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**Constitution of Second Capital City is the Only Legal Remedy to Save the
Pollution Capital of India, Delhi**

Amarendar Reddy Addula

OVERVIEW

Pollution in the capital city of India, Delhi is threatening not only human, even flora and fauna. Second largest populated country, “National Capital Region” ranked No. 2 in the largest polluted Metropolitans in the world. With thick smog it is turning Delhi to tough breath and converting the city into Gas Cylinder. Air pollution levels recorded during these recent days, Air Quality Index noted 470+ score showing the unhealthy and severity of the city struggling. The Supreme Court has appointed Environment Pollution Prevention and Control Authority to ban on industrial activities in the National Capital Region for a short period. Approximately 15 lakh cars went off the roads and enforcement agencies reported high compliance across the city as Delhi began its third edition of the odd-even road rationing scheme as a measure to progress air quality. Burning crops waste in large amounts in the neighboring states like Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand etc. equally main reason for this problem.

This universally identified problem is not latest, perhaps it had continued since decades. The National Green Tribunal said that the current situation is not the creation of one day but a result of continuous negligence and apathy of statutory authorities in law enforcement. In spite of frequent directions by World Health Organization, United Nations etc. the Governments’ (both the Central and State) steps in this matter have been temporary and not much keen towards final elucidation. This is degrading the reputation of not only our capital city, entire nation. Ultimately, it would badly effect in terms of international and national relationships, tourism, especially world second largest official organizational set-up of Capital city-ship. Now, there is no time to wait, let us move towards to full stop this severe trouble.

On this occasion let us look the key comments and opinions of few experts / organizations:

”Dramatic increase in stubble burning in Delhi’s neighboring states-Punjab and Haryana” – **NASA**

“All countries should see air pollution in Delhi as ‘wake-up call’ – **UNICEF**

“Delhi Placed under Red-Zone” – **WHO**

“No civilized country can live like this” – **Supreme Court of India**

“I have observed how the weather can make the problem worst” – **Sino Idin, China**

“The last few days have witnessed a steep hike in number of patients with ailments such as throat infection, eye irritation, headache and exhaustion” - **Dr DR Rai, Chairman of the Scientific Committee of Delhi Medical Association**

“Pilgrims tied Mask to Lord Idle praying for protection himself and the public” – **Phani, Priest of a Temple**

“Summoned Delhi Chief Secretary, Chairman, Delhi Pollution Control Committee, Member Secretary, CPCB and concerned Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change” – **Supreme Court & National Green Tribunal**

“Not our responsibility to pay other states for tech to stop stubble burning” – **Delhi State Government**

“Toxic smog in Delhi emerging a new challenge for airlines” – **Delhi & Other Airports operators**

“Given opportunity to employs to work from home” – **H&M, Dabur, Coke companies**

“Qutub Minar in a Cigarette Box” – **Shashi Tharoor, Member of Parliament**

“Identified to be much greater in winter season crossing beyond prescribed standards and operating fuel based Generators is one of the major reasons noted” – **Delhi Pollution Control Committee**

“Schools given holidays for these days” – **Department of School Education, New-Delhi**

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

WHO Statistics:

Air pollution data from World Health Organization:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------|
| PM ₁₀ | 229 | Index | |
| PM _{2.5} | 122 | Pollution Index: | 91.28 |
| PM ₁₀ Pollution Level: | Extremely High | Pollution Exp Scale: | 166.38 |

Pollution in Delhi, India:

88.82 **Very High**

Air Pollution

| | | |
|--|-------|----------|
| Drinking Water Pollution and Inaccessibility | 63.00 | High |
| Dissatisfaction with Garbage Disposal | 75.58 | High |
| Dirty and Untidy | 72.05 | High |
| Noise and Light Pollution | 64.20 | High |
| Water Pollution | 77.13 | High |
| Dissatisfaction to Spend Time in the City | 79.19 | High |
| Dissatisfaction with Green and Parks in the City | 51.42 | Moderate |

Purity and Cleanliness in Delhi, India:

