

Item Nos. 03 & 04

Court No. 1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

**(By Video Conferencing)**

Original Application No. 558/2022

Salman Qasmi

Applicant

Versus

State of Rajasthan

Respondent

**WITH**

Original Application No. 568/2022

Agnimitra Trivedi

Applicant

Versus

State of Rajasthan

Respondent

Date of hearing: 12.04.2023

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON  
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER  
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER  
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER**

Respondent: Mr. Nishant Awana, Advocate for RSPCB

**ORDER**

1. These two applications involve common issue of violation of environmental norms by industries engaged in textile printing business in District Jaipur, Rajasthan, adversely affecting the water quality of *Dravyavati* River and quality of vegetables and other crops grown on nearby farms. At the outset, it may be mentioned that apart from its other statutory duties, the Tribunal is under specific obligation to investigate and take action on the subject of failure to install requisite water treatment plants as per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Paryavaran

Suraksha (2017) 5 SCC 326 fixing timelines for the purpose which is three years from the judgment i.e. upto February, 2020. Action to be taken includes fixing accountability for the delay of concerned State authorities and other violators.

2. In OA 558/2022, it is stated that working of CETP for treatment of effluent of the industries is not adequate inspite of earlier directions of the Rajasthan High Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court inter alia in order dated 07-03-2003, *Vijay Singh Punia v. RPCB & Ors. (CPW 2075/1994)* (High Court), order date 30-04-2009, *Civil Appeal No. 207/2005*, Sanganer Kapda Rangai Chhapai Association, (Hon'ble Supreme Court), order dated 26-03-2015 in *WP (PIL No. 9497/2007), P.N Mandola v. State of Rajasthan and others* (High Court of Rajasthan), order dated 03-08-2017 in *D.B Civil Writ petition 625/2017- Mukash Meena v. State of Rajasthan an others* and *Review Petition no. 304/2018* (High Court), order dated 03-10-2017 in O.A.No. 134/2013, *Lakhan Singh v. RSPCB and others* (NGT), orders dated 15-05-2022 and 24-05-2022 in *Civil Miscellaneous Application (347/2018)* filed by RIICO in *CWP 2075/1994 Vijay Singh Punia v. RPCB and others* and *Civil Writ Petition no. 5965/2022*, Sanganer Kapda Ranagi Chappai Association (High Court). There are total 835 textile units, 775 units on agricultural land and 60 on commercial plots land. Thus, untreated effluents are going into the river in violation of law and no action is taken against rampant violations.

3. In O.A No. 568/2022, the Applicant has referred to media articles on the subject of water pollution caused by the textile units and also report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. It is stated that the State PCB has failed to prepare a comprehensive plan to monitor compliance of the environmental norms.

4. Vide order dated 29.08.2022, the Tribunal constituted a joint Committee of CPCB, State PCB and District Magistrate, Jaipur to undertake visit to the site and furnish a factual and action taken report in the matter.

5. In pursuance of above, the joint Committee filed two interim reports and a final report dated 25.02.2023. The report acknowledges patent continuing violations without any meaningful action showing failure of rule of law. It will suffice to refer to the final report of the Committee.

6. The report refers to various proceedings before the High Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court wherein directions were issued for remedial action against the pollution. It appears that only matter which is still pending is Civil Writ Petition (No. 5965/2022) *Sanganer Kapda Rangai Chhapai Association V/s Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board & Ors.*, wherein order dated 18.05.2022 has been passed against disconnection of electricity of 76 units mentioned in the list. It is further stated that a criminal complaint under Sections 43-44 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (hereinafter referred to "Water Act") has been filed by the State Board against Sanganer Enviro Project Development and its office bearers for violation of provisions of the Water Act due to non-operation of CETP. Criminal Revision Petition (Cr. Rev. No. 32/2021) *Sanganer Enviro Project Development Vs RSPCB* has been filed by the said operator before the District Judge.

