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**HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA**  
**COMMITTEE**  
**ON**  
**PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**  
**(2000-2001)**  
**(TENTH VIDHAN SABHA)**  
**FORTY-SIXTH REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**GENERAL WORKING OF**  
**HARYANA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**



(Presented to the House on 15th March, 2001)

**HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA SECRETARIAT, CHANDIGARH**

**FEBRUARY, 2001**

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**COMPOSITION  
OF  
THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS (2000 2001)**

**CHAIRPERSON**

1 Shri Balwant Singh Maina

**MEMBERS**

\*2 Shri Krishan Lal

3 Shri Chander Mohan

4 Shri Rajinder Singh Bisla

5 Shri Pawan Kumar Dewan

\*\*\*6 Shri Rambir Singh

7 Shri Balbir Pal Shah

8 Shri Dev Raj Dewan

9 Shri Puran Singh

\*\*10 Shri Krishan Pal Gujar

\*\*\*\*11 Shri Abhay Singh Chautala

**SECRETARIAT**

1 Shri Sumit Kumar Secretary

2 Shri Zile Singh Under Secretary

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Resigned from the Public Undertakings Committee w e f 28 03 2000  
Nominated as Member of the Committee on Public Undertakings  
w e f 28 03 2000  
Resigned from the Public Undertakings Committee w e f 23 06 2000  
Nominated as Member of the Committee on Public Undertakings  
w e f 23 06 2000

## INTRODUCTION

1 the Chairperson of the Committee on Public Undertakings having been authorised by the Committee in this behalf present this Forty Sixth Report on the General Working of the Haryana State Pollution Control Board

2 The Committee for the year 2000-2001 undertook the unfinished work of the previous Committee(s) The previous Committee(s) during the oral evidence examined the representatives of the Department/Board concerned The previous Committee(s) also made on the spot study of Effluent Treatment Plants of various factories/stone crushers located at Yamuna Nagar Karnal Panipat Sonapat Faridabad Ballabgarh and Gurgaon but could not prepare and present its report to the House due to dissolution of the Assembly on 14 12 1999 A brief record of the proceedings of each meeting and of on the spot study has been kept separately in the Vidhan Sabha Secretariat

3 The Committee are thankful to the Accountant General (Audit) Haryana and his staff for the valuable assistance The Committee are also thankful to the Secretary to Government Haryana Finance Department/including his representatives and representatives of the Department/Board concerned who appeared before the Committee from time to time The Committee are also thankful to the Secretary Under Secretary the dealing Officer and the staff of Haryana Vidhan Sabha for the whole hearted cooperation and unstinted assistance given in preparing this report

Dated Chandigarh  
The 28th February 2001

**BALWANT SINGH MAINA**  
CHAIRPERSON

# REPORT

## HARYANA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

### Introductory

Consequent to the stockholm Conference of human environment held in June 1972 it was considered appropriate to have uniform laws all over the country for broad environmental problems endangering the health and safety of our people as well as of our flora and fauna. The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 was the first enactment by the Parliament in this direction. The Pollution Control Board in the State and the Centre came into being under this Act. Thereafter the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 was enacted in the year 1981 and the task of the implementation of this regulation was also entrusted to the same regulatory agencies created under the Water Act 1974. The Haryana State Pollution Control Board was established under Section 4 of the Water Act 1974 and came into being in September 1974. The Haryana Government framed Water Rules 1978 to facilitate the functioning of the Haryana State Pollution Control Board. The State Government framed the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules 1983 to facilitate the functioning of the Air Act 1981.

The main functions of the Board are enumerated as under —

- Advise the State Government on any matter concerning the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and improvement of the quality of Air and Prevention and Control or Abatement of the Air Pollution
- Providing avenues to carry out and sponsor investigations relating to General Policy problems of Water Pollution and Prevention and Control or Abatement of Water and Air Pollution
- Plan and cause to be executed a State Wide Programme for the Prevention and Control or Abatement of Water and Air Pollution
- Organise through mass media a comprehensive programme of movement to support the Prevention and Control or Abatement of Water and Air Pollution
- Disseminate the collected information in respect of matters relating to Water and Air Pollution and their Abatement
- Advise the State Government with respect to the location or suitability of any premises for sitting of any industry which is likely to pollute a stream or well or cause Water or Air Pollution
- Laying down standards for sewage and trade effluents an exhaust and stack emissions for Industrial Plants and automobiles and for any other air emission
- Identify an area or areas within the State as an Air Pollution Control

Area or areas for the purpose of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981

- Inspect Water and Waste Water Treatment Installations Air Pollution Control Areas Air Pollution Equipments Industrial Plants or manufacturing Processes to assess the quality of water and take steps to Control Water and Air Pollution
- Monitoring of Natural Water Resources to ensure the Control of Pollution Participation in the Projects of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and Coordination with it
- Perform such other functions as may be entrusted to it by the State Government or Central Board

