

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

17.15 hrs.

AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill.

Shri Sikanḍar Bakht.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Maḡam, since you have come in the Chair, unfortunately, the airconditioning has failed. It is so warm; I do not know whether you feel it or not, we are feeling so much. I would request you that before the air pollution starts here, please see that the airconditioning starts functioning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe creates too much heat; as a result, the airconditioning has gone out of order...

(Interruptions)

Shri Sikanḍar Bakht.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement

of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purpose, of Boards for the prevention and control of air pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration"

It is a pleasure for me to bring the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1978 for the consideration of the House.

17.18 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Air well-cooled.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Steps have already been taken to control water pollution. Hon. Members are justifiably anxious that early steps taken to control air pollution also.

Air pollution may not be quite as serious as water pollution, but it cannot be denied that it is also a menace which is a serious threat to human environment. Industrial cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur etc. are already feeling its effects. Tests have been carried out there and it has been found that air pollution is on the increase.

Before bringing in this legislation, an exercise was made in my Ministry to see if the existing legislation could be suitably modified to deal with the problem. The existing legislations are the Factory Act, Criminal Procedure Code, Smoke Nuisance Act etc. but all of them were found to be inadequate. Hence the need was felt for a comprehensive legislation to deal with all aspects of air pollution. An expert committee was appointed for the purpose. The committee recommended a Central Act for this purpose and gave us a draft Bill.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Sikandar Bakht]

In 1972, the United Nations held a Conference at Stockholm on the Human Environment. India participated in that conference. It was decided in that conference that appropriate steps should be taken for the preservation of the natural resources of earth, which among other things included preservation of the quality of the air and control of its pollution. Studies conducted in the cities of Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay have confirmed that air pollution was on the increase and needed immediate steps to check that.

It has, therefore, been decided to bring before the Parliament a comprehensive legislation to prevent, abate and control air pollution. In matters pertaining to environmental pollution control, the present thinking is to have an integrated approach. Control Boards have already been set up both at the Centre and the States to control water pollution. It is felt that to give effect to the integrated approach, they may also look after this matter of dealing with air pollution. These Boards do already exist in some States; there are only a few States where the 1974 Act of water pollution has not been adopted. These Boards, in addition to their normal work, are expected also to perform the functions of air pollution control. This will not only facilitate coordination, but will also result in economy.

This Bill will apply to the whole of India. As already indicated, the Central Board and the other Boards established for control of water pollution will also act as the Boards for Control of Air Pollution. The State Boards in such States who have adopted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 will perform the functions of Prevention and control of air pollution also. In the few States who have not yet adopted the 1974 Act, new Air Pollution Control Boards will be required to be set up.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana):
Which are those States?

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: The States which have adopted the 1974 Act are: Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and all the Union Territories. The States which have not yet adopted are: Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim. Orissa has indicated to us that they have decided to adopt this Act very soon. That is the position.

Now, what are the steps that we propose to take to check or control air pollution? They will first of all declare the air pollution control areas. In such areas, the industries specified in the schedule to the Bill will have to obtain consent from the respective State Board for discharging emission from the factories. The State Boards will lay down the specifications of emission discharges and particulars of the control equipments that should be put up to abate the pollution. Failure to comply with the conditions will render the industrial units liable to prosecution.

With regard to pollution of air from automobile exhausts, it has been provided that the State Government will issue necessary instructions to the officers of the Traffic Department that the automobiles do not exceed the specifications laid down in respect of discharge of fumes from their exhausts.

This Bill, however, will not apply to ships and aircrafts as it will not be possible to enforce these conditions on them.

The State Governments are expected to bear the expenditure on the additional work of existing Water Pol-

lution Boards. I may add here that, as a result of the coming into force of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, the State Boards are likely to get revenue from this year onwards which will partially off-set the additional expenditure.

With these words, Sir, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purpose, of Boards for the prevention and control of air pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have given an amendment for referring the Bill to a Select Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am coming to that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is no necessity of any further discussion if the Minister accepts my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not yours alone, there are other amendments also. I do not know if they also want to move their amendments.

SHRI B. P. KADAM (Kanara): They cannot be moved at this stage. That is only after the consideration stage. You cannot violate the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please see Rule 74 which says:

"When a Bill is introduced or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge may make one of the following motion in regard to his Bill, namely:—

(i) that it be taken into consideration; or

(ii) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the House; or

(iii) that it be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council; or

(iv) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon:...."

