

SKC/3A/5.00

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** It was passed in the Rajya Sabha. Okay. Now you may start, Shrimati Kanimozhi.

**SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (TAMIL NADU):** Sir, every winter we all experience this horror of air pollution in Delhi and it concerns all of us. There was a time when our parents and grandparents could drink water from the taps and from the rivers and lakes. Today, we cannot even think of walking around without a water bottle bought in shops and now, in Delhi, we cannot go out without masks for a walk. I really hope that a day will not come when our children or grandchildren will have to carry air tanks in their bags and go to schools. We have to do something about this before that day comes. Delhi has a celebrity status because it is the Capital of the country and it grabs the media's attention and everybody's attention very easily. But this problem is not there just in Delhi. We have to understand that there are many other cities in India which are more affected by air pollution, like Ennore, Alandur, Thoothukudi, Gumimdipoondi, Kodungaiyur and specially SIPCOT in Cuddalore, in Tamil Nadu, because of industrial pollution. I would like to quote an incident. When an environmentalist-group brought children from Cuddalore to Chennai, the children were surprised, rather shocked, because the air smelt very pleasant and different. They were used to

smelling the dirty, polluted air in Cuddalore. So, this is the environment in which our children grow up in many cities. Places like Raigarh and Korba in Chhattisgarh are neither monitored nor regulated adequately. They had more days of very bad air quality than Delhi.

Sir, the Supreme Court banned crackers just before Diwali this year in Delhi, but we did not witness any improvement in air quality after that. There are much larger and important factors such as industries which are close to the cities, and continuous negligence to adopt mitigating efforts to reduce emissions. These are very important. The law requires that in places where air quality is already beyond permissible levels, no activities that increase air pollution burden should be allowed, but in industrial clusters and places with a concentration of power plants, this requirement is always given a go-by. We should also understand that in these areas, generally it is the marginalized communities living there that suffer the most.

Sir, in December, 2015, the Ministry of Power revised the emission norms and gave a two year-time period to thermal power plants to adhere to the rules. These rules aimed to bind all thermal power plants to install three technologies before 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2017 – Electrostatic Precipitators, ESPs, to control particulate matter, Flue gas de-sulphurisation for Sulphur Oxides and modification of burner designs for lower Nitrogen

Oxide emissions. There is no indication that thermal power plants have implemented these technological interventions as required.

Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, as to how many power plants have already implemented these norms. It is also quite shocking to know that instead of enforcing new emission standards for coal-based thermal power plants, the Union Environment Ministry and Power Ministry recently took a stand in the Supreme Court seeking a five year-extension of the deadline to meet these standards. The move may now allow over 300 such plants across the country, including those in the National Capital Region, to continue to emit toxic Sulphur Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen without any obligation to adhere to stricter emission norms till December, 2022. Sir, I would take just two more minutes.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You may take one more minute.

**SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI:** Sir, I would take just two more minutes.

Sir, this is exactly opposed to the Government's policy of 'Clean India'. Many people have talked about crop stubble burning in Punjab and Haryana. Without the Governments giving them other lucrative choices, what choice does the farmer have other than burning it?

(CONTD. BY HK/3B)

HK-PSV/3B/5.05

**SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (CONTD.):** So, the Government has to intervene and support them and give them other choices. Today, with the improved technology, there are other ways to dispose of this. I think the Government rather than just banning it and moving away from the problem should intervene and help the farmers to solve this issue. Sir, we have to start thinking about cleaner and greener technologies, renewable energy and you have to scale back coal-fired industries, and promote viable public transport facilities which is very, very important. We keep talking about missing our evening walks because of pollution. We have to understand that more than all of us, the affluent classes and the parliamentarians, it is the middle-class people and the deprived sections of the community who are more affected by this air pollution. They are the ones who are more outside and who have to face the pollution much more than us, and especially the homeless in Delhi are made to suffer much more because of this air pollution. (Time bell)

Sir, one more minute.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You have already taken two more minutes.

**SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI:** We have to understand that this is a huge additional burden on many poor families because their health is affected because of air pollution and they have to spend much more than what they can afford on medicines. One-fifth of the school children in Delhi have lung

diseases. (Time bell) Sir, one more minute. We keep talking about this world as if it only belongs to human beings. That is not true. I think we share this earth with many other species and we have to learn to respect them. Because of pollution, the flora and fauna and so many other animals and micro-organisms get affected and they become endangered and completely destroyed. We have to learn to respect them. We don't understand that we have to protect them because this loss of ours is not actually calculated when we talk about environmental economics. ... (Interruptions)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Very good point. With that, you can conclude. ... (Interruptions)... That is a very good point. You can conclude now. ... (Interruptions)...

**SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI:** We have to increase budget allocation for the air quality monitoring to cover all industrial clusters formally covered under Comprehensive Environmental Monitoring Index Study, and a parliamentary Committee to identify air pollution hot spots across the country has to be set up. Thank you.

(Ends)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Shri Rajeev Shukla, you have only five minutes.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** सर, उनको 8 मिनट और मुझे सिर्फ पाँच मिनट?

