ANNEXURE / APPENDIX
The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, having met at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, having considered the need for a common outlook and for common principles to inspire and guide the peoples of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment,

Proclaims that:

1. Man is both creature and moulder of his environment, which gives him physical sustenance and affords him the opportunity for intellectual, moral, social and spiritual growth. In the long and tortuous evolution of the human race on this planet a stage has been reached when, through the rapid acceleration of science and technology, man has acquired the power to transform his environment in countless ways and on an unprecedented scale. Both aspects of man's environment, the natural and the man-made, are essential to his well-being and to the enjoyment of basic human rights the right to life itself.

2. The protection and improvement of the human environment is a major issue which affects the well-being of peoples and economic development throughout the world; it is the urgent desire of the peoples of the whole world and the duty of all Governments.

3. Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. In our time, man's capability to transform his surroundings, if used wisely, can bring to all peoples the benefits of development and the opportunity to enhance the quality of life. Wrongly or heedlessly applied, the same power can do incalculable harm to human beings and the human environment. We see around us growing evidence of man-made harm in many regions of the earth: dangerous levels of pollution in water, air, earth and living beings; major and undesirable disturbances to the ecological balance of the biosphere; destruction and depletion of irreplaceable resources; and gross deficiencies, harmful to the physical, mental and social health of man, in the man-made environment, particularly in the living and working environment.

4. In the developing countries most of the environmental problems are caused by under-development. Millions continue to live far below the minimum levels required for a decent human existence, deprived of adequate food and clothing, shelter and education, health and sanitation. Therefore, the developing countries must direct their efforts to development, bearing in mind their priorities and the need to safeguard and improve the environment. For the same purpose, the industrialized countries should make efforts to reduce the gap themselves and the developing countries. In the industrialized countries, environmental problems are generally related to industrialization and technological development.

5. The natural growth of population continuously presents problems for the preservation of the environment, and adequate policies and measures should be adopted, as appropriate, to face these problems. Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. It is the people that propel social progress, create social wealth, develop science and technology and, through their hard work, continuously transform the human environment. Along with social progress and the advance of production, science and technology, the capability of man to improve the environment increases with each passing day.

6. A point has been reached in history when we must shape our actions throughout the world with a more prudent care for their environmental consequences. Through ignorance or indifference we can do massive and irreversible harm to the earthly environment on which our life and well being depend. Conversely, through fuller knowledge and wiser action, we can achieve for ourselves and our posterity a better life in an environment more in keeping with human needs and hopes. There are broad vistas for the enhancement of environmental quality and the creation of a good life. What is needed is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and intense but orderly work. For the purpose of attaining freedom in the world of nature, man must use knowledge to build, in collaboration with nature, a better environment. To defend and improve the human environment for present and future generations has become an imperative goal for mankind—a goal to be pursued together with, and in harmony with, the established and fundamental goals of peace and of worldwide economic and social development.
To achieve this environmental goal will demand the acceptance of responsibility by citizens and communities and by enterprises and institutions at every level, all sharing equitably in common efforts. Individuals in all walks of life as well as organizations in many fields, by their values and the sum of their actions, will shape the world environment of the future.

Local and national governments will bear the greatest burden for large-scale environmental policy and action within their jurisdictions. International cooperation is also needed in order to raise resources to support the developing countries in carrying out their responsibilities in this field. A growing class of environmental problems, because they are regional or global in extent or because they affect the common international realm, will require extensive cooperation among nations and action by international organizations in the common interest.

The Conference calls upon Governments and peoples to exert common efforts for the preservation and improvement of the human environment, for the benefit of all the people and for their posterity.

Principles

States the common conviction that:

Principle 1

Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, and he bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations. In this respect, policies promoting or perpetuating apartheid, racial segregation, discrimination, colonial and other forms of oppression and foreign domination stand condemned and must be eliminated.

Principle 2

The natural resources of the earth, including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems, must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations through careful planning or management, as appropriate.

Principle 3

The capacity of the earth to produce vital renewable resources must be maintained and, wherever practicable, restored or improved.

Principle 4

Man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and its habitat, which are now gravely imperilled by a combination of adverse factors. Nature conservation, including wildlife, must therefore receive importance in planning for economic development.

Principle 5

The non-renewable resources of the earth must be employed in such a way as to guard against the danger of their future exhaustion and to ensure that benefits from such employment are shared by all mankind.

Principle 6

The discharge of toxic substances or of other substances and the release of heat, in such quantities or concentrations as to exceed the capacity of the environment to render them harmless, must be halted in order to ensure that serious or irreversible damage is not inflicted upon ecosystems. The just struggle of the peoples of ill countries against pollution should be supported.

Principle 7
States shall take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas by substances that are liable to create hazards to human health, to harm living resources and marine life, to damage amenities or to interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea.

Principle 8

Economic and social development is essential for ensuring a favorable living and working environment for man and for creating conditions on earth that are necessary for the improvement of the quality of life.

Principle 9

Environmental deficiencies generated by the conditions of under-development and natural disasters pose grave problems and can best be remedied by accelerated development through the transfer of substantial quantities of financial and technological assistance as a supplement to the domestic effort of the developing countries and such timely assistance as may be required.

Principle 10

For the developing countries, stability of prices and adequate earnings for primary commodities and raw materials are essential to environmental management, since economic factors as well as ecological processes must be taken into account.

Principle 11

The environmental policies of all States should enhance and not adversely affect the present or future development potential of developing countries, nor should they hamper the attainment of better living conditions for all, and appropriate steps should be taken by States and international organizations with a view to reaching agreement on meeting the possible national and international economic consequences resulting from the application of environmental measures.

Principle 12

Resources should be made available to preserve and improve the environment, taking into account the circumstances and particular requirements of developing countries and any costs which may emanate from their incorporating environmental safeguards into their development planning and the need for making available to them, upon their request, additional international technical and financial assistance for this purpose.

Principle 13

In order to achieve a more rational management of resources and thus to improve the environment, States should adopt an integrated and coordinated approach to their development planning so as to ensure that development is compatible with the need to protect and improve environment for the benefit of their population.

Principle 14

Rational planning constitutes an essential tool for reconciling any conflict between the needs of development and the need to protect and improve the environment.

Principle 15

Planning must be applied to human settlements and urbanization with a view to avoiding adverse effects on the environment and obtaining maximum social, economic and environmental benefits for all. In this respect projects which are designed for colonialist and racist domination must be abandoned.
Principle 16
Demographic policies which are without prejudice to basic human rights and which are deemed appropriate by Governments concerned should be applied in those regions where the rate of population growth or excessive population concentrations are likely to have adverse effects on the environment of the human environment and impede development.

Principle 17
Appropriate national institutions must be entrusted with the task of planning, managing or controlling the environmental resources of States with a view to enhancing environmental quality.

Principle 18
Science and technology, as part of their contribution to economic and social development, must be applied to the identification, avoidance and control of environmental risks and the solution of environmental problems and for the common good of mankind.

Principle 19
Education in environmental matters, for the younger generation as well as adults, giving due consideration to the underprivileged, is essential in order to broaden the basis for an enlightened opinion and responsible conduct by individuals, enterprises and communities in protecting and improving the environment in its full human dimension. It is also essential that mass media of communications avoid contributing to the deterioration of the environment, but, on the contrary, disseminates information of an educational nature on the need to project and improve the environment in order to enable man to develop in every respect.

Principle 20
Scientific research and development in the context of environmental problems, both national and multinational, must be promoted in all countries, especially the developing countries. In this connection, the free flow of up-to-date scientific information and transfer of experience must be supported and assisted, to facilitate the solution of environmental problems; environmental technologies should be made available to developing countries on terms which would encourage their wide dissemination without constituting an economic burden on the developing countries.

Principle 21
States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

Principle 22
States shall cooperate to develop further the international law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of such States to areas beyond their jurisdiction.

Principle 23
Without prejudice to such criteria as may be agreed upon by the international community, or to standards which will have to be determined nationally, it will be essential in all cases to consider the systems of values prevailing in each country, and the extent of the applicability of standards which are valid for the most advanced countries but which may be inappropriate and of unwarranted social cost for the developing countries.
Principle 24

International matters concerning the protection and improvement of the environment should be handled in a cooperative spirit by all countries, big and small, on an equal footing.

Cooperation through multilateral or bilateral arrangements or other appropriate means is essential to effectively control, prevent, reduce and eliminate adverse environmental effects resulting from activities conducted in all spheres, in such a way that due account is taken of the sovereignty and interests of all States.

Principle 25

States shall ensure that international organizations play a coordinated, efficient and dynamic role for the protection and improvement of the environment.

Principle 26

Man and his environment must be spared the effects of nuclear weapons and all other means of mass destruction. States must strive to reach prompt agreement, in the relevant international organs, on the elimination and complete destruction of such weapons.

21st plenary meeting

16 June 1972
World Commission on Environment and Development.

**TOKYO DECLARATION/BRUNDTLAND DECLARATION**

At the close of its final meeting, in Tokyo, the Commission issued the following as the Tokyo Declaration, dated 27 February 1987:

The World Commission on Environment and Development was constituted in 1984 as an independent body by the United Nations General Assembly and set out to:

(a) re-examine the critical issues of environment and development, and formulate innovative, concrete, and realistic action proposals to deal with them;

(b) strengthen international co-operation on environment and development, and assess and propose new forms of co-operation that can break our of existing patterns and influence policies and events in the direction of needed change; and

(c) raise the level of understanding and commitment to action on the part of individuals, voluntary organizations, business, institutes and governments.

As we come in Tokyo to the end of our task, we remain convinces that it is possible to build a future that is prosperous, just and secure.

But realizing this possibility depends on all countries adopting the objective of sustainable development as the overriding goal and test of national policy and international co-operation. Such development can be defined simply as an approach to progress which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. A successful transition to a sustainable development through the year 2000 and beyond requires a massive shift in societal objectives. It also
requires the concerted and vigorous pursuit of a number of strategic imperatives.

The World Commission on Environment and Development now calls upon all the nations of the World, both jointly and individually, to integrate sustainable development into their goals and to adopt the following principles to guide their policy actions.

1. Revive Growth

Poverty is a major source of environmental degradation which not only affects a large number of people in developing countries but also undermines the sustainable development of the entire community of nations - both developing and industrialized. Economic growth must be stimulated, particularly in developing countries, while enhancing the environmental resource base. The industrialized countries can and must contribute to reviving world economic growth. There must be urgent international action to resolve the debt crisis; a substantial increase in the flows of development finance; and stabilization of the foreign exchange earning of low-income commodity exporters.