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): The rule is clear. Only the member-in-charge can move it.

SHRI B. P. KADAM: I submit it is different. The Minister who has moved, can do so. Moving of an amendment at this stage is not warranted under the Rules of Procedure. It can be taken up only at the second reading.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will request the hon. member who has taken the objection to refer to Rule 75(2)(a):

"At this stage no amendments to the Bill may be moved, but—

(a) if the member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House, or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion."

There is no question of voting. It is being moved now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purpose, of Boards for the prevention and control of air pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, be re-

[Shri Samar Guha]
ferred to a Select Committee consisting of 13 members, namely:—

Shri P. Anbalgan,
Shri G. M. Banatwalla,
Shri Hitendra Desai,
Shrimati Mrinal Keshav Gore,
Shri Krishna Chandra Halder,
Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi,
Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra,
Shri Ratansinh Rajda,
Shri Vayalar Ravi,
Shri B. Shankaranand,
Shri Yagya Datt Sharma,
Shri Sikandar Bakht; and
Shri Samar Guha.

with instruction to report by the last day of the first week of the next session." (48).

I have said that it should be referred to a Select Committee. I could get the mind of the Minister. He is also agreeable.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Let there be a discussion. We have a suspicion that industrial interests are hampering the immediate passing of the Bill. They want it to be put off.

Let it go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Do not stall the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody is stalling the discussion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I was one of the Members in the Water Pollution Prevention Bill Committee. I think it is very useful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No speeches at the moment, please. There is no objection on merits.

SHRI RAM KISHAN (Bharatpur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 21st September, 1978." (49).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am on a point of order. Kindly see Rule 76:

"No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the Bill and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House, or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member incharge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member incharge:"

It is to be done by the Member incharge. Therefore, it is not by an ordinary member. It is he who has to move that it should be sent to the Joint Select Committee, if at all.

AN HON. MEMBER: You take Rule 75.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a difference between Rule 75 and Rule 76. Rule 75 is about amendment. Rule 76 is about a substantive motion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: By making an amendment it does not go to the Select Committee. Therefore, it has to be moved by him. I am, therefore, saying that you may not come to the stage of this motion here. Let there be a discussion. Then if the Minister has agreed, he can move a substantive motion for sending it to the Joint Select Committee. Let us not cut it short.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can you deprive him? He has got a right.

SHRI B. P. KADAM: I am afraid you are misguided. The earlier precedents are very clear that there must be discussion. It may be a partial discussion or it may be considerable discussion, but such a discussion has to be there. Only after that a motion like this can be moved. But, initially, at the initial stage itself you cannot do it. I am afraid you are misguided. I am afraid the Chairman is misguided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have never said that there will not be any discussion. There will be discussion. But, that will be a sort of joint discussion along with the Bill itself.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: That is all right. In the case of references to Select/Joint Committees in respect of earlier Bills, you will find this that in no case was this amendment of referring the Bill to a Select Committee was taken up at the initial stage itself. What happens is this: Some private member is giving this amendment which seeks to refer the Bill to Select Committee. At the end the Minister has to make a motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. The Member in charge of the Bill has to make this motion for reference to the Select Committee. If you take on such motions before hand, if they are already moved, then, the Minister's moving will become infructuous.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can you argue against the rule itself?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am referring to Rule 74 and 76 taken together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In 75(2) of our rules, specific provision is there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But, 75(2) comes only after discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not after discussion. If the Member in charge moves, 'That the Bill be taken into consideration'—at that stage it can be moved.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Rule 75(1) says:—

"On a motion referred in rule 74 being made, the principle of the Bill and its provisions may be discussed generally, but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles."

Sir, we don't want to discuss the details of the Bill. This is the whole procedure..

Then it says:—

'At this stage no amendment to the Bill may be moved.'