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, नहीं। पाँच मिनट उनका टाइम है।

**SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:** Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

...(Interruptions)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** No, no. You have only five minutes.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** पाँच मिनट में क्या होगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** No, no. Only five minutes.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र):** सर, नरेश जी ने अपनी अल्पकालिक चर्चा के दौरान यह जो मुद्दा उठाया है, यह मेरे ख्याल से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह सिर्फ दिल्ली के ही प्रदूषण की बात नहीं है। अगर आपने देखा हो, तो लखनऊ का worst था। दिल्ली से बुरा हाल लखनऊ का था। कानपुर का बुरा हाल था, पटना का भी बुरा हाल था। यह पूरे उत्तर भारत की समस्या बन गया। इसलिए यह सिर्फ दिल्ली का ही प्रदूषण नहीं रह गया। इसका कारण आज तक किसी को पता नहीं है। पहले यह बताया गया कि पराली कारण था। अब इधर पराली तो नहीं है, वह तो जलना बन्द हो गया, तो फिर अब क्यों पॉल्यूशन है? यह किसी की समझ में भी नहीं आ पाया है कि वायु प्रदूषण क्या है, क्यों है? मेरे ख्याल से मंत्री जी को इस पर जवाब देना चाहिए। इससे दुनिया भर में बदनामी है। उसका सबसे बड़ा नुकसान टूरिज्म को है। टूरिज्म को अरबों डॉलर का नुकसान हो रहा है, क्योंकि एडवाइज़री इश्यू हो जाती है कि आपको इंडिया नहीं जाना है, वहाँ पर दिल्ली में बहुत पॉल्यूशन है। इसलिए उससे हमारा बहुत नुकसान दूसरी तरह से होता है। बहुत से लोग नहीं आते हैं। एयरलाइंस का नुकसान होता है। तमाम trade, commercial activities, उन सब का नुकसान होता है। इसलिए यह बड़ी चिन्ता का

विषय है। आप एम्बेसेडर्स से मिलने जाइए, तो वे किस तरह की आलोचना करते हैं! यह जो हाल है, इसके बारे में हमें बहुत आपात स्थिति वाले कदम उठाने चाहिए। उसके लिए मेरे ख्याल से सबसे बड़े चार-पाँच सुझाव मैं मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूँ।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, अभी वित्त मंत्री जी यहाँ पर नहीं हैं। मुझे लगता है कि सब जगहों पर, सारे शहरों में, सबसे ज्यादा pollution vehicles से है। यह हर जगह है, क्योंकि जिस आदमी के घर पर पहले एक कार होती थी, आज चार कारें हो गई हैं। जिस लड़के की तनखाह 30,000 रुपये होती है, वह ईएमआई देकर कार खरीद लेता है। पहले जो हम लोग स्कूटर/मोटरसाइकिल पर चलते थे, अब तो स्कूटर/मोटरसाइकिल, मतलब टू-व्हीलर्स पर कोई चलता ही नहीं है, डायरेक्ट कार से चलता है। तो इतनी कारों से पॉल्यूशन है। उससे पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स का हमारा इम्पोर्ट बिल भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। सिंगापुर में जब इस तरह का पॉल्यूशन हुआ था और जब ट्रैफिक जाम की प्रॉब्लम होती थी, तो उन्होंने वहाँ पर कारों के दाम, खास तौर से बड़ी कारों के दाम बहुत बढ़ाये थे।

(3सी/वीएनके पर जारी)

VNK-KSK/3C/5.10

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (क्रमागत)** : वित्त मंत्री जी को मेरा सुझाव है कि आप छोटे vehicles को तो priority दें और उनको concession दें, लेकिन जो बड़ी-बड़ी कारें हैं, उनके दाम में कम से कम 20 गुना इजाफा करना चाहिए, तब लोग मानेंगे। अगर एक कार 50 लाख रुपए से ऊपर की मिलेगी, तब जाकर लोग चलना शुरू करेंगे। इससे जो पैसा जेनरेट हो, उसको आप पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट में लगाइए। उससे अच्छी-अच्छी बसें, लोकल

ट्रेन, मेट्रो ट्रेन की सुविधा दें। इस प्रकार से उस पैसे को डायवर्ट कीजिए। कारों पर टैक्स कई गुना बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह जो शहर में ट्रकों की आवाजाही है, इसके बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक ऑर्डर दिया था, जिसमें उन्होंने restriction लगा दिया था कि दिल्ली में सिर्फ वही ट्रक आ पाएंगे, जो दिल्ली में माल लाते हैं, those trucks, which just pass through Delhi, should not be allowed. उनके लिए बाहर का रूट देना चाहिए। यह पहले कुछ दिन चला, फिर इधर से जाने लगे। जब देखो, सारे ट्रक्स दिल्ली से होकर जाते हैं। रात में हजारों ट्रक्स दिल्ली से होकर जाते हैं और वे सारा पॉल्यूशन यहां छोड़ कर जाते हैं। ट्रकों की आवाजाही के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो ऑर्डर था, that should be implemented.

तीसरी बात यह है कि पराली के बारे में जो सुझाव दिया था, कैप्टन अमरिन्दर सिंह, पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने मुझे भी इसके बारे में ब्रीफ किया था। इसमें सरकार का मुश्किल से 16 सौ करोड़ रुपए का खर्चा आता। मेरे ख्याल से उसके कारण इससे दोगुना tourism पर नुकसान हो जाता है। अगर पंजाब और हरियाणा के किसानों को 16 सौ करोड़ रुपए का compensation मिल जाए, तो वहां पर यह पराली की समस्या खत्म हो जाए, जिसकी वजह से दिल्ली का air quality index 100 प्वाइंट बढ़ जाता है, वह तुरंत कम हो जाएगा। मेरे ख्याल से वह 16 सौ करोड़ रुपए देने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। इस संबंध में पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर का जो प्रपोजल था, उसको केन्द्र सरकार ने मना कर दिया। अगर केन्द्र सरकार उसमें मदद करती, तो इससे पराली की समस्या भी हल



हो जाती और किसानों की मदद भी हो जाती। मेरा यह कहना है कि सरकार को इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए।

चौथी बात यह है कि जो 'स्वच्छ मिशन भारत' योजना है, उसका बहुत पैसा इकट्ठा होता है। समोसा खाने जाइए, चाय पीने जाइए, रेस्टोरेंट में खाना खाने जाइए, सब जगह स्वच्छ भारत शुल्क लगता जाता है, लेकिन उस पैसे का इस्तेमाल कहां हो रहा है, यह पता नहीं है। 'स्वच्छ मिशन भारत' योजना के तहत आने वाला पैसा कहां लग रहा है, इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। मेरा यह कहना है कि इस पैसे को डायवर्ट करके इन सब चीजों पर लगाया जाए। इससे सीवेज प्लांट लगाया जाए, ग्रीन बेल्ट बनायी जाए, नदियों की सफाई की जाए। जो जगह-जगह सफाई की जाए, उसको दिखाया जाए। अभी तो पता चला कि उसका पच्चीस परसेंट पैसे का पता ही नहीं कि वह कहां चला गया, जिसके बारे में मीडिया कमेंट ले रहा है।