2. Change the Quality of Growth

Revived growth must be of a new kind in which sustainability, equity, social justice, and security are firmly embedded as major social goals. A safe, environmentally sound energy pathway is an indispensable component of this. Education, communication and international co-operation can all help to achieve those goals. Development planners should take account in their reckoning of national wealth not only of standard economic indicators, but also of the state of the stock of natural resources. Better income distribution, reduced vulnerability to natural disasters and technological risks, improved health, preservation of cultural heritage - all contribute to raising the quality of that growth.

3. Conserve and Enhance the Resource Base

Sustainability requires the conservation of environmental resources such as clean air, water, forests and soils; maintaining genetic diversity; and using energy, water and raw materials efficiently. Improvements in the efficiency of production must be accelerated to reduce per capita
consumption of natural resources and encourage a shift to non-polluting products and technologies. All countries are called upon to prevent environmental pollution by rigorously enforcing environmental regulations, promoting low-waste technologies, and anticipating the impact of new products, technologies and wastes.

4. **Ensure a Sustainable Level of Population**

Population policies should be formulated and integrated with other economic and social development programmes—education, health care and the expansion of the livelihood base of poor. Increased access to family planning services is itself a form of social development that allows couples and women in particular, the right to self determination.

5. **Reorient Technology and Manage Risks**

Technology creates risks, but it offers the means to manage them. The capacity for technological innovation needs to be greatly enhanced in developing countries. The orientation of technology development in all countries must also be changed to pay greater regard to environmental factors. National and international institutional mechanisms are needed to assess potential impacts of new technologies before they are widely used. Similar arrangements are required for major interventions in natural systems, such as river diversion on forest clearance. Liability for damages from unintended consequences must be strengthened and enforced. Greater public participation and free access to relevant information should be promoted in decision making processes touching on environment and development issues.

6. **Integrate Environment and Economics in Decision – Making**

Environmental and economic goals can and must be made mutually reinforcing. Sustainability requires the enforcement of wider responsibilities for the impacts of policy decisions. Those making such policy decisions must be responsible for the impact of those decisions upon the environmental resource capital of their nations. They must focus on the sources of environmental damage rather than the symptoms. The ability to anticipate and prevent environmental damage will require that the ecological dimensions of policy be considered at the same time as the economic, trade,
energy, agricultural, and other dimensions. They must be considered on the same agendas and in the same national and international institutions.

7. Reform International Economic Relations

Long term sustainable growth will require far reaching changes to produce trade, capital, and technology flows that are more equitable and better synchronized to environmental imperatives. Fundamental improvements in market access, technology transfer and international finance are necessary to help developing countries widen their opportunities by diversifying their economic and trade bases and building their self-reliance.

8. Strengthen International Co-operation

The introduction of an environmental dimension injects an additional element of urgency and mutual self-interest, since a failure to address the interaction between a global ecological problem. Higher priorities must be assigned to environmental monitoring, assessment, research and development. This requires a high level of commitment by all countries to the satisfactory working of multilateral institutions; to the making and observance of international rules in fields such as trade and investment; and to constructive rules in fields such as trade and investment; and to constructive dialogue on the many issues where national interests do not immediately coincide but require negotiation to be reconciled, it requires also a recognition of the essential importance of international peace and security. New dimensions of multilateralism are essential of sustainable human progress.

The Commissions is convinced that if we can make solid progress towards meeting these principles in the balance of this century, the next century can offer a more secure, more prosperous, more equitable, and more hopeful future for the whole human family.

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(2) Water pollution in India – Bharat Desai.
APPENDIX-II C
THE RIO DECLARATION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, 1992

Preamble
The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development Having met at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992,
With the goal of establishing a new and equitable global partnership through the creation of new levels of co-operation among States, key sectors of societies and people,
Working towards international agreements which respect the interests of all and protect the integrity of the global environmental and developmental system.
Recognizing the integral and interdependent nature of the Earth, our home.
Proclaims that:
Principle 1: Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.
Principle 2: States have in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principle of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.
Principle 3: The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations.
Principle 4: In order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.
Principle 5: All States and all people shall co-operate in the essential task of eradicating poverty as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in order to decrease the disparities in standards of living and better meet the needs of the majority of the people of the world.
Principle 6: The special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, shall be given special priority. International actions in the field of environment and development should also address the interests and needs of all countries.
Principle 7: States shall co-operate in a spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem. In view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities. The developed countries acknowledge the responsibilities that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development in view of the pressures their societies place on the global environment and of the technologies and financial resources they command.

Principle 8: To achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for the people, States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies.

Principle 9: States should co-operate to strengthen endogenous capacity. building for sustainable development by improving scientific understanding through changes of scientific and technological knowledge, and by enhancing the development, adaptation, diffusion and transfer of technologies, including new and innovative technologies.

Principle 10: Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided.

Principle 11: States shall enact effective environmental legislation. Environmental standards, management objectives and priorities should reflect the environmental and developmental context to which they apply. Standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries.

Principle 12: States should co-operate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, to better address the problems of environmental degradation. Trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade. Unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the jurisdiction of the importing country should be avoided. Environmental measures addressing transboundary or global environmental problems should, as far as possible, be based on an international consensus.

Principle 13: States shall develop national law regarding liability and compensation of the victims of pollution and other environmental damage. States shall also co-operate in an expeditious and more determined manner to develop further international law regarding liability and compensation for adverse effects of environmental damage caused by activities within their jurisdiction or control to areas beyond their jurisdiction.
Principle 14: States should effectively co-operate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health.

Principle 15: In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

Principle 16: National authorities should endeavour to promote the internationalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment.

Principle 17: Environmental impact assessment, as a national instrument, shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and are subject to a decision of a competent national authority.

Principle 18: States shall immediately notify other States of any natural disasters or other emergencies that are likely to produce sudden harmful effects on the environment of those States. Every effort shall be made by the international community to help States so afflicted.

Principle 19: States shall provide prior and timely notification and relevant information to potentially affected States on activities that may have a significant adverse transboundary environmental effect and shall consult with those States at an early stage and in good faith.

Principle 20: Women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development.

Principle 21: The creativity, ideals and courage of the youth of the world should be mobilized to forge a global partnership in order to achieve sustainable development and ensure a better future for all.

Principle 22: Indigenous people and their communities, and other local communities, have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional practices. States should recognize and duly support their identity, culture and interests and enable their effective participation in the achievement of sustainable development.

Principle 23: The environment and natural resources of people under oppression, domination and occupation shall be protected.

Principle 24: Warfare is inherently destructive of sustainable development. States shall therefore respect international law providing protection for the environment in times of armed conflict and co-operate in its further development, as necessary.

Principle 25: Peace, development and environment protection are interdependent and indivisible.
Principle 26: States shall resolve all their environmental disputes peacefully and by appropriate means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Principle 27: States and people shall co-operate in good faith and in a spirit of partnership in the fulfilment of the principles embodied in this Declaration and in the further development of international law in the field of sustainable development.
Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/55/L.2)]

55/2. United Nations Millennium Declaration

The General Assembly

Adopts the following Declaration:

United Nations Millennium Declaration

I. Values and principles

1. We, heads of State and Government, have gathered at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 6 to 8 September 2000, at the dawn of a new millennium, to reaffirm our faith in the Organization and its Charter as indispensable foundations of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world.

2. We recognize that, in addition to our separate responsibilities to our individual societies, we have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level. As leaders we have a duty therefore to all the world’s people, especially the most vulnerable and, in particular, the children of the world, to whom the future belongs.

3. We reaffirm our commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which have proved timeless and universal. Indeed, their relevance and capacity to inspire have increased, as nations and peoples have become increasingly interconnected and interdependent.

4. We are determined to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter. We rededicate ourselves to support all efforts to uphold the sovereign equality of all States, respect for their territorial integrity and political independence, resolution of disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the right to self-determination of peoples which remain under colonial domination and foreign occupation, non-interference in the internal affairs of
States, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the equal rights of all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion and international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.

5. We believe that the central challenge we face today is to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world’s people. For while globalization offers great opportunities, at present its benefits are very unevenly shared, while its costs are unevenly distributed. We recognize that developing countries and countries with economies in transition face special difficulties in responding to this central challenge. Thus, only through broad and sustained efforts to create a shared future, based upon our common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable. These efforts must include policies and measures, at the global level, which correspond to the needs of developing countries and economies in transition and are formulated and implemented with their effective participation.

6. We consider certain fundamental values to be essential to international relations in the twenty-first century. These include:

- **Freedom.** Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice. Democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people best assures these rights.

- **Equality.** No individual and no nation must be denied the opportunity to benefit from development. The equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured.

- **Solidarity.** Global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes the costs and burdens fairly in accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice. Those who suffer or who benefit least deserve help from those who benefit most.

- **Tolerance.** Human beings must respect one other, in all their diversity of belief, culture and language. Differences within and between societies should be neither feared nor
repressed, but cherished as a precious asset of humanity. A culture of peace and dialogue among all civilizations should be actively promoted.

• **Respect for nature.** Prudence must be shown in the management of all living species and natural resources, in accordance with the precepts of sustainable development. Only in this way can the immeasurable riches provided to us by nature be preserved and passed on to our descendants. The current unsustainable patterns of production and consumption must be changed in the interest of our future welfare and that of our descendants.

• **Shared responsibility.** Responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally. As the most universal and most representative organization in the world, the United Nations must play the central role.

7. In order to translate these shared values into actions, we have identified key objectives to which we assign special significance.

**II. Peace, security and disarmament**

8. We will spare no effort to free our peoples from the scourge of war, whether within or between States, which has claimed more than 5 million lives in the past decade. We will also seek to eliminate the dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction.

9. We resolve therefore:

• To strengthen respect for the rule of law in international as in national affairs and, in particular, to ensure compliance by Member States with the decisions of the International Court of Justice, in compliance with the Charter of the United Nations, in cases to which they are parties.

• To make the United Nations more effective in maintaining peace and security by giving it the resources and tools it needs for conflict prevention, peaceful resolution of disputes, peacekeeping, post-conflict peace-
building and reconstruction. In this context, we take note of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations and request the General Assembly to consider its recommendations expeditiously.

- To strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter.

- To ensure the implementation, by States Parties, of treaties in areas such as arms control and disarmament and of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and call upon all States to consider signing and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

- To take concerted action against international terrorism, and to accede as soon as possible to all the relevant international conventions.

- To redouble our efforts to implement our commitment to counter the world drug problem.

- To intensify our efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money laundering.

- To minimize the adverse effects of United Nations economic sanctions on innocent populations, to subject such sanctions regimes to regular reviews and to eliminate the adverse effects of sanctions on third parties.

- To strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers.

- To take concerted action to end illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons, especially by making arms transfers more transparent and supporting regional disarmament measures, taking account of all the recommendations of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons.