Therefore, this is the procedure; and let us follow the procedure. First, there will be a general discussion. It will not go into the details of the Bill. Then this Motion will come. And then the Mover or the Member-in-charge himself moves the motion and in the end we pass it. Let us follow the procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is different. So far as Rule 75(2) is concerned....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How can Rule 75(2) come in?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can go on arguing endlessly! I have heard you. One of the hon. Members said that there is no precedent. Actually there are precedents in the matter. I am having one with me already here. This is a Bulletin which refers to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1978. The motion for consideration of the Bill was moved by Shri George Fernandes. Amendments were moved then. The amendment for circulation of the Bill for purposes of eliciting opinion thereon was moved by Sarvashri Human Dev Narayan Yadav and others.

AN HON. MEMBER: There was a history behind that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): It is not a point that is relevant here. That Bill was dis-

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

cussed extensively. There were arguments made by most of us and on second thought the Government decided to go in for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I have not been able to make this clear to you. The first thing is this: I have not barred any discussion. Discussion will be there. That is number one.

And, number two is this: at what stage the amendment can be moved? The relevant point is, whether at this stage, it can be moved or not.

According to Rule 75(2) it can be moved.

Therefore, I have asked him to move it. I have not barred any discussion.

Now, Mr. Mandal.—He is not here. That is all.

Now Mr. Kadam.

SHRI B. P. KADAM (Kanara): Sir, I have great pleasure in participating in the discussion over this Bill.

The principles involved are those which were voiced in the United Nations Conference on Human Environment held in Stockholm in June 1972. Sir, for the last twenty years, this has been one of the greatest annoyances or the greatest anxieties of all people, all over the world, particularly, in the West and U.S.A., whether human race would survive or would be killed by itself. I do not want to go into the history of the human species how it developed or the beginning of the earth. Of course, it is still speculative. Earlier theory was that the earth had its origin by a big bang, that is, the explosion from the sun.

Thereafter, another Mathematician of great eminence Dr. Narlikar differed and he said that things have been as they are and nothing has been clear. As it is we were in the early primitive civilisation; thereafter came the Agricultural economy and

civilisation of man. Here, in this country, we had developed a civilisation, poetry, philosophy, art and architecture. We have felt so confident about the life and the future generations to succeed. Thereafter followed the industrial revolution. Currently is the technological development resulting in the concentration of big industries all over the West. Now, the greatest problem facing the United States is air pollution, water contamination. This is, of course, also there in Europe. But, here, in this country also, in Bombay, roundabout Trombay or even in Central Bombay and in places like Calcutta, Ahmedabad even in Goa—the problem seems to be a big disaster.

The problem now is whether we can control it and if so, how best we can do that and whether it would be possible to control the reckless pollution at all levels. Emitting of smoke and contamination of air, chemical pollution, radio-active waves, emanating also of obnoxious smell from domestic wastes has created a big problem not only in the western world but also here. Here, the discharge from the Mathura Refinery is a big problem for the Taj Mahal in Agra. The beautiful and best designed city of Chandigarh is also having the same problem. Now, whether we can save this is the question.

I think there must be a determination to save this because the smoke, if allowed to emit or if it is allowed to continue in its present form—the carbon dioxide which in the air is a big harm. I learn, it is about 9 per cent—and if it goes further to about 15 per cent to 20 per cent, then life would be disturbed not only the human interest. Therefore, wisdom would be in great jeopardy. If it goes further, I am afraid, even the smaller animals or even the insects may be in jeopardy. Soon the upper air may be so affected by foreign matter that we shall be effectively cut off from solar energy and the earth will return to the Ice Age.

This is the fear expressed by learned people. Then there is trouble in indiscriminate use of the insecticides because the poison will percolate below in the entire earth during the rains and the entire water will be spoilt. This is also a big problem. I read a long time back an Essay by Bertrand Russel on Knowledge and Wisdom. Of course, we have made great progress in the development of knowledge. Now one can jump from India in the early morning with a breakfast at Tashkent and his lunch in Moscow. Anybody can jump from Sikkim to Cape Comorin in the evening or even in the noon if he goes non-stop. Airships have gone into the space exchanging passengers. This is a further development of knowledge and wisdom. What is necessary is how best to utilise knowledge in the human interest. Therefore, wisdom demands of everybody of every sane element, to see that all this technological development is made best use for the man's development and not for his ruination or self-destruction. Man has lost his capacity to foresee and forestall. He will end by destroying the earth and with it, of course, perish himself. Pollute and perish is the problem.

