plants) to achieve desired target or even ZLD. Industrialists at Jodhpur, Pali and Balotra, gave presentations demonstrating the corrections which were made in compliance of suggestions given in previous expert's reports. No doubt, industries and the CETPs (particularly at Pali and Balotra) initiated various steps to adopt some measures/corrections which we found in our site inspections, ***but these observations is not certificate of "achieving the target of preventing and stopping of the pollution nor a certificate that the public got the desired reliefs.*** We, particularly, the ***Chairman, in the meetings held at all places, made it clear that we want only results at the end points. Certificate can be given only by the affected parties and the results need to be shown at "end points" which are rivers, land, underground water, open wells, tube wells, etc.*** **We informed all that we have not found results at any of the end points.** We are, therefore, making it clear that planning, design, technology and system themselves do not work. The result depends upon the use of the planning, design, technology and system. If planning, design, technology and system is perfect and yet results have not come, it is a working problem. For these only humans are responsible and not the system. The best system can be failed by human by not using it or by not using it properly, intentionally or negligently, or because of vested interest. **The committee wants results at the all-endpoints within the scope of the individual. If any "other" is not doing his job then the Committee should be informed so the committee may get it corrected from the wrongdoers.**

Chairperson, Committee had meetings with Chairperson SPCB with its officials, separately with Member Secretary, SPCB and Board's officials, Joint Meeting of all three NGT appointed Committees with officials. With RIICO officials separately. These meetings with officials were, mostly after visiting almost all sites of the area relevant. All officials were informed about the most recent status of the sites. **At all sites, that is, at the endpoints and all points leading to the endpoints, we found effluents in quantity and qualitatively very harmful.** We informed that we have seen damages in

all places of all types referred above. (That is the reason for our adverse comments in the previous para while dealing with the efforts made by the industrialist and the Trust). **The purpose of these meetings was to know why the administration could not implement NGT's orders and directions till now? The purpose was to know the bottlenecks which we found of delayed planning, delayed sanctions, price escalations, etc. causing a delay in the implementation of projects, civil dispute, lack of supervision and inspections. In short, all administrative hurdles (including, not within the control of the actual implementing authority due to administrative hierarchy).** Be it as it may be, after taking all inputs and after taking note of these hurdles, in the meetings, and taking note of all positive attitude, **the committee tried to persuade all to take firm steps and if, there are any difficulties even of finance, it may be brought to the notice of the Committee so the Committee may take up the matter with government at an appropriate level.**

The Committee's meetings as per individual petition were also held. The details of which would be mentioned separately in individual case reports.

The committee Chairperson and the team visited about fifty spots, samples were collected, photos and videos were taken. Analysis of samples was obtained and we considered.

In totality, the Committee tried its best to impress all that "we are watching" and "we want results." Hence, this report presents the first part, a report common for all three committees and then separately as per the individual cases.

Meetings-

Meeting with officials of RSPCB –

Chairperson convened a virtual meeting on 11-12-2020 with officials of the State Pollution Control Board attended by the Member Secretary, SPCB, Chief Engineer, SPCB, R.O.s Jodhpur, Pali, and Balotra.

The objective was to obtain feedback regarding different issues related to the Original Applications, past proceedings, practical issues involved in the implementation of different orders passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal, and ground level facts.

At the outset of the meeting, the Chairman addressed the officials and briefed them about the objective behind the formation of this committee and also about the works to be taken up by the committee in a time-bound manner so that an interim report may be submitted before Hon'ble Tribunal. The Chairman also enquired about working, administrative, and any other problems with Board officials in compliance with different orders passed in these matters. It was emphasized by him that, **for economic reasons**

industrial development is necessary but the development should always be sustainable in terms of environmental protection.

The Member Secretary of the Board briefed about past proceedings in the matter and ensured for all required assistance as may be needed during the functioning of this committee. In the end, the chairman asked to prepare a note containing factual status regarding proceedings in the applications involving the following issues-

- A- Status of industries at the time of inception of these applications.
- B- Works performed during the proceeding of these applications before Hon'ble High Court and N.G.T.
- C- Status of implementation of recommendations of expert committees D- An estimate about the requirement of fund for different types of up- gradation needed for remedial action.

It was specifically directed to mention the difficulties, if any, behind compliance with the orders of Hon'ble NGT and recommendations made by the expert committee.

Joint Meeting of all three Committees-

After having a preliminary discussion with the officials of the SPCB, a joint meeting of all members of the three committees, for Jodhpur, Pali, and Balotra was convened on January 06, 2021. This meeting was Chaired by the Chairperson and was attended by the District Collectors Jodhpur, Barmer & Pali, Commissioners of Jodhpur Development Authority and Municipal Corporation (North & South) Jodhpur (Special Invitees), Dr. Ajit Partap Singh, Professor, BITS Pilani (Expert member), Sh. Sunil Meena, representatives of CPCB and Regional Officers of RSPCB, Jodhpur, Balotra & Pali. The chairman addressed the officials and briefed them about the objective behind the formation of this committee and also about the works to be taken up by the committee in a time-bound manner so that an interim report may be submitted before the Hon'ble Tribunal by the last week of March 2021. The Chairman also enquired about working, administrative, and any other problem with District Administration and Board officials related to the implementation of different orders passed in these matters. It was emphasized by him that for economic reasons industrial development is necessary but the development should always be sustainable in terms of environmental protection. **It was pointed out that the responsibility of each stakeholder is well-defined and all steps are required to be taken by the respective department. Committee wants to see results at endpoints. Chairperson also informed the Committee that at present SPCB's structure is poor due to large number of vacancies and shortage of manpower.**

District Collector Jodhpur explained in detail the works already done and future plan to make Jodhpur's sewage system fulfilling all requirements and informed that because of various decisions already taken, the administration is confident that in coming years Jodhpur will not have sewage treatment-related problem but all sewage will be treated and reused.

District Collectors, Pali and Balotra were very hopeful and cleared some doubts raised by the Chairperson which were raised from the facts provided by the Regional Officers of RSPCB. RO Jodhpur, Balotra, and Pali presented their plans and also raised a few points for consideration which will be addressed after getting requisite inputs from other responsible, including SPCB, State, District Administration, Industries and other Government or autonomous bodies.

In the meeting, the following points were also considered specifically.

The status of CETPs in all three clusters i.e., Capacities of treatment plants, reasons behind non-functioning of CETPs (Capacity or technology), the status of up-gradation of operation and maintenance up to prescribed norms, and for achieving Zero Liquid Discharge in the water bodies, for their respective jurisdiction, was briefed by the Regional Officers, RSPCB.