7. Further factual position mentioned is that **1255 units were inspected in Paliwal Gardan, Khatri Nagar, Jaipur Gate, Shikarpura Road, Diggi-Malpura Road, Muhana Road, Namdev Colony, Nevta Dam and Brahmano Ki Gwar clusters and almost all were non-compliant. CETP is not functional since 2019 as the work has been stopped by**

**CETP operator on account of payment dispute.** Five STPs of 170 MLD capacity have been established as per river project to treat waste water. **Textile units are discharging waste water into canals through underground/submerged drainages/pipelines. Hundreds of pump sets have been placed along the drains for drawing waste water for agriculture purpose. Waste water is also discharged behind CETP. Out of 1255 units, only 907 are members of CETP. The units are engaged in dyeing, screen printing and washing activities. There is no record of water consumption and waste generation which is estimated to be 24 MLD. The industries do not have appropriate infrastructure for waste management. CETP was inaugurated in 2019 but is not in operation till date. Units have provided primary treatment facilities for interim arrangements. But even those who have set up primary treatment plants are not maintaining record to verify the compliance status. CETP is not accepting sludge nor has obtained TSDF membership for disposal of hazardous waste. None of the 140 PETP outlets are meeting the standards of discharge. None of the feeder canals and drains samples were found to be conforming. State PCB, Department of Industries and Department of Environment, Rajasthan have made some efforts but have not resulted in operationalizing CETP.** Project for rejuvenation of *Dravyavati* river has been undertaken by JDA in the course of which 5 STPs of 170 MLD capacity have been constructed. The State PCB has issued closure directions to all waste water generating textile units, it has a proposal to undertake study for restoration of degraded environment for which final terms of reference are yet to be finalized. **Recommendations are that no new units be allowed to be permitted in the area till requisite infrastructure is available. CETP be made operational to achieve ZLD and treated waste water be recycled by member units. State PCB should undertake study for restoration of**

**degraded environment with necessary budget. State Government should levy compensation. Illegal ground water extraction should be stopped. Discharge of pollution should be discouraged. Hazardous waste should be disposed of to the nearest TSDF. Industries operating without consent should take consents. Industries should also take authorization under the Hazardous Waste Management Rules. Industrial drains be cleaned.** We find it appropriate to reproduce extracts from the report which are as follows:

**“3. Major Observations:**

- i. *All these textile industries are being operated in non-confirming areas i.e. without obtaining any permission from local bodies, revenue department as well as pollution control Board. Only one unit is located on industrial converted land which is also not having valid consent of State Board.*
- ii. *As per inspection carried out by joint teams/State Board officials 1255 units are established in and around Sanganer area out of which 907 textile units are member units of CETP and 348 units are non-member units. It is pertinent to mention that there are 887 member units of Sanganer Kapda Rangai Chapai Association. 883 units were found during survey and 4 units could not be traced. The figure increased from 883 to 907 as few member units were found to be established/operated at two premises with same membership number.*
- iii. *Maximum number of industries are engaged in Dyeing, Screen Printing and Washing activities. The industrial units are located in and around Sanagner area in clusters i.e. Paliwal Gardan, Khatri Nagar, Jaipur Gate, Shikarpura Road, Diggi-Malpura Road, Muhana Road, Namdev Colony, Nevta dam and Brahmano Ki Gwar.*
  - *Major portion of industrial waste water from 04 cluster namely; Namdev Colony, Jaipur Gate, Paliwal Garden and Khatri Nagar reaches to Dravayvati river near Sanga Setu Puliya.*
  - *Waste water of units of industrial cluster Shikarpura Road reaches to feeder canal of Chandalai dam and ultimately find its way to Chandalai Dam.*
  - *Major portion of waste water of units of two cluster namely; Muhana Road & Diggi-Malpura Road reaches to feeder canal of Nevta dam.*

