

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, CENTRAL ZONAL BENCH,  
BHOPAL**

**Original Application No. 149/2014 (CZ)  
Babu Lal Jajoo Vs. State of Rajasthan & 5 Ors.**

&

**M.A. No. 787/2015**

**CORAM : HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DALIP SINGH, JUDICIAL MEMBER  
HON'BLE Dr. SATYAWAN SINGH GARBYAL, EXPERT MEMBER**

**PRESENT : Applicant : Dr. M.S. Kachhawa, Adv  
RSPCB & State of Rajasthan: Shri Sandeep Singh, Adv. &**

<b>Date and Remarks</b>	<b>Orders of the Tribunal</b>
<b>Order No. 17 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2016</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>M.A. No. 787/2015</u></b></p> <p>This M.A. filed for the exemption of the personal appearance of the Respondent stands disposed of.</p> <p>This Application was filed by the Applicant alleging that sewage water and also storm water was being drained into the Gandhi Sagar Lake, Bhilwara which has made the lake highly polluted. It was also prayed that dredging for removal of the deposits, garbage and solid waste from the pond be directed so as to improve the water quality in the same. We have been informed that at present on a rough estimate about 22 MLD sewage is being discharged towards the Gandhi Sagar Lake whereas the remaining sewage which is being generated is discharged in different directions.</p> <p>We are also informed that out of the 22 MLD sewage which is generated and discharged towards the Gandhi Sagar Lake, Bhilwara sewage treatment plant (STP) is functional with a capacity of 10 MLD only and then discharged the remaining 12 + MLD of sewage is allowed to flow without treatment for want of the required capacity in the STP.</p> <p>Under the Water Act no water body or river course can be</p>

subjected to contamination by pollutants by any agency or person which is the mandate under the Water Act and punishable under Section 26 of the same. It therefore, becomes the duty of the local authority to provide for the treatment of the sewage before its discharge into the water body so as to make the effluents free of the pollutants and hazardous substances.

Bhilwara, a growing industrial township having several industries particularly textile industries with surrounding areas rich in mineral is subjected to fast industrialisation and large scale mining. With the industrial units we have been informed that there is already provision for setting up of the effluents treatment plants for taking care of any industrial and chemicals effluents being generated. However, it is also common knowledge that domestic sewage is more often that not mixed with industrial discharge and is also being polluted by means of discharge from automobile, service stations and workshops which contain hazardous substances as well. Such substances are not only harmful for human-beings but also for aquatic life in the water bodies.

The need therefore, for the local authority that is Municipal Corporation of Bhilwara, the Government as well as the PCB and the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority is to ensure that there is no untreated sewage or effluents in Bhilwara which is drought prone area with scarce water resources and at the same time, needs substantially large quantities of fresh water not only for domestic use but for industrial use as well and some of the units are drawing water from far of distances as well. The need therefore, is to ensure that re-use of treated water wherever possible by industrial units should be made to be optimum so that fresh water can be made available for domestic use and industries can be provided with

treated water as far as possible so as to save precious fresh water and ground water.

We would therefore, emphasise upon the State Government to initially provide the necessary assistance to the local body for establishment of the STPs / ETPs with modifications wherever necessary for treatment of industrial effluents as well to the extent they may be found to be mixing with the domestic sewage. At the same time, all measures for reducing the dependence on fresh water by industrial units must be taken and such industrial units may be provided initially for the supply of treated water from such STPs either by transportation through tankers till such time as necessary arrangements by way of laying down pipelines for gray water use are made. It must also be explored wherever possible that industrial units who are large scale consumers of water can be asked to install and operate STPs to meet their requirements of treated water for their industrial use. This would not only reduce the dependence on fresh water but also at the same time ensure proper operation and maintenance of the STPs by the industries concerned to ensure desired quality of treated water that may be required for their industries and at the same time reduce pollution in the water bodies like the lakes and the rivers in which at present such polluted water is being discharged.

We would like the response of the State on the above issues.

Let this matter be listed on **25<sup>th</sup> July, 2016.**

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(DALIP SINGH)

.....,EM  
(Dr. S.S.GARBYAL)

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