पांचवीं चीज concentration of population है। यह बड़ी चीज है कि गांव के लोग शहरों में आ रहे हैं। इससे शहरों की आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है। अगर शहरों की आबादी इस तरह से बढ़ती चली जाए, तो स्वाभाविक है कि उसकी वजह से पॉल्यूशन हो। उसके लिए एक ही तरीका है कि या तो आप शहर को expand कीजिए, लेकिन मुम्बई तो expand नहीं हो सकता है। दिल्ली सेटेलाइट टाउन्स में नए ऑफिस खोलने की इजाजत ही मत दीजिए, वह ग्रेटर नोएडा में जाकर खोले, गुरुग्राम के आगे जाकर खोले या फरीदाबाद के आगे जाकर खोले। अगर आप इस तरह से expand कर दीजिएगा, तो उससे जब population spread हो जाएगी, तो उससे जो सब शहरों में concentration बढ़ा था, चाहे वह लखनऊ हो, चाहे कानपुर हो, चाहे पटना हो, चाहे

मुम्बई हो, चाहे दिल्ली हो, वह थोड़ा सा expand होगा और उससे लोगों को आसानी रहेगी।

महोदय, गांवों में सुविधाएं बढ़ानी चाहिए, जैसे पंजाब में है। ज्ञानी जैल सिंह राष्ट्रपति थे, लेकिन उनका चंडीगढ़ में कभी मकान ही नहीं रहा। जब मैं उनके पास जाता था, तो एक दिन मैंने उनसे इसके बारे में पूछा, तो उन्होंने कहा कि बेटे, जरूरत क्या है, जब गांव में सड़क है, गांव में बिजली आ रही है, गांव में टीवी देख लेते हैं, गांव में घर में कूलर लगा है, एसी भी लगा है, तो शहर में जाकर क्यों रहूं? यूपी, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश के गांवों में ये सुविधाएं नहीं हैं कि गांव में एसी भी चल रहा हो, टीवी भी गांव में देख रहे हैं। अगर हम गांवों में इस तरह का infrastructure create कर दें, तो इससे गांवों से शहरों की ओर पलायन बंद हो जाएगा और इन सब चीजों से लोगों के लिए रोजगार की सुविधाएं भी बढ़ जाएंगी। गांवों का विकास सिर्फ रूरल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री से नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि यह बड़ा विषय है। 1970 में प्लानिंग कमिशन में इंदिरा जी का नोट है कि environment पर long-term prospective होना चाहिए। यह सिर्फ हर्ष वर्धन जी की मिनिस्ट्री का मामला नहीं है, इसको सबको मिल करना होगा। अगर सारे मंत्रालय मिल कर इसको करेंगे, तभी यह काम हो सकता है। अगर आप इस भरोसे रहें कि इसको एनजीटी कर लेगा, तो एनजीटी तो आज की तारीख में पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर है। They are only playing the role of policing the environment and nothing else. इसलिए यह रोक दें, वह रोक दें, इन सबसे कुछ नहीं होने वाला है, there has to be a long-term perspective, as suggested by Mrs. Gandhi in 1970 to the Planning Commission. मुझे लगता है कि इस तरह से बना कर, कई मंत्रालयों को मिलाकर,

मैंने ये जो 5-6 सुझाव दिए हैं, अगर उन पर अमल किया जाए, तो हम निश्चित रूप से पर्यावरण की समस्या से मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। आपने मुझे जितना समय दिया था, मेरा भाषण उसी में समाप्त हो गया, धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Thank you very much. Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. You have three plus one, that is, four minutes.

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:** Sir, will Mr. Javadekar also speak?

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You don't induce him. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Javadekar, he wants you also to speak.

**मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) :** सर, आज सभी लोग positive suggestion दे रहे हैं, कोई विरोध नहीं कर रहे हैं, अगर कोई विरोध करे, तो मैं बोलूँ।

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, please set the time to zero.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Yes, you have four minutes. Don't worry.

(Followed by 3D – GSP)

GSP-RPM/5.15/3D

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in this important discussion. The pollution in Delhi hitherto is a recurring problem. If we do not take scientific, concrete and stern measures, it may become a perennial

problem, and, if we leave this issue after discussing here in this House without taking any remedial measures, probably, this problem would continue forever. Therefore, this problem has to be addressed by the Government of India.

Sir, why this problem has to be addressed immediately is because it is impacting the lives of the human beings, and, as Kanimozhi Madam pointed out, it is also impacting the lives of other living beings. Sir, the problem is growing exponentially, and, it is impacting the children and elders who are suffering from respiratory diseases like Asthma, pulmonary diseases, heart diseases and various other diseases.

Sir, there are four reasons for pollution. As other Members have also pointed out, first is, vehicular pollution; second is burning of stubble, and, the third is particulate matter that is emanated by the industries, particularly, the thermal units which are located here in Delhi, that is, the electricity manufacturing units. I am not targeting any company but one such company, to which the Government of India has issued instructions very recently to stop the production, for the time being, is Badarpur Power Plant. Sir, in fact, these power plants located in Delhi supply only eight per cent of the total requirement of Delhi whereas they contribute to eighty to ninety per cent of pollution. Therefore, Government of India should see that as far as

energy manufacturing companies, particularly, thermal units, are concerned, pollution has to be controlled.