The status of scientific collection data and treatment of domestic sewage was briefed by the Commissioner Municipal Corporation Jodhpur. It was intimated that two new STPS are in the tendering process in the Vivek Vihar & Uchiyada area of Jodhpur. **The Commissioner Municipal Corporation flagged the issue related to the slow progress of construction of STP due to the non-availability of funds for the construction of 40 MLD STP at Basni Bainsa Jodhpur.** It was summarized by them that after completion of these projects the problem of sewage discharge is expected to be catered scientifically.

Expressing his concern about the issue, District Collector Jodhpur emphasized concentrating upon the industrial area and for improvement of operation & maintenance of CETPs, Illegal discharges in the drains, and scientific management of solid waste in the towns.

Commissioner, Jodhpur Development Authority (JDA), upon asking by the Chairperson, informed that JDA is giving Industrial Pattas only for non-polluting industries.

Chairperson informed all that firstly, the petitioners are asked to submit that, at the time of filing petitions, what were their grievances, what corrections have already been made, and which grievances have been redressed or partially redressed? What

are grievances left to be redressed? What are petitioners' suggestions for redressal? The submissions must be in brief and preferably, in bullet points only, and no need to repeat facts and reports, etc., which are already on record. All the three Committees were informed that the petitioners are informed of the position that this committee is not an adjudicatory body but is a body constituted to oversee the implementation of orders and directions already issued by the Hon'ble NGT.

The Committee was informed that stakeholders in these proceedings are the petitioners, Industrialists, CETP, RIICO, Municipal Corporations, Jodhpur, Pali, and Balotra and organisations/firms/companies engaged in pollution control in the subject matter. It is their responsibility to stop any sort of Pollution at each's own level. Obviously, to make it clear that the stakeholders to answer the problems which they have created or which they could not control yet.

In this meeting, more emphasis was to take actions immediately which the concerned party was supposed to take but has not been taken. All have been sensitised to their responsibility.

Sensitisation to all officials of all three areas, Jodhpur, Pali, Balotra was one of the important objects for which this joint meeting was called which was also required looking at the intermingled issue of all three areas, Jodhpur, Pali, and Balotra. This meeting, apparently had good impact. All assured that all efforts will be made to control the pollution.

Reports from RIICO, Jodhpur and Municipal Corporation, Jodhpur: -

It is pertinent to mention here that, prima facie, sewage of Jodhpur with industrial effluents from industries of Jodhpur has big role in spreading pollution. Therefore, Committee for Jodhpur area issued notices to the RIICO and Municipal Corporations, Jodhpur and obtained their written reports, which are relevant in this Common Interim Report.

Written reports submitted by the RIICO and Municipal Corporation, for Jodhpur. In the reports, both clearly admitted that, RIICO drain is being used by the Municipal Corporation to discharge huge quantity of swage and CETP is discharging, about 15 MLD, CETP treated effluents in Jojari river. Municipal Corporation also admitted that treated and untreated sewage, all are discharged in the Jojari river at various place. Because of this, added with other effluents from illegal industries of nearby area, the effluents, through Jojari river is going as far as about fifty kilometers and it is the main cause damages to and up to village Araba.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION

During the deliberations, some issues came for consideration which the Committee would prefer to place before the Hon'ble NGT for its consideration.

Point 1. Representatives of Gandhipura industries were also present during the meeting at Balotra. They requested the Chairman, NGT monitoring committee that the Committee may request NGT to direct SPCB to give Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate for 23 industries which were earlier running in the Gandhipura, in, "non-confirming area". These industries, now have industrial land in Bithuja and they got *Pattas* (land use, "for industries").

Chairman, NGT Monitoring Committee maintained that as the decision was given by the Hon'ble NGT, the committee will present the matter before Hon'ble NGT regarding the transfer of 23 industries of Gandhipura area to Bithuja. It was also pointed out by the Chairman, NGT Monitoring Committee that, probably, State has not submitted an answer to the query raised by the Hon'ble NGT about the "confirming" and "non-confirming area". Since words, "confirming" and "non-confirming area" appear to have been used in the context of "industrial" and "non-industrial" uses of land, therefore, "confirming" and "non-confirming area" can be read only in the context in which it has been referred and used. *In Rajasthan, industrial some areas are managed by RIICO and some by the by the state administration. There are earmarked industrial areas in the State of Rajasthan which are not RIICO "INDUSTRIAL AREAS" and are known as "private industrial areas. Therefore, Industries situated in any of the industrial areas, whether within the RIICO industrial area or in the private industrial area, shown as an industrial area in the Master Plan of the area, may be "industry confirming area".* The issue is yet to be decided by the Hon'ble NGT. In our visit and from the report submitted by the RIICO office, Jodhpur, it is clear that, several industries are running in non- RIICO areas. At Pali and Balotra also several industries are, after the grant of 'Consent to Establish' and 'Consent to Operate' given by the RSPCB are established and running in the private industrial areas. In the city master plans also land use at several places are shown as "for industries" and state or state's authorised officer or Jodhpur Development Authority or other local body has granted "*Pattas*" showing land use as "for industrial purpose". When a question was put in meeting why at all other places industries are allowed to run in privet industrial areas and it is denied only to erstwhile industries of only Gandhipura and still not allowed when they obtained industrial use *Pattas* in an earmarked industrial area shown in the Master plan? No objection came from anyone.

An important point is that in the Barmer District itself, Textile industries are in two earmarked areas. One at Balotra which is under RIICO developed industrial area and another industrial area are at Jasol and Bithuja. Jasol and Bithuja industrial areas are not under the control of RIICO. But the industrialists who earlier were running their textile industries in the non-confirming area (not reserved of industrial activities) at Gandhipura area are even after their shifting to Bithuja Industrial Area, that is government notified industrial area are waiting requisite permission from the RSPCB which is denied because the state, probably, has not cleared, what is “confirming” and non-confirming” area for industries. Generally, it was the view that the confirming area, in the present context can only be that the industry must be on the land which is earmarked by the government or in Master Plan as “land for industrial uses”.

In view of some earlier orders passed in the matter, the clarification can be given on the judicial side, therefore, the Hon’ble NGT may please consider and pass appropriate order, if Hon’ble NGT finds it appropriate.