- *Waste water of units of Nevtam Dam Cluster reaches to Nevtam dam.*
  - *Waste water of units of industrial cluster Brahmano Ki Gwar spread upon land or nearby area and form cesspool.*
- iv. *The water consumption and waste water generation records are not being maintained by the units. Therefore approximate quantity of maximum waste water generation is calculated on the basis of installed Plant and machinery by the units and thus estimated quantity of waste water generation is to be estimated approx. 24 MLD.*
- v. *The areas wherein industries are located are not having appropriate infrastructure facilities including water supply, drains, road, waste water treatment and solid waste disposal facilities etc. Most of the units are dependent on borewell for their water requirement and underground water is the main water source for these industries and no proper record of fresh water consumption is being maintained. None of the unit has produced/submitted permission from Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) for drawing ground water so far.*
- vi. *These industries uses a variety of chemicals and dyes during processing and finishing of cloths.*
- vii. *The CETP was inaugurated in Feb, 2019 but not in operation till date. SEPD has made efforts to restart CETP in August, 2022. During last inspection dated 03.02.2023, it was observed that only main pumping station, Screen, aeration, sludge thickener were operative, however rest of process/component of CETP i.e. chlorination chamber, dual media filter, ACF, UF, first and second stage RO and MEE are still non operative. Seepage of waste water from Aeration tank- I and Aeration tank- II was observed during inspection. It is observed that average 0.15 MLD waste water has been transferred to Equalization tank from pumping section from date 08.12.2022 to 03.02.2023 against the capacity of 12.3 MLD.*
- viii. *In compliance of the Hon'ble High Court Jaipur order in the matter of P. N. Mandola V/s. State of Rajasthan & Ors. D. B. Civil Writ Petition (PIL No.-9497/ 2007), the units have provided Primary treatment facilities as an interim arrangement. Out of the total 1255 units only 793 (724 units out of 907 Member units & 69 units out of 348 Non-Member units) units installed the PETP/PTP in which 310 (301 PTP in Member units & 9 PTP in Non-Member units) PETP/PTP was found operational. None of the units have maintained proper log book or separate energy meter to verify its operation even units don't have any record for purchasing of chemicals used for treatment i.e. Alum, lime and any coagulating agent. No proper record of waste water generation, treatment and disposal is being*

- maintained by the unit. It indicates that PTPs are not being operated regularly and properly. None of the unit have install RO followed by MEE to achieve ZLD.*
- ix. *The textile units have not obtained authorisation under Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 from RSPCB. Neither CETP is accepting the sludge nor the industries have obtained TSDF membership for safe disposal of Hazardous Waste generated in the primary treatment plants of the textile units hence dried sludge disposed in nearby low laying area. It was observed that lots of solid wastes like sludge, cloth cuttings, boiler ash are found dumped on the sides of roads and nallahs. The industries have not provided separate room / shed for sludge storage purpose and in most of the units sludge is being stored near the PTP area in open space. As on date neither the sludge received by CETP nor it is sent to TSDF. No record of sludge generation and disposal is provided and maintained by the units and no such record available with CETP.*
  - x. *140 Numbers of PTP outlet samples were collected by the joint teams/RSPCB official.*
    - c. *As per the analysis results none of the units confirming/achieving the general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants for inland surface water prescribed for effluent*
    - d. *38 units none of the unit out of 140 are found to be confirming/achieving the standards prescribed for inlet quality of CETP. Comparative sheet and analysis reports are enclosed at Annexure-VIII*
  - xi. *04 Numbers of water samples were collected from cesspools by the joint teams/RSPCB official. As per the analysis results none of the cesspools samples confirming/achieving the general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants for inland surface water prescribed for effluent and standards prescribed for inlet quality of CETP. It indicates that waste water of industries is reaching to the Cess pool. Comparative sheet and analysis reports are enclosed at Annexure-X.*
  - xii. *25 Numbers of surface water samples were collected from Feeder Canals and drains by the joint teams/RSPCB official. As per the analysis results none of the Feeder Canals and drains samples confirming/achieving the general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants for inland surface water prescribed for effluent and except 10 Feeder Canals and drains samples none of the samples confirming/achieving the standards prescribed for inlet quality of CETP. Comparative sheet and analysis reports are enclosed at **Annexure-X***

#### **4. Action taken so far:**

*Apart from the action taken mentioned in point number 2 of this report following actions has been taken by the State Government*

and State Board for the abatement of pollution caused by the textile units established in and around Sanganer:

**i. Efforts made by RSPCB, Department of Industries and department of Environment, Government of Rajasthan to make CETP Operational: -**