- To call on all States to consider acceding to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling,
Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, as well as the amended mines protocol to the Convention on conventional weapons.

10. We urge Member States to observe the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, now and in the future, and to support the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to promote peace and human understanding through sport and the Olympic Ideal.

III. Development and poverty eradication

11. We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty, to which more than a billion of them are currently subjected. We are committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want.

12. We resolve therefore to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty.

13. Success in meeting these objectives depends, inter alia, on good governance within each country. It also depends on good governance at the international level and on transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems. We are committed to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system.

14. We are concerned about the obstacles developing countries face in mobilizing the resources needed to finance their sustained development. We will therefore make every effort to ensure the success of the High-level International and Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development, to be held in 2001.

15. We also undertake to address the special needs of the least developed countries. In this context, we welcome the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries to be held in May 2001 and will endeavour to ensure its success. We call on the industrialized countries:
• To adopt, preferably by the time of that Conference, a policy of duty- and quota-free access for essentially all exports from the least developed countries;

• To implement the enhanced programme of debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries without further delay and to agree to cancel all official bilateral debts of those countries in return for their making demonstrable commitments to poverty reduction; and

• To grant more generous development assistance, especially to countries that are genuinely making an effort to apply their resources to poverty reduction.

16. We are also determined to deal comprehensively and effectively with the debt problems of low- and middle-income developing countries, through various national and international measures designed to make their debt sustainable in the long term.

17. We also resolve to address the special needs of small island developing States, by implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly rapidly and in full. We urge the international community to ensure that, in the development of a vulnerability index, the special needs of small island developing States are taken into account.

18. We recognize the special needs and problems of the landlocked developing countries, and urge both bilateral and multilateral donors to increase financial and technical assistance to this group of countries to meet their special development needs and to help them overcome the impediments of geography by improving their transit transport systems.

19. We resolve further:

• To halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world’s people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and, by the same date, to halve the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water.
• To ensure that, by the same date, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education.

• By the same date, to have reduced maternal mortality by three quarters, and under-five child mortality by two thirds, of their current rates.

• To have, by then, halted, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS, the scourge of malaria and other major diseases that afflict humanity.

• To provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.

• By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers as proposed in the "Cities Without Slums" initiative.

20. We also resolve:

• To promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable.

• To develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work.

• To encourage the pharmaceutical industry to make essential drugs more widely available and affordable by all who need them in developing countries.

• To develop strong partnerships with the private sector and with civil society organizations in pursuit of development and poverty eradication.

• To ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies, in conformity with recommendations contained in the ECOSOC 2000 Ministerial Declaration, are available to all.

IV. Protecting our common environment
21. We must spare no effort to free all of humanity, and above all our children and grandchildren, from the threat of living on a planet irredeemably spoilt by human activities, and whose resources would no longer be sufficient for their needs.

22. We reaffirm our support for the principles of sustainable development, including those set out in Agenda 21, agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

23. We resolve therefore to adopt in all our environmental actions a new ethic of conservation and stewardship and, as first steps, we resolve:

- To make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases.

- To intensify our collective efforts for the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests.

- To press for the full implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa.

- To stop the unsustainable exploitation of water resources by developing water management strategies at the regional, national and local levels, which promote both equitable access and adequate supplies.

- To intensify cooperation to reduce the number and effects of natural and man-made disasters.

- To ensure free access to information on the human genome sequence.

V. Human rights, democracy and good governance

24. We will spare no effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, as well as respect for all
internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development.

25. We resolve therefore:

• To respect fully and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

• To strive for the full protection and promotion in all our countries of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for all.

• To strengthen the capacity of all our countries to implement the principles and practices of democracy and respect for human rights, including minority rights.

• To combat all forms of violence against women and to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

• To take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families, to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies.

• To work collectively for more inclusive political processes, allowing genuine participation by all citizens in all our countries.

• To ensure the freedom of the media to perform their essential role and the right of the public to have access to information.

VI. Protecting the vulnerable

26. We will spare no effort to ensure that children and all civilian populations that suffer disproportionately the consequences of natural disasters, genocide, armed conflicts and other humanitarian emergencies are given every assistance and protection so that they can resume normal life as soon as possible.

We resolve therefore:
• To expand and strengthen the protection of civilians in complex emergencies, in conformity with international humanitarian law.

• To strengthen international cooperation, including burden sharing in, and the coordination of humanitarian assistance to, countries hosting refugees and to help all refugees and displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes, in safety and dignity and to be smoothly reintegrated into their societies.

• To encourage the ratification and full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its optional protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

VII. Meeting the special needs of Africa

27. We will support the consolidation of democracy in Africa and assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable development, thereby bringing Africa into the mainstream of the world economy.

28. We resolve therefore:

• To give full support to the political and institutional structures of emerging democracies in Africa.

• To encourage and sustain regional and subregional mechanisms for preventing conflict and promoting political stability, and to ensure a reliable flow of resources for peacekeeping operations on the continent.

• To take special measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, including debt cancellation, improved market access, enhanced Official Development Assistance and increased flows of Foreign Direct Investment, as well as transfers of technology.

• To help Africa build up its capacity to tackle the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other infectious diseases.

VIII. Strengthening the United Nations
29. We will spare no effort to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for pursuing all of these priorities: the fight for development for all the peoples of the world, the fight against poverty, ignorance and disease; the fight against injustice; the fight against violence, terror and crime; and the fight against the degradation and destruction of our common home.

30. We resolve therefore:

- To reaffirm the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the United Nations, and to enable it to play that role effectively.

- To intensify our efforts to achieve a comprehensive reform of the Security Council in all its aspects.

- To strengthen further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter.

- To strengthen the International Court of Justice, in order to ensure justice and the rule of law in international affairs.

- To encourage regular consultations and coordination among the principal organs of the United Nations in pursuit of their functions.

- To ensure that the Organization is provided on a timely and predictable basis with the resources it needs to carry out its mandates.

- To urge the Secretariat to make the best use of those resources, in accordance with clear rules and procedures agreed by the General Assembly, in the interests of all Member States, by adopting the best management practices and technologies available and by concentrating on those
tasks that reflect the agreed priorities of Member States.


- To ensure greater policy coherence and better cooperation between the United Nations, its agencies, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the World Trade Organization, as well as other multilateral bodies, with a view to achieving a fully coordinated approach to the problems of peace and development.

- To strengthen further cooperation between the United Nations and national parliaments through their world organization, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in various fields, including peace and security, economic and social development, international law and human rights and democracy and gender issues.

- To give greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, in general, to contribute to the realization of the Organization's goals and programmes.

31. We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action.

32. We solemnly reaffirm, on this historic occasion, that the United Nations is the indispensable common house of the entire human family, through which we will seek to realize our universal aspirations for peace, cooperation and development. We therefore pledge our unstinting support for these common objectives and our determination to achieve them.

8th plenary meeting
8 September 2000
The Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development

The Ministers and other heads of delegation present at the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Recalling the ultimate objective and principles of, and the commitments under, the Convention,

Reaffirming that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing country Parties,

Recognizing with concern the findings of the IPCC Third Assessment Report, which confirms that significant cuts in global emissions will be necessary to meet the ultimate objective of the Convention, and recognizing the on-going consideration in the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice of the implications of this report,

Noting that mitigation actions are now taking place both in Annex I and non-Annex I countries and emphasizing that mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions to combat climate change continues to have high priority under the provisions of the Convention and that, at the same time, urgent action is required to advance adaptation measures,

Recognizing that climate change could endanger future well-being, ecosystems and economic progress in all regions,

Deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face an increased risk of the negative impacts of climate change,

Recognizing that, as Africa is the region suffering the most from the combined impacts of climate change and poverty, development initiatives such as the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) should be supported in the context of sustainable development,

Resolve that, in order to respond to the challenges faced now and in the future, climate change and its adverse effects should be addressed while meeting the requirements of sustainable development. Therefore, we call for the following:

(a) Parties that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol strongly urge Parties that have not already done so to ratify the Kyoto Protocol in a timely manner;

(b) Parties have a right to, and should, promote sustainable development. Policies and measures to protect the climate system against human-induced change should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programmes, taking into account that economic development is essential for adopting measures to address climate change;

(c) National sustainable development strategies should integrate more fully climate change objectives in key areas such as water, energy, health, agriculture and biodiversity, and build on the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
Advance unedited version

(d) All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, should continue to advance the implementation of their commitments under the Convention to address climate change and its adverse effects in order to achieve sustainable development;

(e) Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is of high priority for all countries. Developing countries are particularly vulnerable, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States. Adaptation requires urgent attention and action on the part of all countries. Effective and result-based measures should be supported for the development of approaches at all levels on vulnerability and adaptation, as well as capacity-building for the integration of adaptation concerns into sustainable development strategies. The measures should include full implementation of existing commitments under the Convention and the Marrakesh Accords;

(f) Parties should promote informal exchange of information on actions relating to mitigation and adaptation to assist Parties to continue to develop effective and appropriate responses to climate change;

(g) The specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the adverse effects of climate change and the impact of the implementation of response measures should be given full consideration;

(h) International cooperation should be promoted in developing and disseminating innovative technologies in respect of key sectors of development, particularly energy, and of investment in this regard, including through private sector involvement and market-oriented approaches, as well as supportive public policies;

(i) Technology transfer should be strengthened, including through concrete projects and capacity-building in all relevant sectors such as energy, transport, industry, health, agriculture, biodiversity, forestry and waste management. Technological advances should be promoted through research and development, economic diversification and strengthening of relevant regional, national and local institutions for sustainable development;

(j) Access should be improved to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources, taking into account national specificities and circumstances, through various means;

(k) Actions are required to diversify energy supply by developing advanced, cleaner, more efficient, affordable and cost-effective energy technologies, including fossil fuel technologies and renewable energy technologies, hydro included, and their transfer to developing countries on concessional terms as mutually agreed;

(l) Actions are required at all levels, with a sense of urgency, to substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources with the objective of increasing their contribution to total energy supply, recognizing the role of national and voluntary regional targets as well as initiatives, where they exist, and ensuring that energy policies are supportive to developing countries' efforts to eradicate poverty;

(m) Annex I Parties should further implement their commitments under the Convention, including, for Annex II Parties, those relating to the provision of financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, and demonstrate that they are taking the lead in modifying longer-term trends in anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, consistent with the ultimate objective of the Convention, through the adoption of national policies and corresponding measures for the mitigation of climate change;

All Parties welcome the good cooperation achieved at the Conference of the Parties at its eighth session in Delhi, in particular the progress of technical work and the constructive discussions that have taken place, and express their gratitude to His Excellency Mr. T. R. Baalu, President of the Conference at its eighth session, and the Government and people of India for their gracious hospitality.
Legislations enacted during pre-independence time:

Box 3.3

- The Shore Nuisance Act (Bombay) 1853;
- The Orient Gas Company Act, 1857;
- The Indian Penal code, 1860
- The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871;
- The Indian Easements Act, 1882;
- The Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889;
- The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897;
- The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898;
- The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908;
- The Explosives Act, 1908;
- The Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act, 1912;
- The Indian Boiler Act, 1923;
- The Indian Forest Act, 1927;
- The Brostol's School Act, 1929;
- The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930;
- The District Vaccination Act, 1932
- The Drugs and Cosmetic Act,
### List of Legislations Considered:

* Industrial Disputes Act.
* Factories Act, 1948
* Bombay Industrial Relations Act.
* Bombay Factories Rules, 1950
* Constitution of India – 1950
* Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951
* Saurashtra Felling of Trees (Infliction of Punishment) Act, 1951.
* Mines Act, 1952
* Bombay Animal Preservation Act, 1954
* Gujarat Industrial Development Act, 1962
* Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
List of Legislations enacted between 1972 and 1992

Box 3.5:

- The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972;
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1975;
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977;
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Rules, 1978;
- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;
- The Forest (Conservation) Rules, 1981;
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules 1982;
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986;
- The Legal Services Authority Act, 1987;
- The Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling Rules) 1989;
- Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989;
- Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms, Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells Rules, 1989;
- The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991;
- The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991;
- Environmental Statement (Audit), 1992;
Annexure – III A

List of Important Rules and Notifications touching environment

Box 3.6

- Mineral Concession Rules, 1960
  (As amended by Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2003)
- The Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 1994; as well as the notification on environmental Public Hearing, 1997;
- National Environmental Tribunal Act, 1995;
- The Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998;
- 2T Oil (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 1998;
- Draft Rules—Environment (Sitting for Industrial Projects) Rules, 1999;
- The Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules, 1999;
- Notification on Use of Fly Ash, 1999
- Granite Conservation & Development Rules, 1999
  (As amended by Granite Conservation & Development (Amendment) Rules, 2002)
- The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000;
- The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000;
- Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules (amendment), 2000;
- The Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000;
- The Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001;
- Marble Development and Conservation Rules, 2002
- Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules (amendment) 2003;
- The Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules (amendment) 2003;
The legislations enumerated in Box 3.7 were legislated by Parliament from 1992 to 2003 relating to environment.

**Box 3.7**

- The Human Rights Protection Act, 1993;
- The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995;
- The Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996;
- The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997;
- The Energy Conservation Act, 2001;
- The Biological Diversity Act, 2002;
- The Inter States Water Disputes (Amendment) Act, 2002;
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 2003;
- The Wildlife Protection (Amendment Act) 2003;
- The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003;
- The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 2003
- The Offshore Areas Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002;
- The Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003
**Constitutional Provisions for betterment of environment:**

**Box 3.8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article 248</td>
<td>Residual Power of the Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 249</td>
<td>Parliament empowers to legislate in national interest on subject in State list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 252</td>
<td>Empowering Parliament to legislate on State subject. If States have consented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 253</td>
<td>Inserted by 42nd Amendment empowering Parliament to legislate in implementation of international obligations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 48A</td>
<td>States duty to protect and improve environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 51A(g)</td>
<td>Duty of the citizen to protect national environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 21</td>
<td>Right to Life and Liberty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 41</td>
<td>Right to Equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 19 (1) (a)</td>
<td>Right to freedom of speech and expression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 243ZD &amp; 243ZE</td>
<td>1974 Amendment, environmental conservation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 243G</td>
<td>Empowering Panchayats to take action for environmental protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 243W</td>
<td>Functions of Municipalities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTIFICATION

GUJARAT GASEOUS EMISSION STANDARDS

1. Gaseous emission standards for various industrial plants specified under the provision of the Air Act, 1981.

2. Gaseous emission standards for various industrial plants specified under the provision of the EPA 1986.

3. Permissible process emission for specific substances.

The standards included herein are generally followed by the Board while issuing NOC Consent etc., and are given here for general information and guidance. The industries are required to comply with the standards prescribed by the Board through order issued under the provision of the Air Act.

1. Gaseous emission standards for various industrial plants specified under the provision of the Air Act-1981.

1.1 Standards for Thermal Power Plants.
1.2 Standards for Cement Plants.
1.3 Standards for integrated Iron and Steel Plants.
1.4 Standards for Urea Fertilizer Plants.
1.5. Standards for Nitric Acid Plants.
1.6. Standards for Sulphuric Acid Plants.
1.7. Standard for Calcium Carbide Plants.
1.8. Standard for Copper, Lead and Zinc smelting Plants.
1.9. Standards for Carbon Black Plants.
1.10. Standards for Phosphatic Fertilizer Plants.
1.11. Standards for Oil Refinery.
1.12 Standards for Aluminium Plants.

1.1 (A) Thermal Power Plants with capacity less than 200 MW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Particulate matter</td>
<td>150 mg/NM³ in protected area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>600 mg/NM³ for old plant in other areas (before 1979)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>350 Mg/NM³ for new plant in other area (after 1979)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Sulphur dioxide</td>
<td>Control through stack height.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[ H = 14 \text{ (Q)} O^{3} ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Q – SO₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>emission in kg/hr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H=Height in meters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 (A) Cement Plants with capacity 200 TPD and less

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Particulate matter</td>
<td>(1) 250 mg/NM³ for protected area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) 400 mg/NM³ for other areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GUJARAT AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) RULES, 1983

(B) Cement plants with capacity greater than 200 TPD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Particulate matter</td>
<td>(1) 150 mg/NM³ for protected area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) 250 mg/NM³ for other areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Integrated Iron and Steel Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Particulate matter</td>
<td>150 mg/NM³ for sinkering plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>150 mg/NM³ during normal operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400 mg/NM³ during oxygen landing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fertilizer Plants (Urea)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Particulate matter</td>
<td>50 mg/NM³ from Prilling Tower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nitric Acid Plant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOx</td>
<td>3 Kg. per tonne of weak acid (before concentration) produced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sulphuric Acid Plant with single conversion and single absorption process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) SO₂</td>
<td>10 Kg. per tonne of concentrated (100%) Sulphuric Acid produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acid Mist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 mg/NM³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calcium Carbide Plant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Particulate Matter</td>
<td>250 mg/NM³ from Kiln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>150 mg/NM³ from Arc Furnace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copper, Lead and Zinc Smelting Plant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Particulate matter</td>
<td>150 mg/NM³ from concentration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO₂/SO₃</td>
<td>Absent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All of gases must go for H₂SO₄ manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No release of SO₂/SO₃ shall be permitted from the smelter or convertor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carbon Black Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Particulate Matter</td>
<td>150 mg/NM³ for new plants commissioned after 1-1-1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250 mg/NM³ till 31-12-1986 for Plants commissioned before 31-12-1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>150 mg/NM³ from 1-1-1987 for Plants commissioned before 31-12-84.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phosphatic Fertilizer Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Particulate matter</td>
<td>150 mg/NM³ from Grannulation,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mixing and Rock Grinding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride as F</td>
<td>25 Mg/NM³ from Acidification of rock phosphates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.11. Oil Refineries

Parameter | Maximum Permissible Concentration
--- | ---
SO$_2$ | 0.25 kg/tonne of feed from distillation (atmospheric plus vacuum)
2.5 kg/tonne of feed from catalytic cracker.
120 kg/tonne of Sulphur in the feed from Sulphur recovery unit.

1.12. Aluminium Plant

Parameter | Maximum Permissible Concentration
--- | ---
Particulate matter | 250 mg/NM$^3$ from calcination.
1 kg/tonne of Aluminium produced from Aluminium Smelting OR 150 mg/NM$^3$

To concentration of various parameters refers to that at 25°C, 760 mm pressure and zero humidity.

2. Gaseous emission standards for emission of gases from various industrial plants specified under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act -1986.

2.1 Standards for Cement Plants.
2.2 Standards for Stone Crushing Units.
2.3 Standards for Aluminium Plants.
2.4 Standards for Calcium Carbide Plants.
2.5 Standards for Copper, Lead and Zinc Smelting Plants.
2.6 Standards for Nitric Acid Plants.
2.7 Standard for Sulphuric Acid Plants.
2.8 Standard for Fertilizer Plants
2.9 Standards for Integrated Iron and Steel Plants.
2.10 Standards for Oil Refinery.
2.11 Standards for Thermal Power Plants
2.12 Standards for Carbon Black Plants.

2.1 CEMENT PLANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Capacity</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) 200 TDP Plants</td>
<td>Particulate Matter</td>
<td>400 mg/NM$^3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Greater than 200 TDP Plants</td>
<td>Particulate Matter</td>
<td>250 mg/NM$^3$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 STONE CRUSHING UNITS

Parameters | Maximum Permissible Concentration
--- | ---
Suspected Particulate matter | The suspended particulate matter measured between 3 m. and 10 m. from any process equipment of a stone crushing unit, shall not exceed 600 micrograms/cubic meter.