Point 2. One issue was raised by the industrialists at Jodhpur that, at Jodhpur, the industrialists are asked to have a Primary Treatment plant in their factory premises irrespective of the quantity of effluents discharged from their factory premises. Whereas, at Pali and Balotra, industries having less than 50 KLD discharge, they need not have a Preliminary Treatment Plant in their factory premises. Therefore, the burden upon the smaller industries at Jodhpur is unnecessary and it is differential treatment. Chairperson demanded the basis for this apparent differential treatment. R.O., Pali and R> O. Balotra. We take inputs provide by the R.O. Pali as example. R.O., Pali, vide mail dt. 12 Jan., 2021 informed Chairperson that, factories having effluents generation less than 50 KLD have installed plain settling pH correction plants. While factories having effluents of more than 50 KLD, they installed Lamella Clarifier. (1). Industries (No. 382) having less than 50KLD effluents with plain settling plant sending total effluents to CETP IS 9.31479 MLD. (2) Industries (No. 107) with more than 50 KLD are sending total effluents to CETP is, 11.98449 MLD. It was brought to our notice that the NGT in Order dt. 31.01.2019 passed in O.A. No. 32/2014 (THC) observed that, “The action should be taken so that the member units to CETP should have at least pH correction before letting out the effluents in a closed conduit reaching to CETP.” In order dt. 31.01.2019, no direction is available to create two classes of the same effluents generated. Another order shown is dated 10.05.2019 passed in the same OA, says only “Directions have been issued to the CETP to ensure that units discharging effluents less than 50 KLD should be installed (pH correction facility). But no time limit has been prescribed.” Here also, it is not clear when and why distinctions have been created in the same polluting industries on the basis of quantity of effluents and not on the basis of quality when discharge from two sources are almost the

same.

Dr Ajit Pratap Singh, expert member, drew attention to the judgment rendered by the Hon'ble Supreme court of India passed in the Writ Petition (C) NO. 375 OF 2012), *Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti and another Union of India* and others, dated, 22 February 2017 wherein directions were issued for the installation of PTP in each industrial unit irrespective of quality and quantity of waste water generated by them. The relevant portion of the said judgment is quoted here; -

“The industry requiring “consent to operate”, can be permitted to run, only if its primary effluent treatment plant is functional. We therefore consider it just and appropriate, to direct the concerned State Pollution Control Boards, to issue notices to all industrial units, which require “consent to operate”, by way of a common advertisement, requiring them to make their primary effluent treatment plants fully operational, within three months from today.” (Emphasis Supplied)

In this Judgment also, we do not find any exemption to any industry from installing a Preliminary Treatment plant within the industry premises.

Not only that the directions given in the *Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti's* case do not permit this artificial distinction based on quantity where quality matters and facts show that distinction on the basis of “quantity” is also non-existent. Points which can be taken note of are that, at Pali, total discharge from industries having less than 50 KLD are sending total effluents 9.31479 MLD to the CETP, whereas, industries with more than 50 KLD are sending effluents 11.98449 MLD to the CEPT. Both sets of effluents are, by the same conduit pipe entering at inlet point at CETP for treatment by one process only. Same is the position at Balotra. No satisfactory explanation could be given for this different process for same effluent producers. One of the logics may be, that the smaller industries may be given less financial burden. Then, **if CETP can intake the effluents of quality produced by the industries having less than 50 KLD discharge then why the larger industry's same quantity of effluents of the same quality cannot be accepted by the CETP is the question requires consideration.**

Therefore, point is, **why this plain settling and pH correction plant process is not permitted to Jodhpur's smaller industries, which are producing less than 50 KLD effluents?**

Point 3. Yet one more point is, **whether, the industries can be allowed to**

send totally untreated effluents to CETP? Since effluents from industries are going to the CETP in conduit pipes, therefore, CETP can be accepted as extended factory premises. In the judgment, *Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti's* case, the point was not raised and hence, no occasion came to consider that, If the industries are connected with CETP through conduit pipe and by this way the industries are not discharging industry's effluents to any public place, river or any place in reach of public nor sending it in contact with the environment then, whether, the CETP can be considered as the extended part of the industry? If answer is in affirmative and the industrialists find it feasible to take industrial effluents, securely, in conduit pipes of appropriate size to CETP and intake point is made to accept such effluents for treatment then only this proposal may be considered by the Hon'ble NGT.

One of objection to this suggestion was that, the industries may discharge total effluents with sludge which will chock the conduit pipe lines. This stand is contradicted by the facts which we have taken note of that, at Pali and Balotra, the CEPT are accepting **plain settling and pH correction** effluents (at Pali, for example, of 382 industries (9314.791 MLD). Almost same is position at Balotra. Otherwise also, it is for the industrialists and CETP Trust's responsibility to secure reaching of effluents, securely to the CETP. It is their responsibility to make inlet standards of the CETP appropriate to accept effluents as they want to bring from their factory premises to the CETP. The issue can be handled by putting appropriate screen with settling plants and pH correction at factory premises.

However, it is for the Industries to examine that the removal of sludge at industries premises or at CETP's inlet point or just after CETP's inlet point is feasible. The industrialists and CETP Trust may examine and give a complete proposal with an undertaking that the proposal will control the effluents in the best way. In any case, if industrialists want this proposal to be accepted and it is feasible and they take responsibility, which is theirs in any case, this proposal may be considered by the Hon'ble NGT because of the reason that it is very difficult for any government agency like, RSPCB with very less staff to check and supervise the functioning of preliminary treatment plants in the so large number of industries and undisputed fact may be that even sufficient number of persons to operate the primary treatment plants, either not available or they are not hired by the industries. This proposal is if accepted, it may reduce the burden of RSPCB and at the same time it will be less Inspector Raj and more will be the responsibility of persons who are generating effluents. Hon'ble NGT may consider the issue.

Point 4. If the above proposal is not accepted for any reason, then it is the responsibility

of regulatory authorities (such as RSPCB and/or CETP management) to implement the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme court of India. **RSPCB should frame a uniform policy on installation of PTP in the State of Rajasthan, on the basis of categorizing the type of industries within 3 months.** Though in all available scientific documents, Primary treatment has been described as Screening, Grit removal, pH balance, Sedimentation, **most of the PTPs are designed based on batch process technology due to lack of appropriate holding capacity of raw wastewater which generally leads to the larger size of the sedimentation tank making PTP size bulky, especially for small units and hence may be explored with more efficient ways of having only basic essential units such as screening, pH correction, and removal of suspended solids (depending upon the type of industries), for which RSPCB should set prescribed norms within a stipulated timeline.** The decision of the Hon'ble Supreme court of India cannot be interpreted as per the will of the officer-in-charge/authorities. The present wastewater conveyance system of Jodhpur CETP is not efficient as we see leakages of wastewater conduit systems at several places across the industrial areas. We should also think to address some of the questions given below:

- Can MoEFCC/CPCB/RSPCB permit the flowing of wastewater liquid having very low or very high pH in the pipelines laid in the industrial cluster/urban areas? Whether very low OR very high pH will not impact the pipeline (corrosion, bursting, choking, etc.)? Whether this will not be hazards for public life situated in the industrial cluster/urban areas? CPCB/RSPCB should share their opinions?
- Can MoEF/ CPCB/RSPCB permit the flowing of wastewater liquid having very high suspended solids/ floating material in the pipelines laid in the industrial cluster/urban areas like Jodhpur. Whether the pipeline will not be choked which will lead to overflow on the roads in these areas? If pipelines will get choked, whether this will not encourage industries to dispose of their wastewater directly into storm-water drains to minimize their efforts and easy convenience? Whether this will not impact natural resources?
- Whether public safety and environmental protection should not be the prime consideration for MoEF/CPCB/RSPCB?

