

capacity available, certainly they can come and get the approval for manufacturing those things. The electronic industry is of course developing in and around Madras and other places over there. As to whether the electronic industry relating to the telecommunication is coming up or not, well, if there are people interested in that, they can certainly come.

**“Carbon Dioxide in Environment”**

\*568. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the emission of carbon dioxide in the environment is increasing steadily;

(b) whether it is apprehended that towards the beginning of the next century the quantity of carbon dioxide in the environment would reach a dangerous proportion; and

(c) the steps being taken to protect environment from carbon dioxide ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) If Carbon dioxide emissions to atmosphere continue at the present rate, it could reach 380 ppmv (parts per million by volume) at the beginning of next century. The threshold or danger level is still in the realm of scientific investigation.

(c) The increase in Carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the result of actions in all parts of the world. The World Meteorological Organisation and the United Nations Environment Programme have commissioned detailed investigations on various aspects of Carbon dioxide emission and resultant effects on environment. These studies may point towards actions that have to be taken through cooperation between different countries. However, the following steps are needed to reduce build-up of carbon-dioxide in the atmosphere :

- Control of CO<sub>2</sub> emission at source;
- Mass afforestation;
- Pollution free transport systems;
- Non-polluting energy systems;

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I am grateful to the hon. Prime Minister and his

Ministry that they could be able to identify the root causes of environmental pollutions. But I am sorry to say that they have not taken adequate measures to check these pollutions which are reaching a very dangerous level including Carbon dioxide. In his reply to my question part (b), the hon. Minister has replied that the threshold or danger level is still in the realm of scientific investigation. When were these investigations started by the scientists and findings of these investigations could be made available to us ? In his reply to my question part (c), the hon. Minister has replied that “pollution free transport system; non-pollution energy systems” are some of the measures to check such pollution. What action is taken or proposed to be taken on these two aspects ? On the other hand, a study was carried out by the Delhi Administration to ascertain the environment pollution by the vehicles in the Union Capital, Delhi. The Study Group in their preliminary report has mentioned that all the eight points where study was carried out showed that the pollutions have reached far above the prescribed limit. So, this must be much more in other cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, etc. where the number of vehicles plying specially heavy vehicles is much more than that of Delhi. What action government is going to take ?

SHRI VIR SEN : This is not one question; there are a number of questions. But I will try to answer some of them. As far as study is concerned, no study has been carried out in any part of the world. For this study, sophisticated instruments are required. We also propose to set up a monitoring centre in the Seventh Five Year Plan. There are so many questions of which the hon. Member has put. Firstly, he has concentrated on the question of transport pollution in Delhi. Of course, we are trying to reduce the lead content from the petroleum supplied to the automobiles. There are so many other questions that have been put and we are trying to reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> content by using non-polluting fuel in the automobiles by trying to use battery-propelled motors etc.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Both the question and answer are classic !

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That we have to see.

SHRI VIR SEN : He has put so many questions that it is very difficult to remember all the questions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Shahi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I want to put another supplementary.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already put a big question. What is the supplementary now ? All right, go ahead.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the meteorological organisation and the United Nations Environment Programme had commissioned a detailed investigation, etc. May I know whether the United Nations Conference held at Stockholm in the year 1972, had adopted a resolution to have legislation on this pollution ? May I know what is the progress in this regard ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is enough. You have already put two supplementaries.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : This is the last part of my question.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This is a Parliamentary version of carbon dioxide.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : The scientists of the United Nations are of the opinion that agriculture and some agro-industries generate considerable quantity of noxious gases and similarly the use of DDT and other insecticides is also polluting the air. May I know what action this government is going to take and what is the reaction of the Government to this ?

SHRI VIR SEN : The hon. Member has referred to the Conference which took place in 1972. The question of carbon dioxide was not considered at that conference.

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : In view of the fact that coal is being burnt openly in order to convert it into soft coke, is the Government thinking of putting up scientific plants for conversion of coal into soft coke and deriving other gases out of it in order to bring down the air pollution in the coal belt areas ?