2.3 ALUMINIUM PLANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Calcination</td>
<td>Particulate matters</td>
<td>250 mg/NM$^3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Smelting</td>
<td>Particulate matters Fluorine</td>
<td>150 mg/NM$^3$ 1 Kg. Fluorine per tonne of aluminium produced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GUJARAT AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) RULES, 1983

CALCIUM CARBIDE PLANT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process Plant</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kiln</td>
<td>Particulate matters</td>
<td>250 mg/NM³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arc Furnace</td>
<td>Particulate matters</td>
<td>150 mg/NM³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC SMELTING PLANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process Plant</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concentrator</td>
<td>Particulate matter</td>
<td>150 mg/NM³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smelter and Converter</td>
<td>SO₂</td>
<td>150 mg/NM³; Off-gases must be utilised for sulphuric acid manufacture. Emission from the stack shall not exceed 4 kg/T of concentrated acid (100 per cent) produced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NITRIC ACID PLANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOX</td>
<td>1 kg/Tonne of weak acid (before concentration) produced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SULPHURIC ACID PLANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process Plant</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Single Conversion</td>
<td>SO₂</td>
<td>10 kg/Tonne of concentrated acid (100 per cent) produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Absorption</td>
<td></td>
<td>50 mg/NM³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Double Conversion</td>
<td>SO₂</td>
<td>4 kg/Tonne of Concentrated Acid (100 per cent) produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Absorption (DCDA)</td>
<td></td>
<td>50 mg/NM³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acid mist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FERTILIZER PLANTS

(a) Phosphatic Fertilizer Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process Plant</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Acidification of rock phosphate</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>25 mg/NM³ as total Fluoride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Granulation mixing, rock grinding</td>
<td>Particulate</td>
<td>150 mg/NM³ from each process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Urea Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process Plant</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Prilling Tower</td>
<td>Particulate Matter</td>
<td>150 mg/NM³ OR 2 Kg/tonne of production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Prilling Tower</td>
<td>Particulate Matter</td>
<td>150 mg/NM³ OR 0.5 Kg/tonne of production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Commissioned after 1-1-1982)

INTEGRATED IRON AND STEEL PLANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process Plant</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Sintering Plant</td>
<td>Particulate matter</td>
<td>250 mg/Nm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Steel making</td>
<td>Particulate matter</td>
<td>250 mg/Nm3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Coke Oven</td>
<td>Carbon monoxide</td>
<td>1 kg/tonne of Coke product.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.10 OIL REFINERIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process Plant Parameters</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Distillation SO₂</td>
<td>0.25 mg/tonne of crude processed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Catalytic cracker SO₂</td>
<td>2.5 kg/tonne of feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Sulphur recovery unit SO₂</td>
<td>120 kg/tonne of sulphur in the feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) In absence of CO boiler carbon monoxide from all plants</td>
<td>500 mg/NM³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.11 THERMAL POWER PLANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boiler Size Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 200 M.W. Particulate matter</td>
<td>350 mg/NM³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including 200 M.W.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 200 M.W. Particulate matter</td>
<td>150 mg/NM³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.12 CARBON BLACK PLANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Particulate matters</td>
<td>150 mg/NM³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. PERMISSIBLE PROCESS EMISSION FOR SPECIFIC SUBSTANCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl Chloride</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromine</td>
<td>0.5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluorine</td>
<td>0.5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercaptans</td>
<td>0.5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosgene</td>
<td>0.5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphene</td>
<td>1.0 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus Trichloride</td>
<td>2.5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur Monochloride</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur Pentfluoride</td>
<td>0.1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetic Anhydride</td>
<td>25 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Amino Pyridine</td>
<td>2 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aniline</td>
<td>25 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cresol</td>
<td>15 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl Amine</td>
<td>30 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimethyl Amine</td>
<td>0.5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Amines</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl Sulphide</td>
<td>0.1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl Formamide</td>
<td>30 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanolamine</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polychlorinated Bisphenols</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl Chloride</td>
<td>500 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene Dichloride</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formic Acid</td>
<td>15 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GUJARAT AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) RULES, 1983

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>Maximum Permissible Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrazine</td>
<td>3 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Bromide</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Chloride</td>
<td>25 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Fluoride</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulphide</td>
<td>25 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Cyanide</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric acid</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen Oxides</td>
<td>15 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyridine</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>25 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur Dioxide</td>
<td>15 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetic Acid</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia</td>
<td>250 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>30 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon disulphide</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon tetrachloride</td>
<td>30 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexure-V B

:- શુંમાર :-

સુપ્રાન પોલિસ અધિનયમ સને ૧૮૫૧ ની કાબે-૩૩(૧) મુજબના ક્રમ.

નંબર:સ/અપ્લ/૧૫/૮૭, તા. ૧૩/૧૧/૮૭.

હું પી.જી.નામ્બરી પોલિસ કમિશનર, અમદાવાદ શહેર, સુપ્રાન પોલિસ અધિનયમ સને ૧૮૫૧ ની કાબે-૩૩ ની પેટા કાબેયુ થી મને મુજબ સલબની દુરી શહેર જનતાના જાનમાનની તેમજ મિલકતોની સવામતી માટે નીચે મુજબના ક્રમ કરું છું.

પોલિસ કમિશનર અમદાવાદ શહેરની સુખદ લેખના જાહેર સવામતી તથા ટ્રાઈકીને અપયોજન બતા કોઈ સમગ્ર વિસ્તારમાં કોષ્ટપક ઈસમ લાભપરસ્થે, નિષણ સરેરાસ તારા અને કોષ્ટપક પ્રકારના ભારી, સામત્રીક કે રાજકીય ભેજાવેલા જાહેર રસ્તા ઉપર તેમજ ક્રમગત ઉપરના વિસ્તારમાં કોષ્ટપક જાતનું ધરપણનું (આત્યાણવાહિ), વોયા, તમજ ધૂર કેટી શાખા તેવા અંદ્રામાં રોટેટ અગ્ર અન્ય કોષ્ટપક નામે જોડાવાતા કોષ્ટપક પ્રકારના કેટલા (આત્યાણવાહિ) કેટી શાખા નદી તેમજ ધૂર કેટી શાખા નદી તમજ કોષ્ટપક ઈસમ કોષ્ટપક વસ્તીભાવ ઉપર કે પશુ પાલની ઉપર કે રસ્તા ઉપર કે મેધા ઉપર ધરપણનુ પહે સૌથી હોકાત કેટી શાખા નદી કે ધૂર કેટી શાખા નદી. તથા તેમ કાર્યાંક પકડારો તો સુપ્રાન પોલિસ અધિનયમ સને ૧૮૫૧ ની કાબે-૩૩ તથા આદ. પી. સી. ૧૮૮૮ મુજબ સિદ્ધ પાત શકી.

સુપ્રાન ક્રમ તા. ૧૩/૧૧/૮૭ થી અમદાવાદ કારણે કરવામાં આવેલો હતો. અને તા. ૧૨/૧૧/૮૭ નારોજમાં મારા સિદ્ધ સીધ કરવી આકંદા હતો.

( પી.જી.નામ્બરી )

પોલિસ કમિશનર,

અમદાવાદ શહેર.

નક્કલ સ.સ.જાણું:

1. ભેનેશર્બ્રિશ, ગવર્નન્ટ પ્રેસ ઓફ નેસ્ટલી ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ, બોંડોરા.
2/– ગુજરાત સરકારશ્રીના ગેટેટમાં પારિભાષિક કરવા સાદુ.
2. અબિદ સુખી સાહિનભી, ગુજ વિદયાભસ્થ, સાહિત્યાલાંક, ગાંધીનગર.
3. પી. જી. અનવ સ. પી. અભિ. શ્રી જ. ર. અમદાવાદ.
//ORDER//

Order as per Section 33[1] of the Bombay Police Act, 1951.


I P.J.Nampugiri, Police Commissioner, Ahmedabad City, invested his powers under Section 33 of the Bombay Police Act, 1955. I pass the following order for the security of lives as well as properties of the public.

It being obstructive to public security [safety] and traffic within the jurisdiction of Police Commissioner, Ahmedabad City, within area, any person on marriage, victory procession and on any type of religious, social or political gathering, on public road as well as on the area of footpath, shall not explode or throw any type of fire works [time cracker] bomb as well as balloon’s rocket which can be thrown away, ‘Hawai’ or any type of fire crackers known in any name, and any person shall not explode or throw the fire crackers in such a way that it may fall on any person or cattle, bird and on the road or building. If found doing so, it shall be punishable under Section 131 of the Bombay Police Act 1951 and under Section 188 of I.P.C.

The said order shall come in to force with effect from 13-11-97.

To day on 12-11-97, given under my signature/seal.

[P.J.Namoothiri]
Police Commissioner,
Ahmedabad City.

Copy forwarded with compliments to :-

1. The Manager, Govt. Press and Stationary Department Vadodara for publication in Government Gazette

2. Additional Chief Secretary, Home Department, Sachivalay, Gandhinagar.

Annexure - V B

સદર્દરનામ.
પોલીસ કિમિષનર, અમદાવાદ શહેર, મુંબઈ પોલીસ અભિનિમા- 1859 ની કવમ ઉ(અને) ઉ(ક) (અને) અને 38 મુજબના મૂમ કરકરાદક/1014/03, 
તા. 24-8-2003

જાનં. 7/5/2012/03, 
પોલીસ કિમિષનરની કાર્ગરી, 
અમદાવાદ શહેર, 
તા. 24-8-2003

અમદાવાદ શહેર પોલીસ કિમિષનર કુલમાં કેટલા વસ્તારની ખાસ કરતાં યારી ફેરામણ અને સંદર્ભ માટે મુજબના પોલીસ અભિનિમા- 1859 ની કવમ 
उ(1)(અને) ઉ(ક) (અને) ઉ(3) અને 38 સંદર્ભ સંખ્યાની રૂપરે ખાસ કે.આર.ટીએરિક, 
પોલીસ કિમિષનર, અમદાવાદ શહેર આવી કરવાનું કરે જ જવાલન વસ્તારની 
તા. 25-0-2003 થી 70-10-2003 સુધીના કેટલા કામગીરી કે ખાસ ભાગે રાજીના 
સમગ્ર 5.01-30 વાળા પણી ક્રિયાશિલ ગર્ભના, રાજ-રાજની કે કાર્યામ વાળુ રાજી શારા નિયો તેમજ માધ્યમના પણ સાથે તેમજ પોલીઝ (રખસુધીના એડ વિનબ) દુષ્ક, 2000 ની કવમ 5(લ) ની તેમજે આવીને આગીન પાસ દસરાના રાજીના 12 
વાળા સુધી કરવાનો કરી રહેવો.

વસ્તાર

અમદાવાદ શહેર પોલીસ કિમિષનરની કુલમાં કેટલા વસ્તારની સંખ્યા 
પોલીસ કિમિષનર કુલમાં કેટલા વસ્તારની 
પોલીસ અભિનિમા કેટલા વસ્તાર અને- 1859 ની કવમ 131, 134, 135, 136 અને 38.પી.ક. 118 
મુજબ વસ્તારના પાંચ વાળ હતો.

ખાસ ભાગે આવીં શારા ખાસ કે કે, આ ગુજરાત શહેર વસ્તાર વસ્તાર 
પોલીસ કિમિષનરની હેટ્સ સાથે તેટી કામની તેટી નકલો કરીને ખાસ લોકો પોલીઝના રાજકીર રેટરના 
વચન વ્યાસે તેમજ સંખ્યાના વચનગીને, આખરાથી કે કદર કરવાની 
અતિરિક્ત તારી રાજ રેલ-8-2003 ના યાદ મારી સહી અને સલખીયી આપેલ 
છે.

સદી/-
(ક.આર.ટીએરિક),
પોલીસ કિમિષનર,
�મદાવાદ શહેર.

નકલ સાહિત્ય રાજ્ય:-
1. મિશ્રિત શાસ્ત્ર, ગવનમ્ને જ્ઞાન, તેમજની હોમ્બેસેટ,દટિકેડા
2/- મુખ્યાંતર રાજકીર ગેટેટ્સ પ્રસિદ્ધ વડા સાહુ.