Further point: - Sewage and chemical effluents at Jodhpur, Pali, and Balotra- Pollution problems can be controlled in a better way by separating sewage from industrial/chemical effluents. At the time of our inspection at various locations of STPs and CETPs at Jodhpur, Pali and Balotra, we found treated and untreated sewage and treated and untreated industrial effluents are mixing even before their falling into the

rivers. And the sewage and industrial chemical effluents are mixing in the rivers a hundred percent! In our present inspection of Jodhpur STPs, we found about 110 MLD (as admitted by the MC, Jodhpur but actual sewage, in our opinion is much higher because, only PHED's city water supply alone is 300 MLD) after treatment was discharging in the Jojari river to mix with city chemicals mixed sewage and CETP treated industrial effluents. So, the sewage, which could have been used by very less expensive treatment at STPs in the quantity of 110 MLD and in our assessment, at least 180 MLD or more sewage of this one city could have been used for agricultural purpose or industrial use. Another huge harm of mixing of sewage with industrial effluents is that huge quantity of city and bigger villages sewage in more than hundreds of MLD gets the chemical/industrial effluents which is causing severest damage to human, animals, all types of water and all types of land and crops and vegetation is spreading to hundreds of kilometers area. If sewage would not have been allowed to mix with the industrial effluents, looking to the quantity of industrial effluents, like only 15 or some more MLD in second biggest city of Rajasthan, this effluent could have damaged a smaller area of "a few kilometers" only in place of hundreds of kilometers and several villages.

Therefore, State and M.C. Jodhpur may be directed to separate sewage from mixing in chemicals/ industrial effluents in a time-bound time limit. If the gravity of the problem is understood, funding cannot be the slightest problem.

At Jodhpur, in STP plants, still chlorination treatment (disinfection treatment) is not provided to the effluents. STP treated effluents is harmful to the public health and surroundings and therefore, the Municipal Corporations Jodhpur should install Chlorination plants immediately.

Special Mention

During our visit to Balotra, we visited the *Balotra Waste Management Project (Secure Landfill Site) /HRTS/Collection Ponds*. Chairperson, Dr. Ajit Pratap Singh expert member, and Shri Sunil Meena, Representative, CPCB all had their own doubts about the even concept of HRTS and usefulness of such plants and the Water Evaporation process. Chairperson was surprised to know that, at one place only, 30 Million Liters of water are said to be evaporated every DAY! He also raised doubt about this claim. The Chairperson and members were of opinion that in-depth study should be done by the experts whether the process is workable in long-duration or it is a huge loss of land with chances of misuse of the system? CETP Trust informed after upgrading of CETP (the process of which is now in progress), HRTS (SEPs both at Ambey Valley and Khed) will come to an end. Installation of 18 MLD capacity RO plant and 1 MLD MEE is under process and it is likely to be completed by 31/07/2021. Presently, effluent reaching CETP for treatment is of the tune

of 9 MLD. After completion of the 18 MLD RO plant, CETP Balotra would have additional capacity for the treatment of effluent. Hence, in our opinion, restoration/ reclamation of existing Solar Evaporation Ponds/HRTS and other related issues need a detailed study and the Committee may have to submit further reports on this issue. Shri Sunil Meena, CPCB, suggested that, for Solid Waste, it will be better to explore the possibility of the use of waste in the area where waste is generated. For this parties may be invited globally. It was appreciated by all.

After discussions in all the meetings held till now, the Committee is of the view that followings steps be taken by the respective departments: -

1. Gandhipura, Balotra industries resettlement may be considered by the Hon'ble NGT, if Hon'ble NGT finds it appropriate.
2. Immediate efforts are to made to use the full utilisation capacity of those CETPs which are underutilised currently.
3. Till the existing system continues, effluents at the outlet of factory premises are kept within prescribed limits (in terms of both quantity and quality) through strict checks by the respective Trusts and inspection by the RSPCB. Also, installation of SCADA meters (with auto cut arrangement at consented discharge) in all CETP member units in Jodhpur, Pali & Balotra to be ensured within next three months.
4. Effluents at the outlet of CETP premises be kept within prescribed limits by strict checking by the respective Trusts and inspection by the RSPCB.
5. Treated water at CETP shall not be allowed to mix effluents with any untreated or treated sewage. CETPs shall not be allowed to mix their treated effluents in any stormwater drain of, and municipal drains. Duty is of the respective CETP Trust, authorities and Municipal Bodies.
6. and Municipal Bodies should have strict supervision of their respective all drains and manholes and shall not allow any industrial effluents and sewage in their drains and manholes. If this is violated by the trust or industrialists, a complaint be filed in court U/S 133 Cr.P.C. and before the concerned RSPCB.
7. If or local body is mixing storm or sewage, as the case may be, in CETP's treated effluents, the CETP Trust shall file a complaint to RSPCB who shall take action against the erring officer.
8. Points No. 1 to 7 shall apply mutatis mutandis to STPs and Municipal Body managing the STPs and **in STP plants, where chlorination treatment is**

not provided to the effluents the Municipal Corporations should install Chlorination plants immediately.

9. SPCB shall have the responsibility to check all defaults, referred above, irrespective of the initial responsibility of any individual or body.
10. The Policy of *Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD)* is for all. Therefore, all the stakeholders, including municipal bodies should be asked to furnish written undertaking by what time they will fully obey this policy and they be directed not to discharge untreated, chemical or dyes or any effluents mixed water in any river so as to take other and others effluents to hundreds of kilometers.
11. **R.O., RSPCB of the area shall furnish details of all end points/check points of their area where, at the end effluents enters public properties. All such critical locations/spots where effluents are being discharged into the river should be identified and the list be submitted on or before May 7, 2021. From these points samples to be taken every month and at any time as surprise check which may substantially prove that the public and aggrieved persons got or situation is improving. Therefore, the R.O., RSPCB, after identifying the spots, shall take samples every month and shall conduct random surprise check and take samples and shall keep record readily available for inspections of RSPCB's higher authorities. R.O., RSPCB shall produce monthly inspection reports before this or any Committee as per direction of NGT. Also, the respective R.O., RSPCB should develop a mechanism to upload the test results of the samples which are collected at these critical points on regular basis at the RSPCB website without any delay so that they are available to public. The monitoring and sharing of test results shall continue till this direction is modified.**
12. **R.O., RSPCB of the area shall take stern action against industry which found discharging effluents in any public drain, RIICO drain, or in any public place or in river etc.**
13. **The municipal bodies, who were directed to submit any better planning for better sewage management, uninfluenced by financial requirements have not come out with any proposal even after three months, may now submit plan if they have any.**
14. **There are two sets of industrial areas in Rajasthan, one developed by the and another as earmarked in the Master Plan for the city. In our**