S. No.	Meeting Date	Under Chairmanship	Key decisions taken	Action taken
1	20.09.2019	Commissioner, Industries Department, Government of Rajasthan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Complete the remaining works of pumping stations and pipelines and commission the CETP.</li> <li>2. SPV agreed to pay the outstanding amount of Rs. 9 Cr. Up to 05.10.2019 and Rs. 7.5 Cr. by 20.10.2019 to the PEC.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rs 3.00 Cr. only paid by SPV.</li> </ol>
2.	28.01.2021	Chairperson, RSPCB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The effluent generated from 292 industries which are connected to CETP through gravity flow should be discharged into the pipeline network of CETP after primary treatment through Primary Treatment Plant (PTP).</li> <li>2. CETP should be commissioned at the earliest.</li> <li>3. Meanwhile, the work of pumping stations and remaining pipelines should also be completed.</li> <li>4. Disputes related to payment between SPV and PEC should also be resolved mutually within 15 days.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Effluent not reaching up to the CETP.</li> <li>ii. CETP not commissioned yet.</li> <li>iii. Work of pumping station and pipelines yet not complete.</li> <li>iv. Dispute between SPV and PEC is unresolved.</li> </ol>
3.	05.03.2021	Chairperson, RSPCB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SEPD will make payment of Rs 3.00 Cr. to PEC by 08.03.2021.</li> <li>2. The PEC will resume work to make the CETP functional in a manner that intake of effluent is started by 12.03.2021.</li> <li>3. SEPD will further make payment of Rs 10.00 Cr. to PEC within 15 days i.e. by 20.03.2021.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Rs 3.00 Crs. paid by SPV.</li> </ol>



4.	22.06.2022	Chief Secretary, GoR	<p>1. CETP shall be operational by taking effluent from gravity flow units by date 15.07.2022.</p> <p>2. Remaining work of pipeline and pumping station shall be commenced by 15.07.2022.</p> <p>3. Textile units shall apply for land conversion at JDA.</p> <p>4. RSPCB will issue notices.</p> <p>5. JDA shall take action for allotment of land for transit storage for hazardous waste.</p>	<p>i. SEPD has made efforts to restart CETP in August, 2022 but still completely not in operation till date.</p> <p>ii. RSPCB has issued notices to textile units.</p>
5	3.11.2022	Chief Secretary, GoR	<p>1. Textile units of Sanganer applied for land conversion to JDA. JDA may complete survey by mid of November and organized camps for land conversion.</p> <p>2. JDA may allocate suitable land for transit storage of sludge to industries department. SPV shall reduce the timeline for functioning of the CETP with ZLD and ensuring connectivity of member units of CETP.</p> <p>3. JDA &amp; District collector may jointly resolve the local dispute of land for pumping station of Ralayata.</p>	-

- Despite all the efforts made by the State Board and GoR the CETP has not operational till date.

**ii. Court Case filed by the State Board against CETP:-**

- Due to non-operation of CETP by SPV, a criminal complaint under section 43 and 44 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 has been filed by the State Board against the Sanganer Enviro Project Development (SPV) and its office bearers on 16.10.2021 before the Court of Hon'ble Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jaipur Metropolitan-I (Case No. 554/2021), which is pending.
- Thereafter, SPV has filed Criminal Revision petition (Cr. Rev. No. 32/2021) Sanganer Enviro Project Development Vs RSPCB before the District & Sessions Judge No. 7, Jaipur Metro-I against the prosecution filed by State Board, which is also pending.