સદી/-
(ક.આર.ટીએરિક),
પોલીસ કિમિષનર,
�મદાવાદ શહેર.
Notification

Police Commissioner, Ahmadabad City, Order No.UPK/1016/03, dated 24.09.2003, under Section 33(N), 36(E)(A) and 38 of the Bombay Police Act, 1951.

Out No.J.656/9012/03
Office of the Police Commissioner
Ahmadabad City.
Date: 24.09.2003.

With a view to prevent harassment caused to public persons in the area within the jurisdiction of Police Commissioner, Ahmedabad City. I, K.R.Kaushik, Police Commissioner, Ahmedabad City, under the powers invested in him, under Section 33(1)(N) 36(E)(A) 37(3) and 38 of the Bombay Police Act, 1951, do hereby ordered that at the below mentioned area, from 26.09.2003 to 10.10.2003 in any private or public place after 1.30 night, no any programme of collective circular dance, religious collective circular folk dance shall be continued and mike and loudspeaker shall have to be used in a special case up to 12.00 mid night, subject to provisions of Section 5(2) of the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules 2000.

AREA
All the area under the jurisdiction of Police Commissioner, Ahmedabad City.

One committing breach of above said order shall be liable for punishment under Section 131, 134, 135, 136 of the Bombay Police act, 1951 and Section 118 of I.P.C.

I, hereby order that publicity of this order be done by affixing its copy on the conspicuous place of area, through vehicle having loudspeaker as well as local newspapers, broadcasting or Doordarshan (Television).

Today on this 24.09.2003 given under my signature and seal.

Sd/-
[ K.R.Kaushik ]
Police Commissioner,
Ahmedabad City.

Copy forwarded with compliments:--
1. The Manager, Govt. Press and Stationary Department, Vadodara.
2. For publishing in Gujarat Govt. Gazette
Annexure - V C

नवरात्रી હરસ્મયન બાંક સીકર વગાડવાની પરવાનગી આપવા આવ્યા.

સહિત— નવરાત્રી હરસ્મયન બાંક સીકર વગાડવાની પરવાનગી આપવા આવ્યા.

નવરાત્રી મહોત્સવ લોહિત અને સોસાઈટીમાં રાસ-ગર્ભાળ કાઢણી ઉજવવા માટેની પરવાનગી માંગવામાં આવે છે. નવરાત્રી મહોત્સવ પૂરતા માટે ટીકી બંગર તેમજ પાટી બાંડલ/બલ્લા/નાટિયો સીધાપણા કાર્યક્રમો માટે બાંક સીકર વગાડવાની પરવાનગી આપવા તા. 24/8/03 થી 4/10/03 અને 10/10/03 સુધીના ગર્ભાળ કાઢણી માટે તમામ પો.સે.ના ઈન્સ્પેક્ટરને આથી અભિપ્રાયકર્તા કરવામાં આવે છે.

2. ટીકીબાંડલ પાટી બાંડલ અણી કાઢી માટેની રાસ-ગર્ભાળ કાઢણી બાંક સીકર વગાડવાની પરવાનગી પો.સે. તરફે આપવી મહોત્સવની જ આપવામાં આવી હોય. ટીકીબાંડલ પાટી બાંડલ અણી કાઢી માટે નાંખા માટે પો.સે. ની આધીન સારી વિષયસેવા વધારે નાંખા છે. પો.સે. ની આધીન સારી વિષયસેવા વધારે નાંખા છે. પો.સે. ની આધીન સારી વિષયસેવા વધારે નાંખા છે.

3. પો.સે. મિસ્તાર્માં સ્થાનીય પરિસ્તિતિને અનુસાર આપવા માટે તા. 25/8/03 થી 4/10/03 નું તથા 10/10/03 ના વિવિધ પ્રાંતના માટે બાંક સીકરનો ઉપયોગ કરવા પોલીસ પોલ્યુશન (સ્પષ્ટગ્રહણ અને કિંમત) પ્રોસ્કૃત 2000 ગી કામાંદ(ર) ની શોધવાની આધીન રહી પરવાનગી ભાષાક્રિયા તરીકે રાજીના 12-00 વાતમા સુધીની આપવા.
2. રાયલ કરાક: 1-30 વાઘા પાકી કોઈપણ સમે રાસ-ગર્ભની કર્ષકમ વાળુ, રાયલ શાખા નહી.આ સમય િમાં કર્ષકમ વાળુ જરૂરી આવે તો સંબંધિત વરુષની પોલીસ કમિશનરશ્રીના તા. 24/2/03 ના હેતુઓને છુટીના વિકાલ/ ઉપક/ 12/2/03 માં નિદ્રણ કરી સુખ કર્ષકમ વાળી ધ્વાને પાન રહેશો.

5. આપણા પો.ફે. વિસ્તારમાં લાંભ સ્પિકરની પરવાનગી આપવા માટે તમારે આ પરવાનગી પાવવી સાથે અંગેની કારેરના જ.એ.એ. 553/ 8887/03 તા. 21/2/03 ના પત સાથે મોલેલ સુખામની પત સાથે આપવા રહેશો.

6. નવરાતી તહેવારી હરભાઈ જ/553/8887 તા. 21/2/03 શી આયેલ તમામ સુખામની કહાણીને અમલ કરવાની રહેશો.

7. આયોજકોને પ્રાઇવેટ સીડસરી મારકટ અને અનેક સંચાલક વેક કરાવવુ તારું અય્યા અવકાશ સાથે જટાવવુ.

8. હાફ સેવટીની સજાવા આયોજકોને કરવાની રહેશો.

8. ગર્ભના સામે પાંઠી વ્યવસ્થા વીલટીપાર્સ મારકત આયોજકોને કરવાની રહેશો.

10. કબેરી દ્વારા ઈસ્લામ થે તમામ સુખામની સુસંપનો અમલ કરવો.

(શ.એ.એ.ક્રિશ્ચિક)
પોલીસ કમિશનર.
અમદાવાદ શહેર.

પરિ,
1. તમામ પો. ફે. ના. પો. ક્રિશ્ચિક.
2. મ. પો. ક્રિશ્ચિક, તમામ ક્રિશ્ચિક, અમદાવાદ શહેર.
3. ના. પો. ક્રિશ્ચિક (તમામ) અમદાવાદ શહેર.

નંબર સ. રાજવાના:-
1. સંયુક્ત પો.ડી. ક્રિશ્ચિક, અમદાવાદ શહેર.
Subject: To grant permission to sound loud-speaker during Navratri.


During Grand Navratri Festival, for celebrating collective religious circular folk dance in streets and societies permission is being sought for. Only Grand Navratri Festival, Police Inspectors of all the police Stations are hereby authorized to grant permission to sound loud speaker for collective religious circular folk dance arranged up to 26-09-2003 to 04-10-2003 and 10-10-2003, only to the programmers without tickets as well as except party plot/Clubs/Drama Hall.

2. The permission of loudspeaker shall not be granted by the Police Station, for the programmes of collective religious circular folk dance of party plot and clubs with tickets, and such permission shall be granted only by the office of Deputy Police Commissioner, Traffic. On receipt of application by the police station pertaining to programme with tickets of party plot or clubs, the application with opinion of police station, shall have to send to the office of Deputy Police Commissioner, Traffic at the earliest. If such application may received by this office, opinion of local police may called for from this office, the Inspectors of Police Station shall have to make arrangement so that it may receive by return of post.

3. Taking into consideration the situation of area of local Police Station, permission for use of mike and loud speaker from 26-09-03 to 4-10-2003 and on 10-10-2003, be granted as a special case up to 12=00 midnight, subject to provisions of Section 5[2] of the Voice Pollution [Regulation and Control] Rules, 2000.

4. After 1.30 of night, the programme of collective religious circular folk dance, shall not be continued at any place. After this time, if any programme may found, it shall be liable to proceed against the concerned, as mentioned in notification No.G/upk/126/03 dated 24-09-2003 of the Police Commissioner.
5. When permission of loudspeaker is being granted within the area of your Police Station, at that time, with this letter, the letter of instructions sent under this office out No.J/663/8917/03 dated 22-9-03, shall have to send.

6. All the instructions issued under No.J.663/8917/03 dated 22-09-2003, shall have to be followed scrupulously, during Navratri Festival.

7. The organizers to get the Ante sabotage checking through private security and informed to keep security arrangement.

8. The organizers shall have to make fire safety facility.

9. The organizers shall have to arrange for parking through volunteers at the place of religious collective circular folk dance.

10. All the instructions issued by the office be followed scrupulously.

Sd/-
[K.R.Kaushik]
Police Commissioner,
Ahmedabad City.

To:
1. The Police Inspector, All Police Station.
2. The Circle Police Commissioner, All Divisions,Ahmedabad City.
3. Deputy Police Commissioner (All) Ahmedabad City.

Copy forwarded with compliments:-
1. The Joint Police Commissioner, V.Branch, Ahmedabad City.
Annexure - V C

કેન્દ્રીય કાર્યરતી અભિનિમ સને ૧૮૦૩ ની કલમ ૧૨ અનેય હક્ક કાયમ કરી:

જ/પુ/૧૨/૦૩, તા. ૨૪-૬-૦૩

જાન.
જ/ફે/૨૦૧૩/૨૦૦૩,
પોલીસ કમિશનરી કચરી,
અમદાવાદ શેરર,
તા. ૨૪-૮-૨૦૦૩

આગામી નવરાતી અને દરેક તદેવારે દરમયાન સાહેર જનાઓને
આવતા જાતા રક્ષારીઓ અને વાહનોમાં જતા આવતા ઈમામો રોકી વાણજ્યરી વૈસા
ઉદ્યોગવાદી તથા તમાર નવરાતી કેન્દ્રીય દરમયાન સાહેર નાસ્તાક કૃત્વાદી લોકોને
અધિકાર, નાન અધિક ઠંડાયી અધિક સાહેર સુખેક આંતરન મંગ થવાની તથા આપણે કે
હર્કુમ થવાની પ્રભાવ ધિકાર રહે છે અને તમા પાસે અટકાવવાહું જુદારી સોટીઓની કેન્દ્રીય
કાર્યરતી અભિનિમ ૧૮૦૩ ની કલમ ૧૨ ગુમા પૂલા દેવા માટેના પુતિયા કાર્યઓ
અધિકારમાં કોણે વાપરું પાસું છે?