opinion, both are “industrial use confirming area”. The state government should take a policy decision to demarcate areas earmarked for “non-polluting industries” and “polluting industries”. (we came to know that in non- area, several industries have been given ‘Consent to Establish’ and ‘Consent to Operate’ textile and Steel industries and they are running for the last decades). By separate and earmarked areas for polluting industries, the effluents management will be better and shall be less expansive for the state, local administration and shall be under better control of RSPCB. It is essential, otherwise, a large number of polluting industries with Consent orders from RSPCB would be under impression that the land holder/ owner has Pattas for industrial land, duly issued by the state government or by authorised body of the state.

15. Provisions of Sec. 133 Cr. P.C. is not in use for immediate removal of public nuisance from public places when effluents are continuously running. Local administration should use this provision in congested areas also so that polluters (both small and large pollutant sources) can be prevented to cause pollution in public places.
16. Hon’ble NGT, if thinks appropriate to consider may consider, whether, CETP may be considered as extended part of the industry’s premises? The industry is taking effluents to the CETP, in conduit pipes, if without exposing the effluents to public, public places like, public drain or river or exposing effluents to environment. Effluents generation is not prohibited. Prohibition is against it’s discharge out of industries premises without treatment. Therefore, the processing at CETP is a process which, due to practical purpose cannot be completed within industries premises. Therefore, a place has been taken by the industries and provided by the government or local body is solely used for the only process which cannot be completed within industry premises. Whether, in these circumstances, CETP may be an extended premise of industry. It appears from the judgment of the Hon’ble Supreme Court delivered in the case of Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti this issue was not considered as it was not raised. The issue has other aspects therefore, views of industries and pollution control Board will be relevant.
17. All government departments, specifically, Industries department, Revenue department, PHED, Electricity Companies, SPCB, , Local

Bodies, local administration shall continue to discharge all their legal duties during all times uninfluenced by the monitoring by the Committee as the Committee is to supplement the work to prevent pollution and the Committee's working is not in supersession of anyone's statutory functions.

We are annexing the photographs of various sites. Photographs are speaking loudly; no language may picturise the sites and site situations than these photographs. Kindly peruse "a few" photographs which may help in understanding the site situation as well as works being done.

The Interim Common Report in all above three matters are submitted which may be taken on record for consideration.

Date: 20.04.2021

Justice Prakash Tatia

Chairperson,

Monitoring Committee, Constituted by the
Hon'ble NGT

District Magistrate, Jodhpur

Dr. Ajit Partap Singh, Professor, BITS Pilani

District Magistrate, Barmer

Shri S. K. Meena, Scientist-D, CPCB, Bhopal

District Magistrate, Pali

Shri Amit Sharma, R.O., RSPCB Jodhpur

Shri R. K. Bora, R.O., RSPCB, Pali

Shri Amit Juyal, R.O. RSPCB, Balotra

A few photographs of site visits of the Monitoring Committee are attached herewith in Annexure I, II, and III to show the current status of the site conditions in Jodhpur, Pali and Balotra respectively. The list of these photographs is given below:

Annexure I: Observation made during the site visits in Industrial Cluster Jodhpur

Fig. 1(a): Status of solid waste management and industrial wastewater in Heavy industrial area.

Fig. 1(b): Colored industrial wastewater in Drain.

Fig. 1(c): Leakage of CETP Manhole and poor status of solid waste management in industrial area, Jodhpur

Fig. 1(d): Colored industrial wastewater leaking from CETP pipeline leading onto nearby road and Drain in HIA, Jodhpur

Fig. 1(e): Leakage of CETP Manhole in Basni Phase II industrial area, Jodhpur

Fig. 1(f): Poor maintenance of Drain, Jodhpur

Fig. 1(g): Colored industrial wastewater in Drain due mix of industrial wastewater (Also, blockages in the drain due to rubbish, sand, polythene bags, chemicals, floating materials and solid waste), Jodhpur.

Fig. 1(h): Colored industrial wastewater in Drain (Also, blockages in the drain due to rubbish, sand, polythene bags, leaves, floating materials, chemicals and solid waste), Jodhpur.

Fig. 1(i): Leakages/overflow of industrial wastewater from a CETP Manhole lead to illicit discharges into Drains, Jodhpur.

Fig. 1(j): Overflow of Manhole in JPNT, CETP Pipelines in HIA, Jodhpur

Fig. 1(k): Mixing point CETP Pipeline with drain, Jodhpur

Fig. 1(l): Status of river Jojri at the u/s of culvert site (downstream of Bhandu Village).

Fig. 1(m): Status of river Jojri at the d/s of culvert site (downstream of Bhandu Village).

Fig. 1(n): Status of river Jojri at the d/s of culvert site (downstream of Bhandu Village).

Fig. 1(o): Status of a well (Pabur Bera, Gawai Kua) which is now not being used due to contamination of water at Doli Village.

Fig. 1(p): Inspection of defunct well (Pabur Bera, Gawai Kua) which is now not being used due to contamination of water at Doli Village.

Fig. 1(q): Status of a dry land near the well (Pabur Bera, Gawai Kua) at Doli Kala which is used to be waterlogged due to polluted water of river Jojri has been found dry during this site visit.

Fig. 1(r): Status of a pond located in Doli Kala which is used to be contaminated due to polluted water of river Jojri and not being used by the cattle.

Fig. 1(s): Status of a Melba village Doli Dhawa.

Fig. 1(t): Status of a Doli Kala Earth Dam.

Fig. 1(u): Status of Jani Nadi in Doli Rajguru.

Fig. 1(v): Status of open drain constructed to carry flooded water in Doli Rajguru.

Fig. 1(w): Interaction with the Villagers and Sarpanch of Araba Village Panchayat.

Fig. 1(x): Interaction with the Villagers and Sarpanch of Araba Village Panchayat.