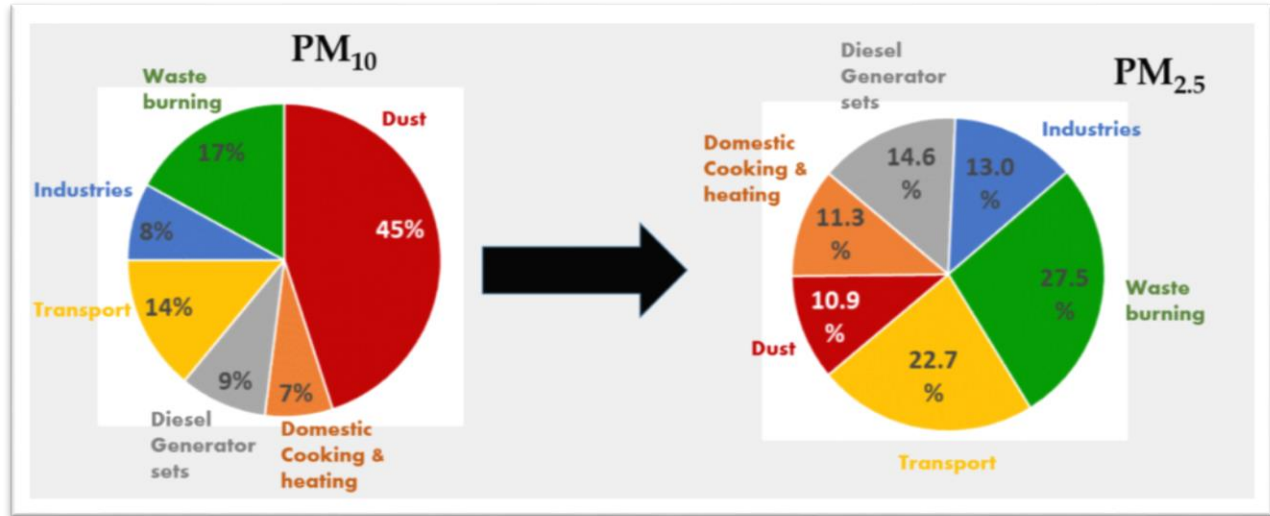
| | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|
| Air quality | 11.18 | Very Low |
| Drinking Water Quality and Accessibility | 37.00 | Low |
| Garbage Disposal Satisfaction | 24.42 | Low |
| Clean and Tidy | 27.95 | Low |
| Quiet and No Problem with Night Lights | 35.80 | Low |
| Water Quality | 22.87 | Low |
| Comfortable to Spend Time in the City | 20.81 | Low |
| Quality of Green and Parks | 48.58 | Moderate |



The above statistics revealed that, Delhi is very close to high risk in Solid, Noise, Water pollutions equally with Air pollution. This is very much dangerous for future generations because a city polluted by all means at its high-level point is beyond imaginary.

CAUSES

Being capital city, its rapid growth of population is deteriorating the environment. Many studies reveal that unplanned industrialization, like only 20-30 % of Industries are situated in Industrial sector and the rest all established in residential and commercial sectors. Delhi is carrying highest vehicular population than that of other metropolitan cities, mainly of diesel made. Burning stubble in large amounts in the neighboring states like Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand etc. is also one of the equally main reasons.



Initiatives by the Governments:

Ban of 15 years old vehicles, frequent & random check-ups for identifying polluting vehicles, appointment of monitoring teams for restricting fuel adulteration, eco-friendly Public Transport system like Metro Rail, encouraging MNC's for usage of Buses for their employees transport, conversion of Garbage into composting, Bio-Medical waste management system, Degradable plastic usage, promoting CNG vehicles, plantation, adoption of 3R concept (Recycle, Reuse, Reduce), saving energy etc. are some of the key decisions on implementation in Delhi successfully. However they could not control increase of Air Pollution at an expected rate proportionally.

Delhi is not only Capital City of India; it is a center of World's attraction:

Indigenous culture and diversity, its international cosmopolitan culture, rich and historical monuments, Agra, one of the 7 wonders of the world are the attractions for International and national Tourism. All types of Business Exports and Imports, Manufacturing, Marketing etc on large-scale are also substantially growing markets in this city due to capital city-ship. Set-up of high populated / visited institutions like Parliament, Secretariat, Supreme Court, International Organizations, Embassies, Medical & Health organizations, Educational Institutions, Research centers, Defense Institutions are also much reasons.