તથે કે, કે.એએ.ટીએફ., પોલીસ કમિશનર, અમદાવાદ શેરર, કેન્દ્રીય
કાર્યરતી અભિનિમ, સને ૧૮૦૩ ની કલમ ૧૨ દેખા મને મળેલ સતાની હું કરમાં હું
કે:-

અમદાવાદ શેરર પોલીસ કોલેશનરી ક્રમમાં દેખા સમય વિસ્તારમાં
તા. ૨૪-૮-૦૩ થી ૧૦-૧૦-૦૩ દરમયાન કેન્દ્રીય વિસ્તાર કોલેશન કેન્દ્રર જાણાએ
આવતા જાતા રક્ષારીઓ કે વાહનોમાં જતા આવતા અદાનક પાટી વાહનોમાં
સુખેક આંતરન નાન અધિક ભીડ કોઈ ઈમામ સાહેર હર્કુમ જાતા
અધિકાર કેન્દ્રીય દરમયાન કોઈ અસૂફલ અસૂફલ કે નાસ્તાક લોકાં દેવા કૃત્વાદી
નાન.

ઉપરે પ્રશ્ન કેન્દ્રીયને મળે કરનાર ભારતીય કેન્દ્રીય અભિનિમ સને
૧૮૦૩ ની કલમ ૧૧૮ પુલા પૂર્વ થપા થપા. જે ગુલાબું ગુલાબ બિનભાના જાણારના
ડી.એએ.ટીએફ./વા.એએ.ટીએફ./પિ.ઓડી./પિ.ઓડી.એ/૧૦૮૮/૧૬૭૬૨૪ 
તા. ૧૮-૧૨-૭૮ થી એક પોલીસ વિભાગ અને કૃષી જાહીર લાગુ ગુલાબ શેરર બેભેલ છે.

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આ હુકમની જનરલ અમદાવાદ શહેરમાં બાલક સ્ટીલએર પરાવતા વાતા વાતા તેમજ સામાન્ય વચનમાં પણ વાતા તેમજ જાહેર જાહેરા જાહેરા આ હુકમની નદી યોગીતાને કરવી અને આધારવાળે કે કે રેલના કમિશન પાણી જાહેરા કરાવવી.

આજ તા. 24/8/03 ના રોજ મારી સહી તથા સિક્કા કરી આપા.

સહી-- અમદાવાદ શહેર
t. 24-8-03
d. આર.સીશિંક,

(ડ.અર.સીશિંક),
સોલીસ કમિશનર,
અમદાવાદ શહેર.

નવાબ સમિનાં રવાના--
1. મેનેજરશ્રી, ગવ-િનટ પ્રેસ, સેશનારિ ડિપાર્ટમેન્ટ, સાહિચ્છર
t. 2/- જુનારાત ગર્ડ-ગર્ડ નેટવર્કના પ્રશિષ્ટ વાતા સાહિ. અથવા સુપર સેવિશિયટ્રી, ગુજરાત વિદયાભાગ, ગુજરાતનગર પો. મિ.એન અને પો. અંધ્ર પો. અંધ્ર.

અ.વા. સુનિ.શિષટાશિયા, અ.વા. સુનિ. કેપ્ટન  અ.વા. શહેર.
Annexure - VC


Out No.M.J/656/9013/2003
Office of the Police Commissioner
Ahmadabad City.

During ensuring Navratri and Dushera Festival, on public places, by preventing way farer coming and going and persons going and coming in vehicles, for collecting money forcibly and during celebrating Navratri due to open tyrannical act that being also hate possibility to cause obstruction, tyranny or injury to people or committing breach of public harmony-peace and to be violent quarrel or riot, and it being necessary to prevent happening. So, I believe to have sufficient reasons in existence, for taking action as per Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.

Hence, I, K.R.Kaushik, Police Commissioner, Ahmedabad City, invested in his powers under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, order that:

In the whole area under the jurisdiction of Police Commissioner, Ahmedabad City, during 24.09.2003 to 10.10.2003 any person should not collect money forcibly pertaining to Navratri or Dushera, from the way farer coming and going on public places or individuals or persons going and coming in vehicle, or should not prevent the way-farers or vehicles going and coming on public way with any other intention. During celebration of Navratri no any act be done which could be considered as vulgar, disagreeable or tyrannical.

One committing breach of above said order, shall be liable for punishment under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, 1960, which offence is declared as non-bailable and under police authority, under Home Department notification No.GG/365/ACB-1/CLA/1089/19726 dated 18.12.79.

The publicity of this order in Ahmedabad City be done through vehicle having loudspeaker as well as local newspapers, and by affixing its copy on the conspicuous public place and by broadcasting or Doordarshan (Television).
Today on this 24.09.2003 given under my signature and seal.

Place: Ahmedabad City.
Date: 24.09.2003.
K.R.Kaushik.

Sd/-
[ K.R.Kaushik ]
Police Commissioner,
Ahmedabad City.

Copy forwarded with compliments:--

1. The Manager, Govt. Press and Stationary Department, Vadodara.
2. For publishing in Gujarat Govt. Gazette.
3. Additional Chief Secretary, Home Deptt. Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
A communication was issued on 06/05/1999 by the Divisional Railway Manager which imposing ban in the following terms:

"CENTRAL RAILWAY DRM(C)'S OFFICE

MUMBAI C.S.T.

No. BB.C. 159 Co. Policy

Shri/Ms. ________________________________

Dear Sir/s,

Sub.: Ban on sale of Bidi/Cigarettes on trains and platforms.

It has been decided to impose ban on sale of Bidi/Cigarettes on trains and railway platforms from 5th June, 1999, the “Environment Day”.

You are, therefore, advised to stop the sale of Bidi/Cigarettes from your catering establishments on railway platforms.

These instructions should rigidly be followed on or from 5th June, 1999 failing which matter will be viewed seriously.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

Divisional Railway Manager, (Comml.),
Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai."
July 30, 1996.

Captain Jai Narayan Prasad Nishad  
Hon. Minister of Environment and Forests  
Paryavaran Bhavan,  
CGO Complex, Lodi Road,  
New Delhi - 110 003.

Dear Minister,

I had been on a personal visit to one of the largest wildlife sanctuaries in India – the Little Rann of Kutch and was shocked to discover the tragic and ugly state of affairs. The area is being totally abused and against all prevailing laws of the land.

A fact finding mission led by Director, Wildlife Preservation of India should be asked to look at the issues and restore the sanctity. Shri M.K. Ranjit Sinh and Shri S. Deb Roy should be a part of the mission.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,  
Valmik Thaper.
Visit Report
The Little Rann of Kutch
[Dhrangadhra]
July 1996

This unique area is one of a kind on planet earth. The sanctuary stretches across 4850 sq.km and is a meeting point between the sea and the mud flats of the Rann. It is where the desert merges with the sea. Home to the gravely endangered and endemic species of the area, the Wild Ass, the Rann also provides a home to blue bull, black buck, cinkara, wolves, jackals, desert and jungle cat and a rich and diverse variety of birds be it tens of thousands of Flamingos, demosille cranes, terns and so much more. The sanctuary was declared in 1973 for the first time and still awaits final notification.

On my arrival I realized that a petition had been filed in the Ahmedabad High Court regarding the tragic state of an area that not only deserves to be a world heritage site but is unique to the entire planet. I observed for 7 days the tragedy of the sanctuary and listed below are some vital points.

(1) Over the last two decades salt traders, merchants and the extractors have enveloped the area of the sanctuary with salt pans, some leased by the district administration and other just encroached and taken over. Both the gross violations of the Wildlife Protection Act 1973 and today 40,000 families are extracting salt which contributes of 20% of the market in India and generates between 200.300 crores of money. Throughout the sanctuaries area roads, tracks and paths criss cross as trucks hurtle across with their exploited "loot". The recent affidavit provided to the Delhi High Court by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, could create a series of legal problems of MOEF because of such examples.

(2) If that was not enough we have shrimp traders exploiting the entire area of the sanctuary which for several months in the monsoon turns into a nursery for shrimps to thrive in before the receding waters take them back into the sea. It is at this moment that nearly 30 crores are earned from the commercial exploitation of shrimps. Nets, boats, fisherman are a regular sight violating all the norms of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1973.

(3) Hundred of thousands of livestock enter the area of glaze illegally and hundred of camps dot the edge of the Rann with sheep, goats, camel and livestock till the eye can see. Precious food meant for wildlife as devoured overnight. This violated on the Wildlife Protection Act, 1973 cannot be stopped. The CWLW has ensured that only 15-20 posts in this vast 4900 sq. km. sanctuary are filled. The rest of the posts are vacant and besides one diesel jeep there is little infrastructure that is the working order to patrol the area and prevent illegal activity.

(4) Serious harm to the sanctity of the sanctuary and the Wildlife Protection Act 1973. Immediate enquiries must be initiated to suspend further plantations, destroy some of these plants, and encourage indigenous species thereby adhering to the principles of wildlife management and protection that are enshrined by law.

(5) The violations of this unique area do not stop here. Nearly 900 sq. km. of the sanctuary is forest land and several large chunks of it are being trespassed by salt trucks, shrimp catchers, masses of people, graziers, etc. that the sanctuary is being used was a transit route for all commercial products. This could seriously hamper
the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the violations must be checked. A detailed survey must be conducted on how much land of the sanctuary has been used, abused, encroached and annexed by private business interest.

It must be carefully checked if the little Rann comes under the legal orbit of being territorial waters and in that case what rules apply to such business exploitation. It is clear that in the past the port taxes etc. were collected in the area and a much better coordination occurred than the plunder that is taking place today. How much of the edge of this area is a part of the coastal zone regulations since Dhrangadhra because of the Rann was a maritime state in the British period.

(6) Massive encroachments have taken place on revenue wastelands right around the Dhrangadhra Kutch. This unchecked encroachment has led to serious disturbances in the wildlife patterns and feeding behaviours sharply increasing the conflict between man and animal. Traditional grasslands have either been encroached or planted over by prosopis destroying the entire area. Such tragic acts by man must stop before the entire sanctuary is looting and annexed.

(7) Coaching both of birds and animals is a common occurrence and to prevent it the park administration requires six patrolling mobile units. It is shocking that this very basis infrastructure has not been provided by the administration.

(8) The Army has occupied nearly 1000 sq. kms. Of the sanctuary as a Field Firing Range and in order to contain the damage of this development the Army must get into dialogue about the environment and wildlife protection and reduced drastically their use of the sanctuary.

(9) The Gujarat Forest Department must get its act together. It can not administratively give the charge of the land of the sanctuary to the territorial DFO in Surendranagar, and only provide the Park Superintendent the power to deal with wild animals. It is shocking to find such abuse of wildlife. All powers must be given to the Park Superintendent to manage wildlife and the habitant without any interference by territorial DFO’s.

(10) It is understood that to add more fuel to the presently raging fire, branches of the Narmada Canal will be arriving to it on the edges of this sanctuary bringing labour, construction and a vast area of disturbance that could create havoc in the future. It is therefore essential to immediately intervene on all plans concerning the Narmada canal and check any hazard to the sanctuary that is already facing severe violating of the laws that govern our natural resources and the precious Constitution in India.