Sir, the second issue is burning of stubble. The rice in Punjab is grown in about 3.2 million hectares of land, which produces about 20 million tonnes of paddy straw. Similarly, in Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, after the paddy, within 20 to 30 days, the farmers have to switch over to wheat, and, therefore, they have only 30 days' time to clear this straw, the residual waste, or, somehow, they will have to dispose it off. Sir, the transportation of this residual waste, the residual straw, involves a cost to the extent of Rs. 3,000/- per acre. Instead of spending the amount of Rs. 3,000/- per acre, the farmers burn it in the farms, in the paddy fields. So, this problem has to be addressed and the farmers have to be suitably compensated. The Government should provide the machinery to cut the residual paddy waste and spread it in the paddy fields so that it becomes organic manure for the next crop or so.

There is a solution which is available, Sir. The Punjab Agricultural University developed some technologies, namely, balers and happy seeders. Happy seeders is a machine, which can be provided to the farmers at subsidized costs so that it can chop and cut the residual waste,

which can then be spread over the farms so that it becomes organic manure for the next crop. (Time-bell) One more minute, Sir.

Secondly, Sir, this problem has to be addressed psychologically also. The mindset of the farmers has to be changed. You will have to persuade them, the Government has to persuade them so that the farmers change their mindset and adopt scientific measures.

(Contd. by SK/3E)

SK-DS/3E/5.20

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (contd.):** Sir, Punjab requires about 15,000 such machines which I have suggested, Haryana requires about 12,000 machines and U.P. requires nearly 20,000 machines. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government has any plans to subsidize and supply these machines to the farmers so that this problem of burning of stubble can be addressed.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the final point which is a very important point. (Time-bell)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Okay. You please conclude.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Just one issue, Sir. The Government is imposing GST at the rate of 18 per cent on air purifiers. I would like to know from you whether you have any plans to reduce this 18 per cent to another

slab -- the next slab available is zero per cent -- so that it will be made available to all those who are interested in reducing the pollution level.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** That is a good suggestion.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** If you permit, I have one more point.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** With a good point, you conclude. That is good.

This is the best suggestion. So, now you conclude.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Thank you very much, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Why don't you ask the Government to do it rather than asking whether they will do it?

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Okay, Sir. I demand the hon. Minister to implement it. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Now, Shrimati Chhaya Verma. Take only three minutes.

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़) :** बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, सर। मैं कोई भूमिका नहीं बाँधूंगी, सीधे विषय पर बात करूँगी। मुझे बिल्कुल भी आश्चर्य नहीं लगा कि प्रदूषण के कारण दिल्ली में स्कूलों को बन्द किया गया। मैं छत्तीसगढ़ के रायपुर से आती हूँ और मैंने समाचार-पत्र में पढ़ा था कि रायपुर पूरे विश्व में प्रदूषण के मामले में तीसरे नम्बर पर है। वहाँ पर सड़क चौड़ीकरण और रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिए बहुत सारे वृक्षों को काट दिया गया। वहाँ जंगल कट गए और हाथी, भालू, बंदर आदि जंगली जानवर

जंगल से बाहर आकर गाँवों में उत्पात मचा रहे हैं, गाँवों के घरों को तोड़ रहे हैं। हम कहते हैं - "वृक्ष धरा का भूषण है, वह दूर करे प्रदूषण है।" पेड़ लगाना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं यह कह सकती हूँ कि वहाँ की सरकार प्रदूषण को बढ़ावा दे रही है। वे सारे जंगल को काट रहे हैं। रायपुर इतना अधिक प्रदूषित शहर हो गया है कि हर दूसरा व्यक्ति स्कीन डिजीज़ से प्रभावित है और हर तीसरा व्यक्ति खाँसी से प्रभावित है। वह इतना प्रदूषित शहर हो गया है कि वहाँ पर कैंसर की बीमारी बहुत ज्यादा हो गई है और खाँसी वहाँ की एक आम समस्या हो गई है। आज के समय में हॉस्पिटल्स मशरूम की तरह उग आए हैं और उन हॉस्पिटल्स का ई-वेस्ट, हॉस्पिटल्स का जो प्लास्टिक और वेस्ट होता है, वह पूरी तरह से वातावरण को प्रदूषित कर रहा है। ओज़ोन की परत इतनी ज्यादा कमजोर हो गई है कि उसका छेद बढ़ता जा रहा है और उसके कारण बारिश अनबैलेंस्ड हो गई है। जब पानी गिरना चाहिए, जिस समय किसानों को पानी की आवश्यकता होती है, उस समय पानी नहीं गिरता और गरमी में बारिश होती है। वहाँ का पूरा मौसम, पूरा वातावरण अनबैलेंस्ड हो गया है। "बेमौसम बरसातें होतीं, धरा तृषित रहती सावन में।" सावन में पानी नहीं गिरता और प्रदूषण इतना अधिक हो गया है कि दूसरे मौसम में बारिश होती है।

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहूँगी कि अब तो रायपुर का मौसम ऐसा हो गया है कि जब कोई महिला गर्भवती होती है, तो वह प्रदूषित हवा को अपनी सांस में लेती है और जो बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं, वे अपंग और बीमारी लिए हुए पैदा हो रहे हैं। ऐसे समय में स्वास्थ्य विभाग और हमारे मंत्री महोदय को स्पष्ट नीति बनानी होगी, मानव की रक्षा के लिए नीति बनानी होगी और सभी को मिलकर यह नीति बनानी



होगी। अभी सत्यनारायण जटिया जी बोल रहे थे। वे कह रहे थे कि महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए "उज्ज्वला योजना" के तहत गैस कनेक्शन का उपयोग किया गया है, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहूँगी कि आपने "उज्ज्वला योजना" के तहत गैस कनेक्शंस तो बाँट दिए, लेकिन उसकी कीमत 400 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 800 रुपये कर दी। हमारी बहनों ने उस चूल्हे और सिलेण्डर को अलमारी में सजाकर रख दिया है, उसका उपयोग कहीं नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूँगी कि आप स्पष्ट नीति बनाएँ और पर्यावरण की रक्षा करें, तभी मानव सही मायने में जीवित रह सकेगा और मानव की रक्षा हो सकेगी। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।