STUDY REPORT

A sociological, demographic survey conducted maintaining scientific standards and practice with an aim to obtain the opinions of public from various sectors. This survey is conducted tr various places in the country covering the towns New-Delhi, Old-Delhi, Agra, Noida, Gurgaon, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Mumbai, Pune, Surat, Jaipur, Goa, Bangalore, Chennai, Tiruvananthapuram, Kochin, Amaravati, Hyderabad etc. The number of respondents took part in this study are 200 in which 120 are Male and 80 are Female. Data obtained from them through personal interaction, telephonic conversation, electronic mailing, and using social media platforms etc. The report is presented in tabular columns as shown below:

Table 1: Do you know that Delhi is facing severe problem due to its Air Pollution?

| | YES | YES PERCENTAGE | NO | NO PERCENTAGE | TOTAL | TOTAL PERCENTAGE |
|---------------|-----|----------------|----|---------------|-------|------------------|
| MALE | 120 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 100 |
| FEMALE | 78 | 97.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 80 | 100 |

Table 1 shows that, 100 % Male Respondents and 97.5 % respondents are aware of Delhi's severe condition because of its air pollution

Table 2: For How Long it is?

| | 20 YEARS | 20 YEARS PERCENTAGE | 5-10 YEARS | 5-10 YEARS PERCENTAGE | RECENTLY | RECENTLY PERCENTAGE | TOTAL | TOTAL PERCENTAGE |
|----------------|----------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------|-------|------------------|
| MAL E | 86 | 72 | 25 | 21 | 9 | 7 | 120 | 100 |
| FEM ALE | 51 | 64 | 20 | 25 | 9 | 11 | 80 | 100 |

Table 2 stated that, 72 % Male Respondents knows that Delhi is facing this situation since 20 years, where 21 % knows since 5-10 years and only 7 % knows recently. 64 % Female Respondents knows that Delhi is facing this situation since 20 years, where 20 % knows since 5-10 years and only 11 % knows recently.

Table 3: What are the main reasons for it?

| | CAPI TAL CITY | CAPITAL CITY PERCENTAGE | TOUR ISM | TOURIS M PERCENTAGE | BO TH | BOTH PERCENTAGE | TOT AL | TOTAL PERCENTAGE |
|------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------|
| MAL | 24 | 20 | 8 | 6.5 | 88 | 73.5 | 120 | 100 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|------|----|-------------|----|-----|
| E | | | | | | | | |
| FEMALE | 19 | 24 | 14 | 17.5 | 47 | 58.5 | 80 | 100 |

Table 3 reveals that, 74 % of Male Respondents are agreeing that Both Capital City-ship & Tourism are the main reasons for its worst Air pollution and 60 % of the Female Respondents agreed with the same reason.

Table 4: Responsible institutions for this?

| | GOVT | GOVT PERCENTAGE | PRIVATE | PRIVATE PERCENTAGE | BOTH | BOTH PERCENTAGE | TOTAL | TOTAL PERCENTAGE |
|---------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| MALE | 42 | 35 | 24 | 20 | 54 | 45 | 120 | 100 |
| FEMALE | 29 | 36 | 21 | 26 | 30 | 38 | 80 | 100 |

Table 4 surprisingly given the result of almost equal opinions separately opined with Government or Private or both the sectors together are the responsible institutions for Delhi's Air pollution, irrespective of Gender.

Table 5: Are governments succeeded in controlling this?

| | FULLY | FULLY PERCENTAGE | PARTIAL | PARTIALLY PERCENTAGE | TOTAL | TOTAL PERCENTAGE |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| MALE | 35 | 29 | 85 | 71 | 120 | 100 |
| FEMALE | 18 | 22.5 | 62 | 77.5 | 80 | 100 |

Table 5 explains that, 71 % of Male Respondents opined that Governments have not much succeeded in controlling the air pollution in Delhi, where 77.5 % women agreed with the similar opinion.

Table 6: Do you suggest for second capital city establishment, preferably in South India?

| | YES | YES PERCENTAGE | NO | NO PERCENTAGE | TOTAL | TOTAL PERCENTAGE |
|---------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| MALE | 96 | 80 | 24 | 20 | 120 | 100 |
| FEMALE | 60 | 75 | 20 | 25 | 80 | 100 |

Table 6 concluded that, 80 % of Male Respondents recommends establishment of Second capital city in South India, mostly equally i.e. 75 % of Female Respondents also recommends the same

CONCLUSION

Over the decades, Delhi's air pollution could not be controlled. The governments' initiatives, schemes, policies and statutes could not decrease the increase rate proportionate of its air pollution. This turned our nation's capital city to present worst condition. Environmental scientists, experts, senior officers, public representatives, social groups advising for decentralizing the existing set-up of Capital city and reorganize some of its departments by establishing in South India, preferably like Hyderabad which is environmentally sustainable, cosmopolitan city, suitable geographical location, holding enough and suitable Government lands, Infrastructure. This is the only Legal possible remedy available. It also helps ease of administration and significantly decreases the public expenditure. Hence the recommendation to Government of India to lay immediate steps towards this matter seriously and urgently.

***** THE END *****

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