Mr. Chairman, we have inherited so many noble things in every sphere and we must leave them behind by using the bounties so that the generations to follow may not look at us with anger or with a vengeance.

The idea of the Van Mahotsav is, of course, Rabindra Nath Tagore's but the great pollution and contaminations that eventually affected the human life and human health have also affected the vegetation and destroyed the animal species, birds, squirrels, sambar and bison. I come from an area in North Kanara where we have a game sanctuary at Dandeli. Nearby to that there are industrial establishments. The pollution is so severe; the water contamination is more so and the water discharged in the Kali river has necessarily to be

consumed by the animals which are in the game sanctuary. I protested that this should not be allowed. Nobody listened to me. The result is that abortions have become very common with bisons, sambars and other animals. Nobody is listening to it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a case was launched against an officer but when it was pending in the Magistrate's court in spite of the orders of the government that such cases should not be withdrawn, this particular case was withdrawn by Nijalingappa's government. The game sanctuary there has become a big joke. Excepting monkeys no good other animals are left.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, one friend mentioned about the Zuari factory in Goa as to how air got contaminated there. It went on going for years. Nobody was listening as everybody had been pocketed by the industrialist there. Thereafter there were certain articles in a Bombay Weekly that on account of air pollution there animals are suffering human life is affected and even coconut and other trees are withering out. Thereafter some action was taken. I do not know how long it will last.

Now, Sir, a word about implementation. While the object is noble and everybody will support it, I would request the hon'ble Minister that he should see to it that the implementation is ruthlessly followed. Otherwise what happens is that the analysts, laboratory experts and members of the Board are pocketed by these industrialists. They know how to win over them. All their travelling arrangements right from their home are taken care of by these industrialists and they are housed in posh hotels. They will be favoured with all bounties. Against such treatment will they implement the spirit of the legislation?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, a point of clarification. Recollecting the morning Session of Parliament, I

[Shri A. C. George]

hope, the Minister has made provision in this Bill for noise pollution.

SHRI B. P. KADAM: Sir, I do not wish to be lengthy. I would like to conclude by quoting a sentence from the book titled "The Hazards of Environmental Pollution—A Scientific View" published by Max Muller Bhavan:

"Environmental Pollution is more than a fashionable catchword. It has in fact become one of the most formidable threats to mankind. With the growing development of technology and a growing world population pollution is no longer restricted to a certain number of industrial centres but affects the whole ecological system of vast areas. As we become increasingly aware of our limited natural resources, the protection and preservation of nature becomes world-wide concern."

I will just quote a small paragraph from a book "Only One Earth—The care and maintenance of a small planet" by Barbara Ward and Rene Dubos. I think this is the thesis on which the United Nations Conference deliberated in 1972 and came to certain conclusions. This is sought to be implemented here. The earth is described,—

"as a little spaceship on which we travel together, 'dependent on its vulnerable supplies of air and soil'. We are indeed travellers bound to the earth's crust, drawing life from the air and water of its thin and fragile envelope, using and re-using its very limited supply of natural resources."

Sir, I would not take the time of the House, but I would like to quote one more small paragraph from this book.

"Alone in space, alone in its life—supporting systems powered by inconceivable energies, mediating them to us through the most deli-

cate adjustments, wayward unlikely unpredictable, but nourishing, enlivening and enriching in the largest degree—is this not a precious home for all of us earthlings? Is it not worth our love? Does it not deserve all the inventiveness and courage and generosity of which we are capable to preserve it from degradation and destruction and, by doing so, to secure our own survival?"

Sir, one cannot be more emphatic than this. I only urge upon the hon. Minister to ruthlessly implement the provisions without fear or favour.

श्री बुल चंद (कांगड़ा) : समापति महीदय, यह जो एयर (प्रिबेंशन एंड कंट्रोल आफ पोल्युशन) बिल पेश हुआ है, इसकी इम्पार्टेंश, में समझता हूँ कि इन्सानी जिन्दगी से ताल्लुक रखता है। मौजूदा जमाने में जब से इंडस्ट्रियल रिबोल्युशन हुआ है तब से हवा को पोल्यूट करने का इबिल भी खड़ा हो गया है। जहाँ तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है, इस के प्रोबिजंस का ताल्लुक है मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से इसके पहले बिल का इस सदन में रबागत हुआ था, उसी प्रकार से इस बिल का भी रबागत होगा।