(समाप्त)

(3एफ/एमसीएम पर आगे)

YSR-MCM/5.25/3F

**श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।....(व्यवधान).... मैं आभार इसलिए व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि मेरा समय नहीं था। बोलना मेरा अधिकार है, लेकिन आज उपसभापति महोदय ने मुझे समय दिया है, इसलिए मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ।

यह जो वायु प्रदूषण का विषय उठा, मुझे याद है दो-ढाई साल पहले क्योंकि हम लोग सदन में बात नहीं करते हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक जज ने कहा कि मैंने अपने पोते को देखा कि वह सुबह मास्क लगाकर जा रहा था। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हम लोगों ने इस पर डिस्कशन नहीं किया, जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक जज ने अपने पोते को देखा तब यह बात उठी। हमारे देश में 25 लाख से ज्यादा लोग प्रदूषण से मरते हैं, तब हम लोगों ने

यह बात कभी नहीं उठाई। लेकिन सुप्रीम के एक जज ने जब अपने पोते को देखा तब यह समस्या उठती है। इस देश में गरीब मरता रहे, हम लोग उस पर कभी बात ही नहीं करते हैं। जज ने अपने पोते को देखा, उसने हम लोगों को ऑर्डर दिया, एन0जी0टी0 को ऑर्डर दिया कि आप काम करिए, प्रदूषण दूर होना चाहिए। आज एन0जी0टी0 क्या कर रही है? अपने ऐसे ऑर्डर दे देती है जिसको लागू नहीं किया जा सकता। किसानों को पांच हजार रुपए का मुआवजा, किसानों को जेल में डाल दीजिए। किसान कहां तक भुगतें? क्या किसानों ने आज अपने खेत जलाने शुरू किए हैं? किसान हमेशा अपने खेत जलाता था, तब तो प्रदूषण नहीं होता था। मैं दिल्ली में पैदा हुआ हूं, मैं जिंदगी भर दिल्ली में रहा हूं। पिछले दस साल से मैं यह देख रहा हूं कि यह समस्या हो रही है। जब बचपन में मुझे खांसी होती थी तो दो-तीन दिन में ठीक हो जाती थी। आज मेरी बेटी को खांसी है, पिछले दस दिनों से वह खांस रही है। मुझे ही दुख होता है जब मैं अपनी बेटी को देखता हूं। मुझे दुख होता है, क्योंकि वह रोज खांसती है, उसकी खांसी ठीक नहीं हो रही है। क्यों? क्योंकि आज आप दिल्ली में सांस नहीं ले सकते हैं। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा, मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह क्यों हो रहा है। सही बोला राजीव शुक्ल जी ने कि हम लोग कारण समझ ही नहीं पा रहे कि क्यों प्रदूषण हो रहा है। मेरा ख्याल है कि जो गाड़ियां बड़ीं, वह तो है ही, लेकिन जो कंस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा है दिल्ली व उसके आसपास, जो कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनीज हैं, हमें उनको समझाना चाहिए कि वे पानी का छिड़काव करते रहें जिससे वहां से धूल न उड़े। मेरे घर के सामने रोज झाड़ू लगती है। हम तो अच्छी जगह रहते हैं, जहां पेड़ इतने सारे हैं। रोज झाड़ू लगती है, धूल उड़ती है, फिर वहीं बैठ जाती है। सफाई के क्या तरीके होने चाहिए, नए तरीके

होने चाहिए। दिल्ली में नहीं हैं तो आप रायपुर की बात कर रही हैं, वहां क्या होगा? मैं इसीलिए कह रहा हूँ। हम लोगों को पहले अपनी जो समस्याएं हैं, उनका क्या समाधान हो सकता है, आपस में न लड़ें हम लोग। सब ने यह बात कही, लेकिन अंत में हम लोग राजनीति ले आते हैं। आज हमारे बच्चे सांस नहीं ले पा रहे हैं, क्या वे दिल्ली छोड़कर जाएंगे? चाहे कोई पार्टी हो, राज्य में कोई पार्टी हो या केन्द्र में कोई पार्टी हो, सब को साथ मिलकर किस तरह से इस समस्या से हम लोग समाधान ढूँढ़ सकते हैं, उसकी जरूरत है। हम लोग आपस में न लड़ें। मैं बस यही आपसे कहना चाहता था। इसीलिए मैं आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। नरेश जी चले गए। उन्होंने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाया है। मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और आपका भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Thank you very much. Hon. Minister, we have to pass a Bill also. How much time will you take?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

**(DR. HARSH VARDHAN):** Sir, you started with 30 minutes. But I will take 45 minutes.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** No, no. Please don't go above 30 minutes.

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Sir, I will try to be as brief as possible. Sir, so many Members have spoken on it.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You need not reply to the repetitions. Try to complete within 30 minutes.

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Sir, I will try to be as brief as possible.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** That is fine.

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Sir, first of all, let me thank you and all the Members of this august House. Unlike yesterday's discussion on bamboo, today the House has been cool. All of them have spoken very positively about their suggestions. They have had very objective analysis of the whole situation. So, I wish to thank all of them for their valuable suggestions. Because of limitation of time, I may not be able to respond to each one of them although I have noted down everything.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Everybody is supporting you. Then what is the problem?

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** I can only promise this. If there is anything new in whatever has been said here by anyone which is not being done or which has not been ever thought of, we will certainly take that into active consideration. That is number one.

(Contd. by VKK/3G)

-YSR/VKK-SC/3G/5.30

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN (CONTD.):** Otherwise, in respect of most of the things, when I would tell you what the Government has been doing, you will all appreciate that we are already into most of these things and there is a very, very aggressive and proactive plan of how to handle this unfortunate situation.