(11) In a 20 km radius of the sanctuary handloom chemical factories have sprung up whose effluents are being fed into all the river systems in the area that feed the sanctuary. Serious pollution and possibility of infections etc. can result both the wild animals and human beings. All pollution from the smoke and pulling of toxic waste materials around the area of the factory area serious hazards to the environment and are gross violations of both the Environment Protection Act and the Wildlife Protection Act. Immediate action is required against the offending industries.

(12) Park authorities and CWLW’s office have not appointed any Hon. Wildlife Warden of entered into regular dialogue with NGO’s, local people etc. It is clear that the commercial interests in the area are engulfing the region of the sanctuary and little is being done to prevent it. NGO’s must work closely with CWLW to minimize the damage but CWLW is not doing any of this.
CONCLUSION

Recently a petition has been filed on some of these issues in the High Court. It is clear to me that this sanctuary exists only on paper and none whatsoever activity occurs in practice. This shocking state of affairs is a National disgrace and embarrassment both of legal, moral and environmental principles. The over abuse and exploitation must stop.

RECOMMENDATION :-

The ministry of Environment and Forests must create a Fact Finding Mission and Advisory Committee to visit the field sites, meet the state government, resolve some of the conflicts and restore the sanctity of the Legal Acts that govern the future of our natural resources. The director wildlife Preservation, India must be immediately instructed to take the above steps. This area is unique to our planet, it is the heritage of both India and the World and can not be allowed to disintegrate because of vested and commercial interests. Without immediate action we will mute spectators to the end of one of India's finest natural treasures.

Valmik Thapar.
પૂર્વ વિસારની આંતરિક વ્યવસ્થાઓ પ્રક્રિયાના અંદર પ્રશંસન જાગૃતી વધી છે અને પ્રતિફળની જાગૃતી વધી છે. તેમની સુખભાવી સ્ત્રી પ્રમેય સાહેબે આપણું દર્શાવી માનસિક શક્તિની પ્રતિફળની મુખ્યકાણ બદ્ધ હોય અને આપણા તસવીર દર્શાવતા આપણા સ્રીપણ્ડત કરછી છે. અન્ય વિસારની આંતરિક કલ્પના કલ્પનાઓ આપણા નદિની પ્રતિફળની મુખ્યકાણ બદ્ધ હોય અને આપણા તસવીર દર્શાવતા. આપણા નદિની પ્રતિફળની મુખ્યકાણ બદ્ધ હોય અને આપણા તસવીર દર્શાવતા.
The below mentioned Box 8.1 specifies the Nodal Agencies under various legislations-

## Box 8.1

**Responsible Agencies Under Environmental Laws**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>ACT / RULES</th>
<th>DEPARTMENT / AGENCIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Water (Prevention &amp; Control of Pollution) Act, 1974</td>
<td>MoEF/CPCB/DoFE/GPCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Water (Prevention &amp; Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977</td>
<td>MoEF/CPCB/GPCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>AIR (Prevention &amp; Control of Pollution) Act, 1981</td>
<td>MoEF/CPCB/DoEF/GPCB/Transport Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Environment Protection Act, 1986</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>The Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989</td>
<td>MoEF/CPCB/GPCB/Chief Inspectorate of Factories/District Collector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>The Manufacture Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989</td>
<td>MoEF/CPCB/GPCB/Chief Controller of Import &amp; Export, Chief Inspectorate of Factories/Chief Inspectorate of Dock Safety/Chief Controller of Explosives/District Collector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii</td>
<td>The Coastal Zone Regulation – Declaration Notification, 1991</td>
<td>MoEF/DoFE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv</td>
<td>Ecomark – Resolution, 1991</td>
<td>MoEF/CPCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>The Environmental Clearance Including EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) for Expansion/Modernisation of Activity of New Projects – Procedure Notification, 1991</td>
<td>MoEF/DoFE.GPCB/District Collector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi</td>
<td>The Environmental Public Hearing Rules, 1997</td>
<td>MoEF/DoFE.GPCB/District Collector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii</td>
<td>The Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998</td>
<td>MoEF/CPCB/DoFE/GPCB/Local Bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii</td>
<td>Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro-organism Genetically Engineered Organism Cell, 1989</td>
<td>MoEF/CPCB/DoFE/Customs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Contd.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>ACT / RULES</th>
<th>DEPARTMENT / AGENCIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ix</td>
<td>The Recycled Plastic Manufacture and Usage Rules, 1999</td>
<td>MoEF/CPCB/DoFE/GPCB/District Collector/Local Bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi</td>
<td>The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000</td>
<td>MoEF/CPCB/DoFE/GPCB/Local Bodies/Home Department/Police Commissioner/District Collector/Town Planning Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xii</td>
<td>The Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000</td>
<td>MoEF/CPCB/DoFE/GPCB/Small Scale Registering Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiii</td>
<td>The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000</td>
<td>MoEF/CPCB/DoFE/GPCB/Urban Development Department/District Collector/Local Bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv</td>
<td>The Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001</td>
<td>MoEF/CPCB/DoFE/GPCB/Customs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The *Air Pollution Control Action Plan published by Forest and Environment Deptt. and GPCB on 5th June, 2004* indicates the status of public health such as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Indoor Patients</th>
<th>Cardio Respiratory System Cases</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998-1999</td>
<td>228978</td>
<td>21627</td>
<td>9.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>236643</td>
<td>22589</td>
<td>9.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>242332</td>
<td>23752</td>
<td>9.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>245175</td>
<td>22474</td>
<td>9.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>246192</td>
<td>20894</td>
<td>8.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Box 9.2 shows in brief the effect of air pollution to Human Health.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Effect of Pollution on Health:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Eye irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nose and throat irritation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Irritation of the respiratory tract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Gases like hydrogen sulphide, ammonia and mercaptans cause odour nuisance even at low concentrations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Increase in mortality rate and morbidity rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. A variety of particulates particularly pollens, initiate asthmatic attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Chronic pulmonary disease like bronchitis and asthma, are aggravated by a high concentration of SO2, NO2, particulate matter and photochemical smog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Carbon monoxide combines with the hemoglobin in the blood and consequently increases stress on those suffering from cardiovascular and pulmonary diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Hydrogen fluoride causes diseases of the bone (fluorosis), and mottling of teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Dust particles cause respiratory diseases. Diseases like silicosis, asbestoses, etc., result from specific dusts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Certain heavy metals like lead may enter the body through the lungs and cause poisoning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The effect of the Vehicular pollution on human health is as narrated below in Box 9.3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Effect of Pollution on Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO (from gasoline cars, 2-wheelers, 3-wheelers)</td>
<td>Fatal in large doses; aggravates heart disorders; affects central nervous system; impairs oxygen carrying capacity of blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOx (from diesel vehicles)</td>
<td>Irritation of respiratory tract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (from petrol vehicles)</td>
<td>Extremely toxic; affects nervous system and blood; can impair mental development of children, causes hypertension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC (mainly from 2-wheelers and 3-wheelers)</td>
<td>Drowsiness, eye irritation, coughing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>Carcinogenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldehydes</td>
<td>Irritation of eyes, nose and throat, sneezing, coughing, nausea, breathing difficulties, carcinogenic in animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAH (from diesel vehicles)</td>
<td>Carcinogenic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CO: Carbon Monoxide                 NOx: Nitrogen Oxides
HC: Hydrocarbons                    PAH: Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
Advertising at the cost of the environment?

JHUMARI NIGAM
Times News Network

IT'S a war between two living beings — one speechless and the other vociferous. Needless to say how miserably a mute tree loses in front of the loud voices of the human kind. What's even unfortunate is the fact that despite the problem of ugly advertisements crudely stuck on the trees, the sight rarely draws any environment concerns. Public, in general, pays no heed. NGOs demand official support whereas the authorities keep shuttling the issue from one department to the other.

According to environmentalist R Y Gupte, "Pathologically, inserting a nail in the bark of a tree disturbs its development, causes bacterial or fungal growth and exposes the plant to other diseases that may even kill the tree in the long term." Besides the damage to the tree, advertising on a tree also reflects an aesthetically poor city. "It's indeed an issue of grave concern, but unfortunately people do not value a tree. Though Gujaratis are socially responsible yet environmental concern comes very low on their priority list," says Rajesh Bhat, executive trustee of NGO, Ahmedabad Study Action Group (Asag). Bhat has earlier undertaken efforts in raising awareness about discouraging hoardings on trees but "lack of public awareness and sufficient support" has hindered the campaign. "Trees are public property and private firms should not be allowed to advertise, and the best way to stop this practice is by charging them money. The fund thus raised could be used for environment projects," he adds.

Echoes Radha Sridhar, an active member of Prakriti, "We require strict action against this ugly and insensitive way of publicity. We had once conducted a survey and directly contacted the advertisers to remove their banners but couldn't do much about it since we neither have the power nor the authority to penalise them," she says. "We need backing. All our efforts to get through to the mayor have also turned futile since she hasn't once turned up for the meetings that were specially organised for such social issues," Sridhar informs.

NGOs may have a reason to complain but conservation certainly calls for more participation from the society. Agrees Prof G A Pathak, principal of H L College of Commerce, who took the initiative of getting all the hoardings removed from around the campus. "Public regard for the issue just that it doesn't always fall into their jurisdiction. As Col I P Kakar, GM, special estate, parks and gardens, AMC puts it, "People find advertising on trees very convenient, and it's unfortunate. However, the power to penalise such people rests with the estate department. They have the authority."

Allocating space for hoardings and advertising falls under the purview of the Estate department of AMC. Officials in the department were unavailable for comment, despite repeated attempts to contact them. Hopefully they believe in action than words.

SILENT VICTIMS: Trees bear the brunt of callous ad gimmicks

ગુજરાત સમાચાર (અમદાવાદ આવૃત્તિ) 3

ચાલી નિલાભુજ હોવા સદ્ધ નવા લેવા અંગ અને કુચાના હવું અણંતર રામપાત પુરોહિતના પિત્ર કે પિતૃ રા વાંખે લેવા માટે વાતો જનાણી રાખી છે. પુરોહિતના જુંગને ચાલી પુરોહિત દર પુરો છે. પુજા કરવાના અંતર પુંખાણ વૃક્ષાની મહરારી અંતર કરવા પુંખાણ વૃક્ષાનું નિર્માણ પણ કરી ના અંતર દીઢ ચાલી હતી. તાપમાન મામલે પકડીના પાણીના માટે ચાલી નિદાન તે બાકી ના હતી. પણ પણ ટેસ્ટ કરી પણ હતું જણાવો અંત અંત ઈન્ટરના તસલીરસ વષાયો તનભાટ પાણીઓ...