

परसूट हों रहो है और अगले दो वर्षों में आप उस लीकेज को कितना कम कर सकेंगे, इसके विषय में बताये ?

श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह : गोदाम तो बनवाये जा रहे हैं परन्तु मैं इसे स्वीकार नहीं करता हूँ कि सन् 1981 में अकाल पड़ने वाला है। इनका कोई प्रमाण नहीं है और न कोई आधार है। फोरकास्ट चलत भी हो सकता है और सही भी हो सकता है, उसको आधार नहीं माना जा सकता है।

Pollution in Metropolitan Cities

727 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) what are the names of the Metropolitan cities including Delhi where pollution of water and air is posing growing danger;

(b) whether environmental factors are responsible for incidence of cancer to the extent of 90 per cent, and

(c) if so, what preventive measures Government of India propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR). (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) There is indication of growing water and air pollution in Metropolitan cities in varying degrees.

(b) Experiments have shown that large proportion of cancers are related to individual's personal environment and the environment around the person during work and rest. The percentage would vary in different regions of the country from 50 to 80:

(c) As a first step towards control of environmental pollution the Water

(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, was enacted. Under this Act Water Pollution Control Boards have been set up in various States in the country to tackle the water pollution problem. To control air pollution the Government has already introduced the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1978, in the Parliament, which is at present under the consideration of a Joint Committee of both the Houses.

As far as the environmental factors causing cancer are concerned various epidemiological studies have been undertaken in various parts of the country. The hazards of usage of different substances have been intimated to the authorities concerned for taking up suitable measures in the primary prevention of cancer.

SHRI K PRADHANI: May I know from the hon Minister whether all the States including Orissa have constituted the Water Pollution Control Boards and if so, what action they have taken so far to prevent water pollution?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) The reasons which cause water pollution are industrial effluents and domestic sewage. They happen practically in every State. The steps that we have taken are we have already passed Water Pollution Act during 1974, and during December 1977, we passed the Cess Act too, so that these Boards which are looking after these problems are provided with proper funds. Very recently, on Air Pollution also a new Bill has been introduced.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is whether all the States have formed the Boards.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Most of the States have formed the Boards. The remaining States are being persuaded to adopt this Act. There are only three States remaining and they are also going to fall in line with others.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked whether Orissa has formed the Board.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: No. Orissa has not yet formed the Board.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: In his answer the hon. Minister has stated:

"The hazards of usage of different substances have been intimated to the authorities concerned for taking up suitable measures in the primary prevention of cancer."

What are those hazardous substances and what action has been taken after the passing of the Water Pollution Bill?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It is considered that micro and macro environmental causes result in cancer. Micro environmental causes are those which are within one's individual body. The things which have been held to be responsible for this are:

Use of Kangri in Kashmir, which causes abdominal skin cancer,

Chewing of tobacco and betel quid, which is associated with a high incidence of oral cancer,

Food habits, using edible oils, during the processing of which hazardous contaminants such as solvent residues or accidental contaminants like argemone are added,

excess consumption of alcoholic beverages, cigarette smoking and even excess exposure to sunlight, which may cause skin cancer.

There are number of other things like...

MR. SPEAKER: What are the environmental causes?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: In the technical jargon, I said: "Micro and Macro environmental causes". Macro environmental causes are the ones which you have referred to. While air pollution is caused by emission of gaseous and particulate matter from the industries as well as automobile

exhausts, water pollution is caused due to discharge of industrial effluents and domestic sewage.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: May I know from the hon. Minister the centres in various parts of the country where epidemiological studies are being carried out at present?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It has been categorised. A few studies conducted by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur during 1977-78 indicate the maximum levels of Sulphur Dioxide in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. Then the Indian Council of Medical Research has reported that a large proportion of cancers are related to micro and macro environmental causes. Now, this is a sort of very general thing. But the fact is that relatively little is known, however, of the effects of low exposure to a large number of carcinogenic factors, such as is implied in the carcinogenic hazard associated with environmental pollution. Then there is one substance which is called Peroxy acyl nitrate (PAN) and some benzene compounds can cause cancer if they are inhaled in sufficient doses. Benz Pyrene is now considered as indicator chemical whose presence in ambient air above a certain concentrations is considered as carcinogenic threat. There is no systematic measurements of concentrations of Benz Pyrene...

MR. SPEAKER: All hypothetical questions...

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Sir, my question has not been replied to.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute Nagpur, has carried out a study of the levels of Sulphur Dioxide only.

SHRI KRISHNACHANDRA HALDER: Sir, all of us know that in West Bengal both the Ganges and Damodar rivers are flowing and both the sides of these two rivers are the industrial belts. So the waters of both these

rivers get polluted. I would like to know whether in co-ordination with the State Government, the Central Government has any scheme to prevent the water pollution of these two rivers in West Bengal.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Sir, the State Board itself is looking after the control of water pollution in these two rivers.

गोशमों की कमी के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों की वसूली में कमी

*731. श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में गादामों की कमी के कारण धान तथा खाद्यान्नों की वसूली कम कर दी है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके फलस्वरूप भारतीय खाद्य निगम को कितना घाटा हो रहा है, और

(ग) इसे पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) All stocks of paddy offered by the producers and conforming to the prescribed specifications are being purchased at the support price. Rice stocks due from millers as levy are also being lifted by the Food Corporation of India in full. Besides, voluntary offers by Rice Millers of stocks over and above their levy dues are also being accepted subject to the availability of godown space. As on 11th April 1978, the total procurement in the State comes to 8,160 tonnes of paddy against a bare 431 tonnes in the corresponding period of last kharif marketing season of 1977-78. A quantity of 2,44,894 tonnes of rice has

been procured this year against 1,59,379 in the corresponding period of last marketing season

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उससे सन्तोष तो है। पंजाब, हरियाणा, और यू० पी० में किसानों से धान लिया जाता है और मिल-मालिकों से चावल के रूप में लेवी ली जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश में मिल वाले—चावल बेचने वाले लोग—किसानों को धान का उचित मूल्य नहीं देते हैं। वहां गोडाऊन की कमी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने कितना धान खरीदा है। चावल की तुलना में धान की खरीद कम है। इस लिए किसानों की तरफ से बार-बार चिल्लाहट मचा रहती है। मेरे जिले में धान 60, 65 या 66 रुपए प्रति-क्विंटल के हिसाब से खरीदा जाता है और भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारी मंडी में रहने के बावजूद सपोर्ट प्राइम नहीं दिला पाते हैं।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : धान कितना खरीदा गया है यह तो मेरे उत्तर में है। रहा यह कि अगर हम प्रकार की कोई शिकायत है तो जिन समय खरीदारी का मौसम हो उस समय अगर माननीय सदस्य बतायेंगे तो उस का उचित प्रबंध किया जायेगा।

श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन : जिस समय यह धान खरीदा जा रहा था, उस समय भी मैंने आप के मंत्रालय को लिख कर के इस की याद दिलायी थी, उस के बाद भी मेरे किसान सारे लुट गए। अब एक साल के लिये और लम्बी पेशी माननीय मंत्री जी ने माग ली है। मैं ने उन को याद दिलायी है और उन को चिट्ठी लिखी है। अगर वह कहे तो उन के कार्यालय में वह पहुँचा दूँ, मेरे किसानों को लाभ नहीं पहुँचा है।