मेरे लॉडिज साथी ने अभी बहुत कुछ कहा है। मैं तो इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एयर पोल्युशन का मसला केवल शहरों का ही मसला नहीं है। यह मसला केवल इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज का ही मसला नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि बड़े बड़े कारखानों की शीब शहरों या इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज के नजदीक ही होती है लेकिन उन कारखानों से जो एयर पोल्यूट होती है, उसका असर मध्य शहरों तक ही नहीं रहता, बल्कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में भी पहुँचता है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि वे इस बात को

नी ध्यान में रखें और बेबल रह समझ कर ही बचें कि एयर पॉल्यूशन महज दिल्ली, कलकत्ता या बम्बई में ही है और वहाँ की हवा को साफ या रेसिटर्फाई करने का ही विचार बिया जाए। मंत्री जी को सारे मुक में जो एयर पॉल्यूशन का मसला है, उसको हल करने की कोशिश एक इन्टीग्रेटेड तरीके से करनी चाहिए।

हवा साफ कैसे हो सकती है, कैसे साफ रखी जा सकती है? फिर उमाने में इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रंथ नहीं था या बड़े बड़े कारखाने नहीं चलते थे, धूम्र या धूरी चीजें हवा में नहीं फैलती थी, उरु उमाने में हवा शुद्ध होने की बजह से, साफ होने की बजह से इंसानी जिन्दगी ही नहीं, एनीमल्स की जिन्दगी भी अच्छी रहती थी। आज जो बीमारियाँ फैल रही हैं उरुका कारण यह नहीं है कि वे खाने पीने की बजह से बढ़ रही हैं, उरुमें यह सब सिलसिला गड़बड़ा गया है और टी बी या कैंसर के बढ़ने का यही एक कारण है लेकिन मैं उरुझता हूँ कि क्यूँकि आज हम को न शुद्ध पानी और न शुद्ध हवा मिलती है इस वास्ते ये बीमारियाँ बढ़ रही हैं। शुद्ध हवा और शुद्ध पानी इंसानी जिन्दगी के लिए सब से बड़ी न्यूट्रिटिव चीजें हैं। इन से इंसान को जिन्दगी मिलती है। पहले जमाने में लोगों का इतनी बधाइयाँ खाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती थी और न ही वे जिस तरह का आज हम खाते हैं बीसा खाते हैं। फिर भी वे बी डेड तो साल जिन्दा रहते थे और उनकी सेहत अच्छी होती थी। आज किसी की जिन्दगी पचास साल से ऊपर हो जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि उसको मर जाना चाहिए था। आज हम साठ सत्तर साल उम्र को बहुत बड़ी उम्र समझते हैं। उस बकल खस्ती सी साल आम उम्र होती

थी। आज भी जहाँ शुद्ध पानी और हवा मिलती है जैसे पहाड़ों में, दूर दराज देहातों में वहाँ लोगों की उम्र 125 साल, 130 साल लोगों को हुई आपकी मिलेगी। जहाँ वे न अच्छा दूध पीते हैं न भी खाते हैं, न बावाम खाते हैं या कोई और कैपसूल खाते हैं लेकिन क्यूँकि शुद्ध हवा और पानी उनको मिलता है इन् वास्ते उनकी उम्र लम्बी होती है। वे सेहतमन्द होते हैं।

हम लोगों की सेहत दिन-द-दिन गिरती जा रही है। बेशक हमें अस्पतालों में बड़े टानिक मिल जाते हैं लेकिन एबेज तरीके से देखा जाए तो हमारे देश में लोगों की सेहत गिर रही है। इसके और भी कारण हैं स्वते हैं लेकिन सब से बड़ा कारण शुद्ध हवा और पानी का न मिलना है। इसके लिए उरुको यह भी है कि पेड़ों को कटने से रोका जाए। इसके लिए आपका विभागीय जिम्मेदार नहीं है। इसके लिए आपको और विभा में से मिल कर कोओर्डिनेटेड फर्ट करनी होगी। एयर पॉल्यूशन का मसला सब तक हल नहीं हो सकता है जब तक आप इस और ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। नेशनल और इंटरनेशनल बड़ी बड़ी मीटिंग्स भी हुई हैं और उन में कुछ निर्णय भी लिए गए हैं लेकिन मैं बचना चाहता हूँ कि हवा को शुद्ध रखने के लिए जितने पेड़ लगाए जाएं वे गहरों में ही न लगा जाएं देहातों में भी ल्वाए जाएं। आप देखें कि जंगल न कटने पाये और जो काटे जाए उनकी जगह पर वहीं और लगाए जाएं। यह सब से बड़ी बात है। हवा को शुद्ध रखने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रायसीजन लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए। यह जो कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड है या जो अशुद्ध गैस है या अशुद्ध हवा है वह लोगों को न मिले इसकी प्राय व्यवस्था करें।