**iii. Rejuvenation of Dravyawati project.**

- *Jaipur Development Authority has taken up the project of Rejuvenation of 47.50 Km long Dravyavati River originating from North side of Jaipur City at Nahargarh Hills passes through the densely populated urban area towards Doondh River south of Jaipur. Rejuvenation project is based on the concept of water shade rehabilitation, flood prevention, pollution treatment and recovering the lost ecology of the river. Five STP's of 170 MLD capacity has been constructed and being operated at Dravyavati River. The river is rejuvenated with a total capital expenditure of Rs. 1470.85 Cr. along with 10 years operation and maintenance cost of Rs. 206.08 Cr. Making the total project cost of Rs. 1676.93 Cr. For which the Contract was awarded to M/s Tata Projects Ltd.-SUCG Consortium.*
  - *The River in its initial length of about 6.00 KM passes through forest area hence in consists of no construction works other than gabion structures to regulate the water flow. Concrete channel in city area from Mazar Dam to Ramchandrapura Dam has been constructed in about 30 kms length and in outer area and from rest part i.e. Ramchandrapura Dam to Dhoond River, stone pitching is done in 11.50 Km length.*
  - *More than 400 drains/sewer lines along with 14 no. major Nallahs falling in to the river are tapped and their water is conveyed to 5 no. STPs are established having a total capacity of 170 MLD. The treated water is let into the Dravyavati River to achieve a perennial flowing channel. The treated water is also being used for irrigation, Horticulture and Gardening.*
  - *Three theme-based parks in total area of over 10 hectares are developed along the river.*
- iv. *Show cause notices for intended closure direction has been issued to all waste water generating textile units and further course of action is under process.*
- v. *Terms of references (draft) for proposed study for restoration of degraded environment with budgetary provisions, as prepared by the Joint Committee constituted in the matter, has been principally agreed during meeting held on 08.02.2023 under the Chairmanship of Member Secretary, RSPCB along with representatives of PDCOR Ltd. and members of Joint Committee. PDCOR Ltd. has been directed to submit final terms of references along with financial proposal. Copy of minutes of meeting held on 08.02.2023 is annexed and hereby marked as Annexure XI.*

## **5. Recommendations**

- i. *No new units shall be permitted till adequate treatment facilities are established being operationalized for existing units.*

- ii. *Completion of pending works by SEPD so as to make CETP operational to its optimum capacity. CETP shall be made operational so as to achieve ZLD.*
- iii. *Treated water from CETP shall be recycled to member units.*
- iv. *Connectivity of member units should be ensured and only those units which are having effluent discharge into CETP inlet may be allowed to operate after ensuring operation of CETP.*
- v. *The CETP should ensure the trade effluent in excess should be controlled in accordance to allow discharge of member units. If required rotational plan may prepare by CETP and implemented by member units.*
- vi. *The State Board shall get the report on Study for restoration of degraded environment with budgetary provisions and on the basis of the report all concerning shall take steps for restoration. If required State Government may impose Environmental Compensation of the amount as it deemed fit.*
- vii. *Majority of the units are drawing ground water indiscriminately through own bore wells for textile processing (washing, bleaching, dying, printing etc.) without any permission from CGWA, therefore the ground water board should take action for prevention and control on abstraction of groundwater. Reuse/ re-cycling of the treated wastewater shall be practiced to reduce load on ground water.*
- viii. *Discharge of treated & untreated industrial wastewater and sewage from Sanganer industrial area in to Nevta Dam. Guler dam & Chandlai Dam shall be discouraged for prevention of ground water and surface water pollution. protection of aquatic environment and human health as well. The treated effluent from CETP shall he sent back to member units for utilizing in member units. The action plan needs to be prepared by Sanagner Rangai Chapai Association for industrial effluent management effectively to maintain ZLD by putting of reverse pipe line to member units.*
- ix. *The CETP should dispose the Hazardous Waste to nearest TSDF instead of disposing illegally in low lying areas to prevent further contamination of soil ground water and surface water.*
- x. *Industries in Sanganer area are operating since many years without any Consent from Rajasthan Pollution Control Board. therefore the industries should obtain the consent under Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974 & Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1981 from RSPCB and comply the conditions mentioned therein.*
- xi. *None of the industries have authorization under HW (M & TM) Rules 2016 and the HW generated in the industries has been disposing illegally in low lying areas/drains/ water bodies, therefore the industries should obtain the HW authorization from RSPCB and comply the conditions mentioned there in.*
- xii. *The industrial drains needs to be regularly cleaned & solid waste collection network shall be improved to avoid dumping of solid waste in these drains and in industrial areas.”*

8. The report gives dismal picture of the entire area. The industrial siting has been faulty. Most of industries appear to be located in non-conforming area. It is not clear how such industries could be members of CETP without permission from concerned authority. Industrial effluents are being discharged into *Dravyavati* river, *Chandalai* and *Nevta* dams, forming cess pool. Industries are extracting ground water without permission of CGWA. Only 0.15 MLD of industrial effluents is pumped into CETP against designed capacity of 12.3 MLD. Industrial operations have caused damage to the feeder canals, the river and dams. There is no information about groundwater quality and quality of *Dravyavati* river. There is no assessment of damage to soil and agriculture. The *Dravyavati* river restoration project costing Rs. 1676.93 crores lacks holistic approach in absence of information about water quality and degree of treatment required by STPs/CETP. The report does not mention progress of formulation and execution of action plan for Sanganer critically polluted area.