Annexure II: Observation made during the site visits in Industrial Cluster Pali

Fig. 2(a): Status of River Bandi at NH Bye pass road, Pali on 8th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(b): Status of River Bandi at NH Bye pass road, Pali on 8th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(c): Status of River Bandi at Mandia Road Puliya, Pali on 8th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(d): Domestic discharge in a Drain leading to Bandi River opposite to CETP Pali on 8th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(e): Status of River Bandi at Gadwara Puliya, Pali on 9th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(f): Status of River Bandi at Gadwara Puliya, Pali on 9th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(g): Status of River Bandi at just U/S Nehda Dam on 9th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(h): Status of River Bandi at just D/S Nehda Dam on 9th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(i): Status of River Bandi at just D/S Nehda Dam on 9th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(j): Status of River Bandi at D/S Nehda Dam on 9th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(k): Status of River Bandi at D/S Jawadiya Puliya, Pali on 9 th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(l): Status of River Bandi at Jawadiya Puliya, Pali on 9th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(m): Status of construction of R.O. Plant at CETP 06, Pali

Fig. 2(n): Status of construction of R.O. Plant at CETP 06, Pali

Fig. 2(o): Status of construction of R.O. Plant at CETP 06, Pali

Fig. 2(p): Collection of water sample from River at Mandia Road Puliya at Gadwara Puliya, Pali on 8th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(q): Sample Collection from CETP 6, Pali on Jabaliya 8th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(r): Collection of water sample from the Bandi river at Gadwara Puliya, Pali on 9th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(s): Collection of water sample from the Bandi river at Nehda dam, Pali on 9th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(t): Collection of water sample from the Bandi river at Jawadiya Puliya, Pali on 9th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(u): Visit to CETP 6, Pali on 8th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(v): Visit to CETP 6, Pali on 8th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(w): Pilot plant of 10KLD for textile industries at CETP 06, Pali

Fig. 2(x): Inspection of online water quality parameters measurements, CETP 6, Pali on 8th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(y): Meeting with farmers near Nehda Dam, River Bandi on 9 th Feb 2021

Fig. 2(z): Meeting with District Administration and others in Pali on 9 th Feb 2021

Annexure III: Observation made during the site visits in Industrial Cluster Balotra

Fig. 3(a): Site Visit to CETP Balotra on 01 March 2021

Fig. 3(b): Meeting with Industries persons, CETP Balotra on 01 March 2021

Fig. 3(c): Solar Evaporation Ponds located behind the CETP in Balotra

Fig. 3(d): Inspection of progress of installation of RO Plant, CETP Balotra on 01 March 2021

Fig. 3(e): Lined and unlined Solar Evaporation Ponds located in Ambey valley region of Balotra

Fig. 3(f): Inspection of CETP, Jasol on 01 March 2021

Fig. 3(g): Inspection of CETP, Jasol on 01 March 2021

Fig. 3(h): The SEP/HRTS, CETP Balotra on 01 March 2021

Fig. 3(i): Percolation from SEP/HRTS, CETP Balotra on 01 March 2021

Fig. 3(j): Breach of SEP/HRTS, CETP Balotra on 22 March 2021

Fig. 3(k): Breach of SEP/HRTS, CETP Balotra on 22 March 2021

Fig. 3(l): Breach of SEP/HRTS, CETP Balotra on 22 March 2021

**Axure I: Observation made during the site visits in Industrial Cluster Jodhpur
(Photographs)**



Fig. 1(a): Status of solid waste management and industrial wastewater in Heavy industrial area.



Fig. 1(b): Colored industrial wastewater in Drain.



Fig. 1(c): Leakage of CETP Manhole and poor status of solid waste management in industrial area, Jodhpur



Fig. 1(d): Colored industrial wastewater leaking from CETP pipeline leading onto nearby road and Drain in HIA, Jodhpur



Fig. 1(e): Leakage of CETP Manhole in Basni Phase II industrial area, Jodhpur



Fig. 1(f): Poor maintenance of Drain, Jodhpur



Fig. 1(g): Colored industrial wastewater in Drain due mix of industrial wastewater (Also, blockages in the drain due to rubbish, sand, polythene bags, chemicals, floating materials and solid waste), Jodhpur.



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Fig. 1(i): Leakages/overflow of industrial wastewater from a CETP Manhole lead to illicit discharges into Drains, Jodhpur.



Fig. 1(j): Overflow of Manhole in JPNT, CETP Pipelines in HIA Jodhpur



Fig. 1(k): Mixing point CETP Pipeline with drain, Jodhpur



Fig. 1(l): Status of river Jojri at the u/s of culvert site (downstream of Bhandu Village).



Fig. 1(m): Status of river Jojri at the d/s of culvert site (downstream of Bhandu Village).



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Fig. 1(o): Status of a well (Pabur Bera, Gawai Kua) which is now not being used due to contamination of water at Doli Village.



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Fig. 1(r): Status of a pond located in Doli Kala which is used to be contaminated due to polluted water of river Jojri and not being used by the cattle.



Fig. 1(s): Status of a Melba village Doli Dhawa.



Fig. 1(t): Status of a Doli Kala Earth Dam.



Fig. 1(u): Status of Jani Nadi in Doli Rajguru.

**Annexure II: Observation made during the site visits in Industrial Cluster Pali
(Photographs)**



Fig. 2(a): Status of River Bandi at NH Bye pass road, Pali on 8th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(b): Status of River Bandi at NH Bye pass road, Pali on 8th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(c): Status of River Bandi at mandia Road Puliya, Pali on 8th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(d): Domestic discharge in a Drain leading to Bandi River opposite to CETP Pali on 8th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(e): Status of River Bandi at Gadwara Puliya, Pali on 9th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(f): Status of River Bandi at Gadwara Puliya, Pali on 9th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(g): Status of River Bandi at just U/S Nehda Dam on 9th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(h): Status of River Bandi at just D/S Nehda Dam on 9th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(i): Status of River Bandi at just D/S Nehda Dam on 9th Feb 2021