Before I get into the nitty-gritty of most of the things, I wish to make a couple of statements. All my life I have worked in the field of health. I started my political career as Health Minister in Delhi and I was the first one who established the first Environmental and Occupational Clinic in Maulana Azad Medical College in the country. I have been pursuing this subject quite regularly and I have found that there is a similarity between health and environment in the sense that like health, environment quality – be it air, water or soil – is determined by the actions of other sectors. That is a very typical similarity. In health also, you deal with patients and you have to treat patients, but others are causing the disease. So, it is like a similar situation in environment also.

The air quality is directly linked to energy, industrial, agricultural, housing and transport policy. These sectors can help both in cleaning up or in demolishing the air quality. Sir, this is also a fact. Then, the role of the Environment Ministry is to monitor both the state of environment and the

environmental health, regulate, prescribe norms, enforce standards, advise and also educate public.

Then, I also wish to make a statement that traffic must be reduced and we must ensure a cleaner and greener element to what remains on the roads. We need better understanding of exposure and health effects, plus further progress in comparing and synthesising data from existing studies, which is there, is needed before drawing any conclusion. A lot of people have spoken about the relationship between pollution and health. Research has concluded that both awareness of the links between air pollution and ill health and an understanding of air quality information are lacking amongst the public. So, we have to act on this front that has not occurred effectively. Another intervention in moving towards a cleaner and healthier environment necessitates behavioural changes by the public which, in turn, requires continued education and optimal communication. We are promoting research and studies to generate data from our own sources to assess the actual impact of air pollution on public health since there may be a design behind highly inflated data that has been proposed by some researchers on morbidity and mortality attributed to air pollution in the country. There are people with half-baked understanding of environmental health making unsubstantiated and unscientific claims to create sensation and scare

among public, which may or may not be true. Only science can tell us this. We do understand that clean air protects and our air quality has to be improved to prevent the adverse impact which we do not deny. We wish to further improve monitoring, forecasting and reporting of air quality, using sophisticated models to make it more accurate. In future, use of more individualised exposure measurements holds a great deal and more potential. Then, Sir, we also need to educate and train our budding medical graduates in the discipline of environmental health, which is not presently a part of the medical curriculum. According to ISRO, in three winter months, that is, November to January, the entire Indo-Gangetic plain is not visible through satellite imagery. This means, this entire basin is plagued with air pollution that is contributed by a wide variety of factors including combustion, dust, construction, traffic, etc. Everybody has highlighted all these things.

(Contd. by BHS/3H)

-VKK/BHS-GS/3H/5.35

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN (CONTD.):** We must ensure regular power supply generated through non-conventional and non-polluting sources so that industry and major power users such as IT, which cannot do without power and have installed big diesel gensets, do not resort to using polluting

sources; a transport policy for the entire basin region to augment and promote better use of public transport and reduce dependence on individual methods of contributing to air pollution; and then changes in diesel engine technology and improving the quality of fuel. We have to prepone the public use of electricity-based personal vehicles to cut down the combustion of fossil fuel. Also, we have to strengthen the building of a new urban motorway, urban regeneration programmes to help improve the lives of poorer sections of the community. Since household air pollution caused by crop burning, burning of cow dung cakes, wood and other biomass is a significant contributor to outdoor air pollution, the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana to provide all households with clean cooking fuels is being speeded up so that this fraction can be brought down. We want the strict observation of dust separation measures by those who create such dust, mostly the construction and real estate developers. There are hundreds of thousands of brick kilns that use polluting fuels. We need to strategize so that they turn to clean fuel use. We must find solution to farmers who are forced to burn crop residues that usually occurs in winters adding to the woes not only in NCR but in the States of U.P., Haryana and Punjab. Then, our Ministry is working on a new model for public participation and public involvement since air pollution or for that matter all sort of pollution



management is a monumental challenge that no Government can address alone.

Sir, I just wanted to make some of these statements and then a couple of points more before I come to the original subject because this is something for which, I think, broadly we may agree on some of the things that we could do. To briefly summarize some of the policy initiatives, one country, one fuel, one norm implemented from April, 2017, that is, BS-IV and BS-VI to be implemented from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2022 that is the future that we are working on very aggressively. Emission norms for various industrial sectors have been upgraded like for power plants and cement. Real time tracking of emission from seventeen highly polluting industrial sectors through online monitoring devices has already been done.

I am happy that some of the Members raised this issue of indoor air pollution, especially, my dear friend Mr. Derek also mentioned about indoor air pollution. Household and workplace activity is another important source of air pollution exposure. Inside the household, various sources of indoor air pollution include insecticides, pesticides, paints etc.. Cooking using firewood which is basically more confined nowadays in rural areas is another major source of indoor air pollution. I wish to inform this House that Government has already initiated a process of developing guidelines for

indoor air pollution. Specific precautionary and preventive measures in line with these guidelines will go a long way in reducing overall air pollution exposure for general public.

Then, a well thought out land use planning is another important mechanism of reducing the exposure to air pollution. Delineation of land use areas as segregation of industrial areas from residential and some of the sensitive areas like schools, colleges, hospitals etc. is the way forward. As a country, India is lagging behind significantly in terms of land use planning. One of the examples is to avoid construction of schools adjacent to major roadways, rail yards and ports.

Then, I wish to comment on another subject, which is also dealt with by me, that is, meteorological factors such as wind speed and direction are usually the strongest determinants of variations in air pollution along with topography and temperature inversions.