9. We have considered the matter and heard learned Counsel for the State PCB and **note with dismay that the state of affairs to be utterly unsatisfactory. It appears that there is no environmental rule of law in the area. This calls for emergent action in a mission mode at higher level to remedy the situation and to fix accountability for such failure of the administration in collusion with law violators. The erring industries operating without consents or in violation of consent conditions need to be stopped and made accountable for past violations on "Polluter Pays" principle or otherwise with reference to the expected cost of remediation and financial capacity of the units, as per law.**

10. **Needless to say that chemicals generated by dyeing, screen printing and washing units are highly toxic and carcinogenic in nature having huge potential for damage to environment and public health and contaminating sources of potable water as well as damaging soil and agriculture. The area is water stressed area where groundwater depletion and access to potable water to common man is a serious challenge. As per public trust doctrine, higher authorities in the State have to rise to the occasion to protect environment and public health instead of being mute spectator as appears to be unfortunately happening. Sanganer is listed as critically polluted area as per Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) maintained by CPCB with pollution Index of the area being 71 (in respect of Water).**

11. We also note that as per section 20A of Specific Relief Act, 1963, as amended in 2018 by the Parliament, no injunction can be granted against infrastructure projects specified in the schedule. Entry 3 in the schedule under the heading "Water and Sanitation" includes water treatment plant. Plea that on account of dispute between the service provider and the SPV of the industries department, CETP is not being operationalized is against the policy of law shown by the above law. We have noted that inspite of spending Rs. 159 crores by the Ministry of Textile, GoI, no improvement has taken place. Accountability for wastage of public money needs to be looked into by the concerned.

12. Having regard to the damage to the environment in terms of (i) deterioration in water quality of *Dravyavati* river, Chandalai and Nevta Dams and formation of cess pool (ii) damage to soil and agriculture by trade effluents (iii) non-functional of CETP (iv) not having adequate functional STPs (v) violation of HOWM Rules (vi) extraction of groundwater without permission, estimated rough cost of remediation on most conservative

estimate and rough estimate of financial capacity of violating units (about 1000) and cost of management of sewage, we consider it appropriate to fix interim compensation of Rs. 100 crores to be paid by the State of Rajasthan by way of deposit in a separate account, with liberty to recover the amount from the violating units and erring officers. The deposit may be made within two months. The amount may be utilised for restoration of environment in the area as per plan which may be prepared. Data of turnover of the units may be duly compiled. The units in question be put to notice of these proceedings by the State PCB for their response, if any, before this Tribunal.

13. To plan and oversee remedial action in the interest of protection of environment and upholding of rule of law, we constitute ten member joint Committee to be headed by Chief Secretary, Rajasthan. Other Members will be Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries, Agriculture, Irrigation, Environment & Forest, Revenue, Govt of Rajasthan, nominee of Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Integrated Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Jaipur, District Magistrate and State PCB. The nodal agency will be the ACS/PS Environment, Rajasthan for coordination and compliance. The Committee may meet within two weeks and prepare an action plan in the light of above observations and such action plan be executed within shortest possible defined timeframe to prevent further degradation of environment by closing all non-compliant units and evolving mechanism for assessment and recovering compensation preferably within three months. This will be in addition to the penal proceedings under the relevant law. The Committee will be free to coopt any other expert/individual and may hear the concerned violators by appropriate mechanism as per law.

14. An interim action taken report in the matter may be filed within three months by e-mail at [judicial-ngt@gov.in](mailto:judicial-ngt@gov.in) preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF. The proceedings of the Committee be placed on the website of the State at least once in a month and preferably every fortnight thereafter till situation improves. If anyone is aggrieved by this order, it can move this Tribunal.

List for further consideration on 18.07.2023.

A copy of this order be forwarded to Chief Secretary, Rajasthan, Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries, Agriculture, Irrigation, Environment & Forest and Revenue Departments, Rajasthan, CGWA, CPCB, MoEF&CC, District Magistrate and State PCB by e-mail for compliance.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

April 12, 2023  
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DV