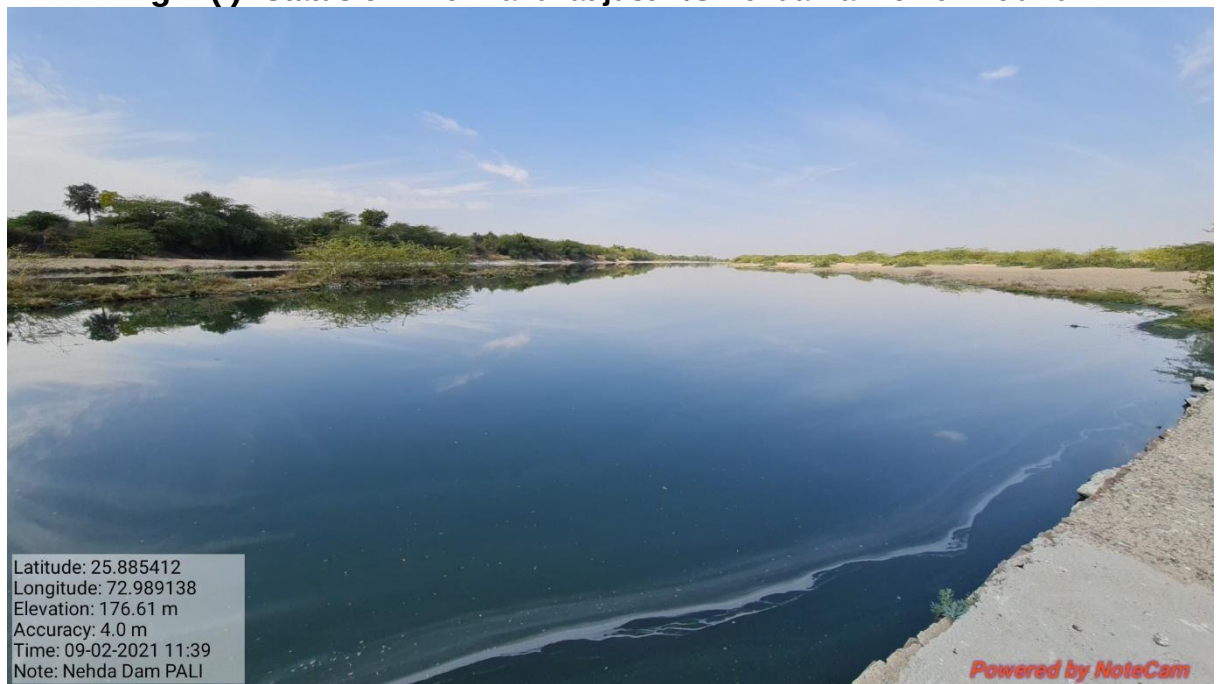


Fig. 2(j): Status of River Bandi at D/S Nehda Dam on 9th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(k): Status of River Bandi at D/S Jawadiya Puliya, Pali on 9th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(l): Status of River Bandi at Jawadiya Puliya, Pali on 9th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(m): Status of construction of R.O. Plant at CETP 06, Pali



Fig. 2(n): Status of construction of R.O. Plant at CETP 06, Pali



Fig. 2(o): Status of construction of R.O. Plant at CETP 06, Pali



Fig. 2(p): Collection of water sample from River at Mandia Road Puliya at Gadwara Puliya, Pali on 8th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(q): Sample Collection from CETP 6, Pali on on 8th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(r): Collection of water sample from the Bandi river at Gadwara Puliya, Pali on 9th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(s): Collection of water sample from the Bandi river at Nehda dam, Pali on 9th Feb 2021

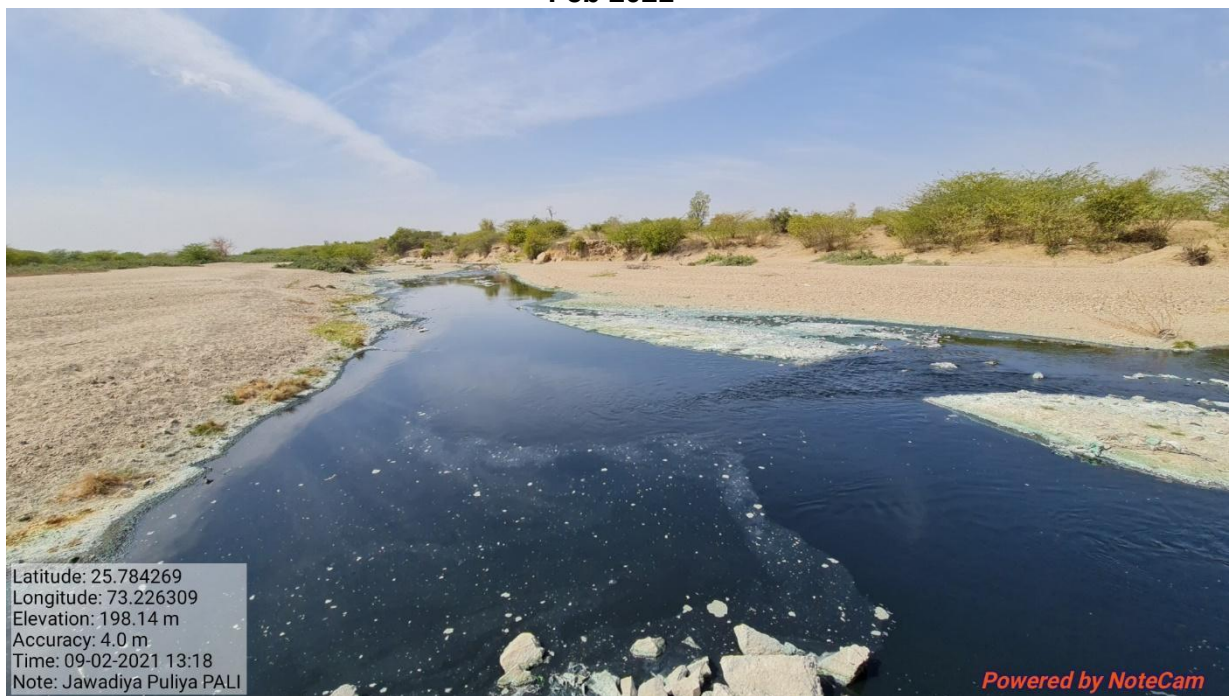


Fig. 2(t): Collection of water sample from the Bandi river at Jawadiya Puliya, Pali on 9th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(u): Visit to CETP 6, Pali on 8th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(v): Visit to CETP 6, Pali on 8th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(w): Pilot plant of 10KLD for textile industries at CETP 06, Pali