## **2 Organisational Set Up**

The Board shall consist of a Chairman Member Secretary 5 Official Members nominated by the State Government 5 Members from the Local Authority nominated by the State Government 3 non official Members representing Agriculture Fishery or Industry or Trade and 2 persons of the Company or Corporations managed by the State Government The Chairman is the head of the Organisation For effective functioning of the Board it has constituted two Committees Screening Committee (Lower) and Screening Committee (Higher) as per decision taken in Board's 72nd meeting held on 18th April 1988

## **3 Financial Arrangements and Audit**

During the course of Oral examination the representatives of the Board stated that like other Boards and Corporations the Board does not have any commercial activity and as such it has no source of income of its own Income to the Board accrues mainly from the consent fee paid by the owners of the units to be installed in the State No Objection Certificate is also required to be got from the Board before installing any industrial unit and fee has been fixed for this certificate Cess is imposed on the units consuming water and this cess is deposited with the Government of India The Central Government after retaining 25 per cent of the cess amount remits the remaining 75 per cent to the Board The Committee was further informed that the Board is neither earning profits nor incurring losses

Board prepares annual statement of accounts in such Form as may be prescribed by the State Government The Accounts of the Board are audited by an auditor appointed by the State Government on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India Auditor shall send a copy of the report together with an audited copy of the accounts to the State Government and the same is laid before the State Legislature The Board had finalised the annual accounts upto 1986-87 only Accounts are in arrears from 1987-88 onwards Board had prepared and submitted the accounts upto 1996-97 to the State Government The Board stated that the accounts could not be finalised due to non appointment of

the auditors **The Committee recommend that the accounts should be finalised expeditiously and be brought upto date**

The Board is to prepare an annual report in the proforma as may be prescribed by the State Government giving full account of the activities during the preceeding financial year and forward the copies of the same to the State Government within four months from the last date of previous financial year and Government is to cause every such report to be laid before the State Legislature. The Board had prepared and submitted the Annual Reports only upto 1995-96 to the State Government. Thus the Legislature was not kept informed of the activities of the Board since April 1996.

#### **4 Grant of consent for discharge of effluent/emission of pollutants**

Under Section 25/26 of the Water Act, consent of the Board is essential for the discharge of the sewage or trade effluents in streams, wells or sewer or on land by industrial units. The consent is to be issued within four months after the receipt of application for consent. Position regarding consent to the industrial units during 1980-81 to 1995-96 is as follows:

Year	Applications received	Consent		Prosecution launched
		granted	refused/ pending (In number)	
1980-81	483	352	131	NA
1981-82	667	414	253	NA
1982-83	276	57	219	13
1983-84	308	56	252	12
1984-85	624	136	488	18
1985-86	497	336	161	12
1986-87	645	229	416	9
1987-88	799	526	27	109
1988-89	1133	627	506	126
1989-90	1229	997	232	18
1990-91	1823	1534	289	37
1991-92	2098	1795	303	127
1992-93	1585	1157	428	29
1993-94	1420	1113	307	5
1994-95	1697	1316	381	13
1995-96	1395	762	633	NA

The Board informed the Committee that no unit can operate without obtaining the consent and if it operates without consent it should be closed. But in practical circumstances it is not feasible as closure is not really the objective. The Committee observe that if the directions of the Board are not complied then everybody would violate the directions of the Board and the objective of setting up the Board be forfeited. **The Committee recommend that stringent action be taken against the defaulting units. Board should fix targets for identification of industrial units causing pollution and categorise them according to pollution norms.**

## **5 Installation of Effluent Treatment Plant Air Pollution Control Measures**

Under the Water Act 1974 and Air Act 1981 industrial units discharging excessive effluent or emitting air pollutants in the environment were required to install Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) and provide Air Pollution Control Measures (APCMs) at the units.

With regard to efforts made by the Board to curb the water pollution, it was stated that Board should check all factories causing water pollution and see whether the emission of pollution is within the norms fixed by the Board. 36 kinds of factories are required to obtain the permission of the Board before they come into existence as the level of pollution spread by these is quite high and setting up of ETPs is must at the time of installation of units covered under the aforesaid 36 kinds of factories.

The Committee were informed that upto October 1998 1168 units causing water pollution and 1507 units responsible for air pollution had not applied to the Board for consent. The main reason of non applicants responsible for water pollution is that these units do not have their treatment plants. Notices are issued by the Board to install treatment plants within the period specified by the Board in its notice. The Committee viewed it seriously and observed that there is no system in the Pollution Control Board as merely notices have been issued by the Board. **The Committee desire to know the number of such units which have been closed after the issuance of the notices by the Board. It recommends that utmost efforts be made to enforce the units to abide by the provisions of the Statutory and Water Act and necessary action be taken against the defaulters as per the provisions of law.**

## **6 Compliance of Pollution norms by various units**

### **1 Stone Crushers**

There were 506 Stone Crushers in the State. Out of these 506 276 units had not applied for consent. Consent had been issued to only 21 units out of 230 applicants. Show cause Notice issued to 140 units and 68 units are under process and one unit had been refused consent. These stone crushing units were highly polluting as lot of dust emissions was released from crushing operations. The Board stated that the Zones had been approved by the Board for setting up stone



crushing units. These units, however, were to adhere to the norms fixed by the Board. The Committee desired to know the number of such crushers operating within the notified zones and outside the notified zones. It further observed that all the crushing units which had not provided the Air Pollution Control Measures (APCMs), had not been closed as pick and choose method had been followed by the Board. It viewed it very seriously. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Board should conduct surprise check and close all such units operation without APCMs.