हमारे देश में यह मसला बड़ी असानी से हल हो सकता है। गहरों को प्राय लें। यहाँ कोल से इंडस्ट्री चलती है। हम देखते

[श्री दुर्गा चन्द]

हैं नियमित से घुसा निकल रहा होता है। यहाँ बर्बल प्लांट लगे हुए हैं जैनरेट करने के लिए उनकी हवा में कोयले के जरूर बस-बस धीर बीस-मील तक चले जाते हैं। इन बर्बल प्लांट्स की वजह से ही दिल्ली जैसे शहरों में हवा अमूढ हो रही है। हमारे यहाँ हाइड्रल पावर जैनरेशन के इतने रिजोर्सिब हैं कि बर्बल प्लांट शहरों में लाने की हम को जरूरत ही महसूस नहीं होनी चाहिए। लोक सभा में कहा जाता है कि देश की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में लाबा पदा हो गई है कि बर्बल प्लांट लगाओ धीर सारे बातावरण को बन्दा करो। इसलिए हमारे देश में हाइड्रल बिजली तैयार की जाए। देहात में भी लोग कोयला इस्तेमाल करते हैं या लकड़ी इस्तेमाल करते हैं, अगर हाइड्रल बिजली तैयार होने लगेगी धीर लोगों को मिलने लगेगी तो घरों में लोग लकड़ी या कोयला इस्तेमाल करना बन्द कर देंगे धीर शहरों में भी जितने कारखाने हैं बड़े-बड़े या छोटे-छोटे वहाँ कोयला इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा बल्कि वह बिजली से चलेंगे जिसकी वजह से पोल्यूशन दक जाएगा। इसलिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा हाइड्रल बिजली देश में बननी चाहिए धीर बर्बल प्लांटों का सिलसिला बन्द होना चाहिए ताकि पोल्यूशन कम हो धीर लोगों की सेहत अच्छी हो, हमारी जिनगी बढ़ सके। अगर ऐसी हम कोशिश करेंगे तो हमारी जरूर सक्रमता मिलेगी। इतना ही कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know

whether the hon. Minister or the Members have seen what is surely the most remarkable photograph ever taken. That is the photograph of planet Earth from outer space. This photograph shows a very different picture to the earth to that with which we grew up. The human race, for many many millions of years, has grown with the impression that our earth is very vast and the resources are endless. But when you see the photograph, you will see that it shows the Earth as a tiny fragile space ship against the vastness of the outer space. We realise for the first time that the Earth that we considered to be limitless, the mother of all life and of the human race and other races, is in fact extremely fragile and extremely vulnerable. This awareness was intuitively known to the ancient wisdom in all countries, particularly in our country. Just before I came to the House this evening, I was looking into "Bhoomisrukthami of the Atharva Veda". It is a most beautiful hymn, and it is a hymn to the Earth. It shows the intuition that our Rishis and seers had. When they worshipped the Earth or trees, plants, mountains, lakes or rivers, it was not simply a bit of superstition as some people feel. They realised that there was a deep harmony behind all existence and they realised that the human being as got to exist in harmony with its surroundings. They never tried to put the human race against nature. This Western concept that nature is something hostile that has to be conquered, this was never in our ancient culture. There was the

concept of *reetha*, the concept of harmony of all living beings whether they were animate or inanimate objects, whether they were plants, or rivers, the whole thing was a single unit. It is to this wisdom once again after many thousands and millions of years, after bringing this earth of ours to a dangerous state of pollution that today the human race is reverting to

an understanding of what it really means to inhabit this planet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 21, 1978/Asadha 30, 1900 (Saka).