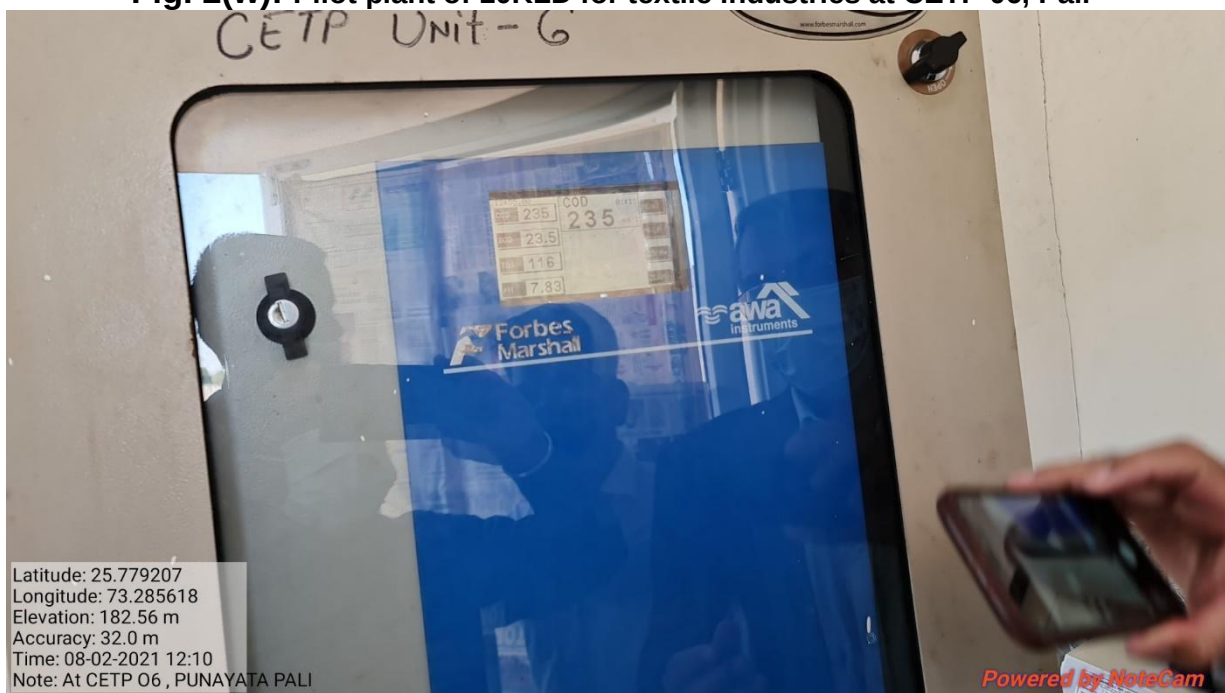


Fig. 2(x): Inspection of online water quality parameters measurements, CETP 6, Pali on 8th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(y): Meeting with farmers near Nehda Dam, River Bandi on 9th Feb 2021



Fig. 2(z): Meeting with District Administration and others in Pali on 9th Feb 2021

Annexure III: Observation made during the site visits in Industrial Cluster Balotra (Photographs)



Fig. 3(a): Site Visit to CETP Balotra on 01 March 2021



Fig. 3(b): Meeting with Industries persons, CETP Balotra on 01 March 2021



Fig. 3(c): Solar Evaporation Ponds located behind the CETP in Balotra



Fig. 3(d): Inspection of progress of installation of RO Plant, CETP Balotra on 01 March 2021



Fig. 3(e): Lined and unlined Solar Evaporation Ponds located in Ambey valley region of Balotra



Fig. 3(f): Inspection of CETP, Jasol on 01 March 2021



Fig. 3(g): Inspection of CETP, Jasol on 01 March 2021



Fig. 3(h): The SEP/HRTS, CETP Balotra on 01 March 2021



Fig. 3(i): Percolation from SEP/HRTS, CETP Balotra on 01 March 2021



Fig. 3(j): Breach of SEP/HRTS, CETP Balotra on 22 March 2021



Fig. 3(k): Breach of SEP/HRTS, CETP Balotra on 22 March 2021



Fig. 3(l): Breach of SEP/HRTS, CETP Balotra on 22 March 2021

होली बाद ही शुरू होने वाला है विश्व विख्यात पशु मेला, फैक्ट्रियों का ट्रीटेड पानी लूणी नदी से बहता हुआ मालाजाल मंदिर के पास से मेला स्थल तक पहुंचा बालोतरा सीईटीपी का एचआरटीएस टूटा, तिलवाड़ा पशु मेला तक पहुंचा गंदा पानी

भास्कर संवाददाता | बालोतरा

सोमवार देर रात जसेल सरहद में लूणी नदी किनारे स्थित बालोतरा सीईटीपी का एचआरटीएस (फैक्ट्रियों के ट्रीटेड पानी स्टोरेज का डिमिंड टैंक) अचानक दो जगह से टूट गया। इससे भरा फैक्ट्रियों का ट्रीटेड गंदा पानी लूणी नदी में बह गया। ये पानी मालाजाल मंदिर के पास से होते हुए तिलवाड़ा पशु मेला स्थल तक पहुंच गया। उत्सखीनीय है कि कुछ दिन बाद ही होली के बाद से इस विश्व विख्यात अरुण मेले में पशुपालक आने शुरू हो जाएंगे, जहाँ इस रासायनिक पानी से बेहद परेशानी होगी। इस बारे में सीईटीपी अध्यक्ष सुधाच महल से बात करते पर उन्होंने कहा कि

एचआरटीएस टूटने की जगह जकर टैंक है, प्रथम नुस्खा ये लगता है कि इसे अज्ञात लोगों ने दुर्भिकनवादा तोड़ा है। इससे क्षमता के हिसाब से टूटने की कोई संभावना नहीं थी। हमने बर्बाद पंप लगाकर पानी को पोंड में ले लिया है। इधर, राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मंडल के क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी अमित जेवाल से बात करते पर उन्होंने कहा कि इस एचआरटीएस में क्षमता से अधिक फैक्ट्रियों का ट्रीटेड पानी भरा गया था। हम बालोतरा सीईटीपी को बंद कर रखे थे, मगर हमारी एक नहीं सुनी और आखिर ये कच्चा बोध हमने इस बारे में जरूर मुख्यालय को अवगत करा दिया है।

सीईटीपी ने कहा, लगता है अज्ञात लोगों ने दुर्भिकनवा से तोड़ा है एचआरटीएस, जहां लूणी नदी में एक हाथ खोदने पर निकलता था मीठा पानी, वहां अब केमिकल युक्त पानी



बालोतरा, बालोतरा सीईटीपी के एचआरटीएस के टूटने से नदी में जात फैक्ट्रियों का पानी।



बालोतरा, लूणी नदी में भरा फैक्ट्रियों का गंदा पानी।

विश्व विख्यात तिलवाड़ा मल्लेनग पशु मेला यहां क्यों से लगता आया है। इस मेले की सबसे बड़ी खासियत यही थी कि मल्लेनगवाली की कुच से यहां मेले के दौरान पशुपालक सूखी नदी में एक हाथ जमीन खोदते तो मीठा पानी मिलता। इससे वे अपनी व पशुओं की प्यार मिटाते। अब स्थिति यह हो गई है कि नदी की सूखी जमीन खोदने पर फैक्ट्रियों का रासायनिक गंदा पानी निकलता है। हालांकि पशुपालकों की सुविधा के लिए प्रशासन की ओर से पानी की व्यवस्था की जाती है, मगर आस्था के चलते अब भी पशुपालक नदी में हाड़ें खोदते हैं।

Fig. 3(m): Breach of SEP/HRTS, CETP Balotra on 22 March 2021 (in Newspaper)