## **2 Handloom Units**

There are about 600 small handloom units in Panipat alone. These units are polluting water to a great extent as these units are discharging their foul water in the streets of the City. Since there is no proper drainage system in the City, water discharged by the units creates havoc with the sewer system of the city. The Committee viewed it very seriously and observed that because of this water pollution, water supplied in the city gets contaminated. It recommended that the Board should install a common water treatment plant with financial contribution from all the units, which are to reap the benefits from this plant. It would help in solving the problem of water pollution as all these tiny handloom units, involved in dying work, could get their foul water treated without going for setting up their own individual treatment plant. It further recommended that the units which do not opt for this treatment plant should be closed. The representatives of the Board stated that notices for closure were issued by the Board to such water polluting units but these units filed appeals with the appellate authorities or Courts and these cases remain undecided for a very long period ranging from 6 to 8 years. The Committee desired to know the number of cases to whom notices of closure were issued and how many were closed after serving the notices. The Committee visited two handloom units at Panipat and found that one unit had not installed effluent treatment plant (ETP) and the untreated effluent water was being discharged in the city sewerage. The second unit visited by the Committee was having its own ETP but that too was inadequate. The Committee observed that the action under the law be taken against the former and the latter be directed to upgrade its ETP and APCM.

## **3 Distilleries**

The Committee felt that the distilleries are mainly responsible for creating pollution in the atmosphere as they emit very foul smell. The Board stated that the PIL is pending in the Supreme Court regarding the operation of these highly polluted distilleries. The Board, in response to the recommendation of the Committee to close these highly polluted industries, stated that in the absence of any directions from the Supreme Court, it could do nothing. The Committee visited two distilleries viz. Haryana Distillery at Yamuna Nagar and Frost Falcon Distillery. After inspecting both these units, it observed that the ETPs installed were not functioning as per the norms fixed by the Board. It desired that corrective steps

be taken by the management of these units to make ETPs adequate so as to work in the prescribed norms fixed by the Board. The Committee further desired to be apprised of the present status of both these units as in the case of Haryana Distillery at Yamuna Nagar, the Board stated that it had taken action as per the by-laws of the Water Act, 1974 and in case of latter it had recommended closure.

## **7 Monitoring the quality of air**

### **(i) National ambient air quality monitoring stations (NAAQMS)**

For evaluating the quality of air in the area or region and to activate emergency control procedures, NAAQMS are to be set up. The data from these stations are to be sent to the Central Pollution Control Board. The Board intimated to the Committee that whatever amount was got from the Union Government for NAAQM stations from 1993-94 to 1997-98, the same was incurred by the Board. **The Committee desired to know about the NAAQM stations sanctioned by the Central Pollution Control Board, number of stations set up by the Board, data collected, evaluated and analysed by these NAAQMS so as to activate emergency control procedures.**

### **(ii) Air pollution from automobiles**

Control of pollution arising from automobiles was the responsibility of the State Transport Department under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988. The representatives of the Board stated that the checking of pollution, may be air or noise, is in the purview of the Transport Department. The Department had laid down the standards for smoke emission. The Board had issued directions to the Transport Department to ensure that all petrol and diesel driven vehicles complied with the prescribed standards for smoke emission.

## **8 Functioning of the laboratories**

The Board had its own 4 test laboratories and it did not recognise any private laboratory except Shree Ram Test House Laboratory at Delhi. Whenever any entrepreneur desires to establish any unit in the State, No Objection Certificate (NOC) is to be obtained from the Board. NOC is given only after taking the sample from the unit and sample is kept in the Board's Laboratory itself. The Board had framed broad guidelines in regard to taking of sample. In response to Committee's observation as to the target fixed by the Board's laboratories for checking of samples, Board's representative stated that no such targets had been fixed. Samples are taken as per the set norms of the Board. **The Committee desired to know the action taken against the units whose samples were not found satisfactory during laboratory test.**

## 9 Management of Solid Waste

The Board's representative during oral examination stated that besides checking of water and air pollution the Board also checks the solid waste management viz how the hospitals in the State dispose off used syringes needles used cotton and other chemicals. The Union Government had already given instructions in this regard and all the hospitals are required to have incinerators besides a specified machines meant to destroy used materials of the hospitals. **The Committee desired to know that how many hospitals had installed these machines and when these machines would be operational ? The Board stated in May, 1999 that these machines would be put to use by 2000. The Committee be apprised of the present status of these machines**

## 10 Management of Human Resources

**The Committee pained to observe that 50 per cent posts in Scientific and technical cadres were lying vacant and thereby affecting adversely the working of the Board. It desired to know that how the Board manage to discharge its responsibility of pollution control with this 50 per cent staff ?**

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