

SMOKE NUISANCE IN BIG CITIES

*155. SHRI BIREN ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangements have been made to find out year by year the enormous increase in smoke nuisance in the big cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Kanpur; and

(b) the causes of high percentage of increase and steps which have so far been taken to ameliorate such conditions by reducing air-pollution in various ways?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (DR. SUSHILA NAYAR): (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

SHRI BIREN ROY: While this information is being collected, will the hon. Minister please direct that they also collect the amount of increase in smoke nuisance effected by the diesel buses and lorries now introduced in the cities?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Sir, the question of atmospheric pollution is a very important subject and it is becoming increasingly important with the spread of industrialisation and in recent times with increasing researches in the use of isotopes and experiments for the use of the nuclear energy and the use of fissionable material for all these purposes. Now, Sir, a Committee was appointed some time ago to go into the matter of environmental sanitation and atmospheric pollution. They have so far mostly concentrated on water and drainage and environmental sanitation; they have not been able to give much attention to the question of the pollution of air. But the recent report of the Health Survey Committee has drawn attention to the need for giving attention to this problem, and it is being looked into.

SHRI BIREN ROY: May I know, Sir, if there are Smoke Nuisance Commissions working in the cities of Calcutta and Bombay?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I have got the figures of the percentage of the various ingredients of pollution, in Calcutta particularly, and I will supply them to the hon. Member if he wishes to look at them.

SHRI BIREN ROY: Sir, I asked a particular question whether there are Smoke Nuisance Commissions existing in the cities of Calcutta and Bombay. If so, what are the functions of those Commissions?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I am afraid I do not know what the functions of the Commissions appointed by the States concerned are. But I do know that this problem of smoke in Calcutta was taken up as early as 1935 or so when the British were here, but nothing much came out of it.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Sir, the Minister referred to nuclear experiments. Is it a fact that the percentage of Strontium 90 has increased in Calcutta after the recent Soviet explosion?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Well, Sir, the extent of radio-activity is increasing in the atmosphere. That has been admitted by everybody.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Sir, since the diesel buses and trucks, particularly in cities, are polluting the atmosphere too much, will the hon. Minister consider the expediency of having some conveyance going in the sky so that the crowds escape this smoke nuisance?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I am sure the Transport Minister will take note of the hon. Member's suggestion.

DERAILMENT OF GOODS TRAIN BETWEEN MUGHAL SARAI AND DEHRI-ON-SONE

*156. SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the answer

given to Starred Question No. 89 in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd March, 1962, and state whether the derailment of a goods train between Mughal Sarai and Dehri-on-Sone Railway Stations was on the same section where a derailment had occurred last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): No, Sir. The derailment on 9th February, 1962 occurred on the section between Ganj Khwaja and Chandauli Majhwar stations on Eastern Railways. There was no derailment on the above section last year.

चम्बल घाटी परियोजना पर होने वाले खर्च का बटवारा

*१५७. श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालाल शीरडिया : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चम्बल घाटी परियोजना के लिए जो कंट्रोल बोर्ड बनाया गया है, वह राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों में होने वाले खर्च के बटवारे में संबंधित मामले पर कब से विचार कर रहा है; और

(ख) कुल कितना खर्च होगा और प्रत्येक राज्य कितना कितना खर्च वहन करेगा ?

†[ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE ON CHAMBAL VALLEY PROJECT

*157. SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the time since when the matter relating to the allocation of expenditure to be incurred in the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh areas is under consideration of the Control Board set up for Chambal Valley Project; and

(b) what will be the total expenditure and in what proportion it will be borne by each of the States?]

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (हाफिज़ मुहम्मद इब्राहीम) : (क) चम्बल कंट्रोल बोर्ड ने इस विषय को जुलाई, १९५५ में हाथ में लिया था और इस पर सितम्बर, १९६१ तक गौर करता रहा, जब चम्बल प्रोजेक्ट पर खर्च के बटवारे के अमूलों के बारे में राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की दोनों सरकारों को मन्जूर फ़ैसले किये गये ।

(ख) इस प्रोजेक्ट पर ६३.५६ करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने की उम्मीद है । दोनों राज्य जिस हिसाब में खर्च करेंगे उसकी स्टेटमेंट सभा की मेज़ पर रखी है ।

विवरण

चम्बल परियोजना पर व्यय निम्नलिखित हिसाब से राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों द्वारा वहन होगा :

(क) गांधी सागर बांध—अनुमित लागत—१३६०.२५ लाख रुपये । इसकी लागत दोनों राज्यों द्वारा बराबर बराबर बांटी जायेगी ।

(ख) कोटा बराज.—अनुमित लागत—३८२.५५ लाख रुपये । दोनों राज्यों द्वारा बराबर अनुपात में लागत बांटी जायेगी ।

(ग) वाम तट नहर तथा उपनहरें.—अनुमित लागत—२१६.४४ लाख रुपये । सारा खर्चा राजस्थान द्वारा ही किया जायेगा ।

(घ) दक्षिण तट नहर पर राजस्थान में उपनहरें.—अनुमित लागत—२६१.०० लाख रुपये । सारा खर्चा राजस्थान द्वारा ही किया जायेगा ।

(ङ) राजस्थान में दक्षिण तट नहर.—अनुमित लागत—७८५.०६ लाख रुपये । लागत राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में 'क्यूजेक्स-माइल' के आधार पर बांटी जानी है, जैसे कि