(Contd. by DC/3J)

-BHS/DC-HMS/3J/5.40

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN (CONTD.):** Therefore, weather reports can be a guide to likely air pollution levels and exposure management. Our Ministry of Earth Sciences and Indian Meteorological Department are already working on improving the quality of forecast and predictions continuously. Then, I

wish to give a few small suggestions because earlier also, in reply to a question I mentioned that we have to develop a movement in this country for some good green deeds. Let everyone be doing or concentrating on some good green deeds which help in improving the environment, conserving and preserving the environment. I have a couple of suggestions here to conserve energy at home, at work and everywhere. Look for the energy star label when buying home or office equipment. Many of us have mentioned about car pool. Use public transportation, bike or walk whenever possible. Follow gasoline refueling instructions for efficient vapor recovery. Be careful not to spill fuel and always tighten your gas cap securely. Keep car, boat and other engines properly tuned. Be sure your tyres are properly inflated. Use environmentally safe paints and cleaning products wherever possible. Mulch or compost leaves and yard waste. Choose a cleaner commute - share a ride to work or use public transportation. Combine errands and reduce trips. Walk to errands when possible. Avoid excessive idling of your automobile.

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:** Sir, I have a request. The hon. Minister can circulate the statement. He can circulate the statement. ...(Interruptions)... Let him address some of the issues raised by the Members. ...(Interruptions)... This statement, he can circulate. ...(Interruptions)...

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** What do you mean by that? ...(interruptions)... If he wants me to circulate it, we will circulate also. ...(Interruptions)... It will come in the records, don't worry. ...(Interruptions)... It will come in the records.

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:** You can circulate it to us. ...(Interruptions)...

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** What do you mean by that? ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:** Sir, we do not have to be told to use public transport. The Short Duration Discussion is on pollution in Delhi. Let the hon. Minister address these issues. ...(Interruptions)...

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Sir, I strongly object to this objection. This is a debate or discussion about pollution. Everybody is suggesting. So, can't the Minister talk about something which is good for the people?

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You have every right to speak in your own way. You have every right. ...(Interruptions)... No Member can ask you to speak in a particular way, nor the Chair. You have every right to speak in the way which you think best. Do that.

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Sir, I thought I should speak on a couple of things.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Yes, you proceed. No problem.

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Sir, I feel this needs to be developed into a movement and if these people are not willing to be receptive about it, then

who is going to be receptive? They represent the whole country. They are supposed to be responsible for developing all this in the society.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Jairam, you have to listen. Mr. Jairam is not listening, that is a problem.

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Avoid excessive idling of your automobile.  
...(Interruptions)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Yes, Mr. Jairam himself is polluting.

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Conserve electricity and set air conditioners no lower than 24 degree Celsius. Reduce the number of trips you take in your car. Avoid burning leaves, trash, and other materials. And then interventions at the individual level may include the avoidance of exercise or cycling near busy roadways to reduce exposure, and improvements in the ventilation of homes in which biomass fuels are used. On the basis of available forecast, the exposure to pollution can be avoided using the following. Planning strenuous activities when particulate levels are forecast to be lower. Reducing the amount of time spent at vigorous activity. You can also reduce particles indoors by eliminating tobacco smoke and reducing your use of candles, wood-burning stoves and fireplaces. I thought you had mentioned about it.

Sir, then I have to mention about a few international best practices, which I thought may be of help for the people to know that the Mexican Government recently introduced a significant measure aimed to generate 35 per cent of country's energy from renewable sources by 2024. We also have a very ambitious plan of doing 40 per cent by renewable sources.

(Contd. by KS/3K)

KS/3K/5.45

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN** (contd.): Then, Mexico built a seven megawatt plant that converts 214 million N3 of landfill gas into electricity which powers the Light Rail Transit System and city street lights at night. The United Kingdom has also implemented some measures in London to take taxis older than 15 years and private vehicles older than ten years off the roads, build bicycle super highways, which is called the cycle revolution, and introduced 300 hybrid buses. Urban forests and green roofs have also been proposed as strategies for reducing pollution in urban areas. Vegetation removes pollutants in several ways, by absorbing gaseous pollutants through interception of PM by leaves and by breaking down organic compounds such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Sir, I made these statements because I thought these were important and I wanted to put them on record.

I now come to the basic subject. A lot of hon. Members have mentioned this. Probably, they are not aware what the Government has been doing. Some hon. Members suggested that it was only because an hon. Supreme Court Judge had said that his son and his grandson were wearing masks, that the system worked. I think it is not like that. The Government of India is doing its best in terms of what it has to do on all accounts, and in a perfectly scientific manner. I feel what we have done in the last three years is certainly far better than what has ever been done in the past. There is a good news. During the year 2017, the number of 'severe', 'poor' and 'very poor' Air Quality Index days was less than those in 2016, 181 in 2017 as compared to 214 in 2016. Then, the number of 'good', 'moderate' and 'satisfactory' days were greater this year as compared to the last year; 151 in 2017 as against 109 in 2016. This is all happening because there has been a consistent effort on the part of the Government to implement and monitor all types of possible strategies.

A lot of hon. Members have spoken about the Graded Response Action Plan. It is being implemented very strictly, Sir. The Central Pollution Control Board has already made a 42-Point Action Plan, which is being implemented and monitored to such an extent that the Central Pollution Control Board organises meetings every month with all the stakeholders.

That is number one. They have started it from the 1<sup>st</sup> of September this year. Because ours is the national Government, anybody can say, “Why should you be sending your teams?” But because we were worried and bothered, we sent forty teams from the Central Pollution Control Board to various parts of Delhi and, especially, to all those hotspots where pollution levels had been very high; and there, at those hotspots, our teams advised initiatives and, through WhatsApp, immediately sent information to the Delhi Pollution Control Board; later, weekly reports were sent to the Chief Minister of Delhi as also to the L.G. of Delhi. This was started on the 1<sup>st</sup> of September. Then, people have already mentioned about it. There is a high-level task force which has been constituted; it is headed by the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister. A draft action plan has already been formulated. It has already been put in the public domain. It is a long plan, which has 12 points with all the details, addressing all the concerns that you have raised. Maybe, in the first week of January, they are going to meet once again after they get all the inputs. Anybody can make these suggestions on the website of the Ministry of Environment. There also, in respect of all those points, they propose to have final time-line for the implementation of the required interventions.