SHRI VIR SEN : This question, of

course, does not relate to Carbon dioxide and it relates to the Ministry of Industry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Pradhan.

[Translation]

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the most effective step, according to the hon. Minister, to maintain balance of carbon dioxide and oxygen is mass afforestation. The trees absorb carbon dioxide and emit oxygen. We have undertaken a number of programmes to encourage afforestation. Has any review been made to assess the success achieved vis-a-vis the money spent on afforestation ?

SHRI VIR SEN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is aware of our programmes of afforestation of 500 crore hectares of land and our programmes are already under way under the programme of social afforestation. In this way, considerable progress is being made in this direction. The details the hon. Member has sought have already been given by me in answer to another question.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Yesterday in the TV news they showed certain trails for checking air pollution being conducted by using  $\text{CO}_2$ . Is the Government considering implementing this scheme as a pilot programme in Delhi in order to contain pollution which is being caused because of the affects of automobiles running on Delhi roads ? As trials are in the habit of going on for years, are you considering any deterrent steps ? Has the Government something in mind for their execution ?

SHRI VIR SEN : We are taking several steps to control automobile pollution.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Have you seen this news item on TV ?

SHRI VIR SEN : I have not seen.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is giving the information to help you.

SHRI VIR SEN : These are not related to carbon dioxide pollution.

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, scientific measures have been taken to check pollution and along with that, as the hon. Members have said, afforestation is proving very effective. Even our *Rishis* and *Munis* considered the pipal tree as sacred because this tree absorbs carbon dioxide and emits oxygen. I, therefore, want to know from the hon. Minister whether it would be kept in mind during afforestation that more and more pipal trees be planted so that the air and the atmosphere could become pure ?

**SHRI VIR SEN :** I am aware of the information given by the hon. Member. It is believed that a pipal tree is capable of providing oxygen for a population of 60 thousand persons. We shall consider the suggestion of the hon. Member.

#### Remodelling of TS?

\*569. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has agreed to remodel the Tribal Sub-Plans on the pattern of Component Plans in the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, whether such schemes which yield direct benefits to individuals and families under Component Plans will be framed under Tribal Sub-Plans ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) :** (a) The Working Group on Tribal Development for the Seventh Plan set up by the Planning Commission has suggested continuance of the existing Tribal Sub-Plan strategy. The Tribal Sub-Plan strategy is areas specific with focus on the Scheduled Tribe population. Such areas have been brought under ITDP, MADA Pockets and Primitive Tribes Projects.

(b) Schemes similar to Component Plan which yield direct benefits to individuals and families are already being taken up under the Tribal Sub-Plan.

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, component plan has been formulated for the Scheduled Castes and tribal sub-plan has been formulated for

the Scheduled Tribes, but the Scheduled Tribe people feel that under the component plan individuals and families get more and direct benefits, whereas under the tribal sub-plan this is not the case. I, therefore, want to know from the hon. Minister whether a provision will be made in the Seventh Five Year Plan similar to the component plan so that the individuals and families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes could also derive similar benefits under the tribal sub-plan ?

[English]

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN :** It is absolutely clear in the second part of my reply that the benefits which are available to the Scheduled Castes under the Component Plan are also available to the Scheduled Tribes under the Tribal Sub-Plan. So, there is no difficulty about that. There appears to be some kind of a misunderstanding. The presumption itself is not correct.

[Translation]

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** The benefits that are available under the component plan are not available under the tribal sub-plan. I want to know whether similar benefits will be provided to the tribal people also.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this information of the hon. Member does not seem to be correct that the benefits available under the component plan are not available under the tribal sub-plan. I do not agree to this contention of the hon. Member. The benefits made available under the component plan are available under the tribal sub-plan also. Sir, it would be improper to think that the benefits available under the component plan are not available under the tribal sub-plan. Government do not subscribe to this view. All the benefits that are available under the component plan are also available under the tribal sub-plan.

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the population of the Harijans and the Adivasis in the country is about 20 crores. An amount of Rs. 42 crores is allocated for them in the annual plan. This money has been allocated by us for their development. I think this amount does not come to more than Rs. 2 per head. Keeping in view our intention to help