(CONTD. BY RSS/3K)



RSS/KLG/3L/5.50

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN (CONTD.):** Then, I mentioned research, about their relationship between health and air pollution. I may tell you that our Department, with ICMR, and then, of course, with the major institutions, Pulmonary Department in AIIMS, the Paediatrics Department in AIIMS, the Tuberculosis Department, and the Patel Chest Institute, we are doing a scientific study of the situation in Delhi, specially, of establishing the detailed relationship between the pollution and ill-effects of air pollution on health. Then, I wish to highlight...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, यह अभी और कितनी देर चलेगा? ... (व्यवधान)... मैं सर से पूछ रहा हूँ। क्या मैं पूछ भी नहीं सकता?

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** No, no; I have already told him.

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** I wish to highlight that ultimately it has been established that dust pollution is a very, very significantly major cause of high level of particulate matter in Delhi, and we have identified it as

a priority area of action, and the Ministry is also coming up with detailed guidelines for mitigation of dust pollution.

Then, Sir, I wish to inform everybody that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards emphasized twelve pollutants. Twelve pollutants have already been notified under the Environmental Protection Act, 1986. Hundred and fifteen emission effluent standards for hundred and four different softwares of industries, besides, thirty-two general standards for ambient air have also been notified by the Central Government. Then, the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme has a network of 691 monitoring manual operating stations which are covering three hundred and three cities in twenty-nine States and four Union Territories. In addition to this, we have eighty-six real time continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations in fifty-seven cities. Delhi has already got ten numbers plus eighteen, and twenty additional stations have been established. There is also an extensive online monitoring of industrial pollution which is being done for seventeen major industries by the Central Pollution Control Board. Then, on the vehicular front, there also, we are proactively working for cleaner and alternate fuels like CNG and LPG, ethanol blending, universalization of BS4. By 2017, it has already been done. We are going from BS4 to BS6 by April 2020, and the Minister is also trying to advance it further. Then, for the public transport promotion, you know, how aggressively the Government of India is working for strengthening metro system, buses, e-rickshaws, and the Ministry of

Transport is very actively working and helping the States for strengthening the Pollution Under Control Certificates Granting Mechanism. Then, we all know that for the first time in the country, our Prime Minister in 2015, launched a National Air Quality Index. It was started with fourteen cities. Now, it is extended to thirty-four cities. You can get your data in your phone. I have already mentioned about the Graded Response Action Plan. Then, the forty-two measures that I mentioned, includes all the relevant issues, like, vehicular emissions, re-suspension of road dust, the other emissions, biomass, municipal solid waste, industrial pollution, and, of course, construction and demolition activities. All these are being notified, advised, and also monitored by us.

(contd. by 3m/KGG)

KGG-AKG/3M/5.55

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN (contd.):** Sir, many hon. Members mentioned about involvement of children from schools; I wish to inform you that this year, at least three months before Diwali, we started Harit Diwali and Svastha Diwali Campaign. I myself sent emails to two lakh Principals of Delhi and NCR schools. We used to have regular functions with a thousand such children and gave certificates to thousands of children. ...(Interruptions)... Also, Sir,

we launched Swachh Award under Swachh Bharat Campaign on 15<sup>th</sup> October where 15,000 children participated at the India Gate. And, Sir, we have seen the result. This year, Diwali was far cleaner and the air quality was far better. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नीरज शेखर :** सर, कोई फर्क ही नहीं पड़ा है। दीवाली के पटाखों के प्रदूषण में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** नीरज जी, आप बैठिए।

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Please look at the data.

Sir, I have to inform you that every month, the Central Pollution Control Board is holding meetings at the ministerial-level, whether it is me or my colleague in the Ministry or my Secretary or at the Prime Minister's level; we have continuously had at least one dozen meetings. I have got the dates of all of them with me.

Sir, briefly I mentioned that on almost all the fronts the Government of India is actively working. Not only working, Sir, we are also monitoring everything that we are trying to do. Everything is being done in a very transparent manner. You can see everything that is happening.

Sir, I have a couple of suggestions. It is not because of any political reason. I wish to suggest a couple of things to the Delhi Government; we have seen a number of friends of the Delhi Government in this august House

also. So, they can also probably convey. I have personally conveyed to the Chief Minister also. We feel that there are some critical issues. Water sprinkling on an extensive scale has not been taken up despite repeated instructions from our side. I think, this is a very, very critical issue. It appears to be trivial but is a very important one. In fact, we should also try to launch a movement so that at least the people can sprinkle water outside their homes. That is the minimum that somebody can do.

Then, Sir, landfill sites have not been properly maintained. They have become pollution hotspots in Delhi. Instructions given by the Central Pollution Control Board for the landfill sites have not been observed. Then, Sir, solid waste management is not done as per the laid down norms. A large number of instances of littered solid waste and burning of solid waste are seen all over the city. The dust mitigation measures that have been suggested by the Government of India have not been strictly enforced at the construction sites. Also, the State Government has failed in augmenting the mass transit system in Delhi. I think, Nareshji also mentioned about the money of Rs.800 crore or so. Whether it is Rs.700 crore or Rs.800 crore, I don't know what the exact amount is. But, it is widely reported in newspapers and at other places that the environment compensation cess

fund, which is about Rs.700 crore, has not been utilized by the Delhi Government. I think, these are the couple of suggestions that I made.

Then, Sir, I wish to...

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल)** : सर, मेरा निवेदन है कि सदन का समय एक घंटा बढ़ा दिया जाए, क्योंकि अभी एक Resolution और एक बिल पास करना है। ... (व्यवधान) ... The Repealing and Amending Bill, जैसा तय हुआ था।

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** We have a consensus already on that. We extend it by one more hour, up to 7.00 p.m. You may proceed now. First of all, we have to take up the Statutory Resolution and then there is the Repealing and Amending Bill. Mr. Minister, please.

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Sir, I will take a maximum of five more minutes.

(Contd. by SSS/3N)