

Ban on Cracker by Supreme Court of India (Judicial Activism)

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Abstract

Delhi is one of the major polluted cities of the world. Firecrackers release pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide etc in the air, which causes ailments like asthma and bronchitis . On 12th September 2017 the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India banned fires in Delhi NCR effective till 1st November 2017. By this order people living in Delhi NCR will not be able to use the crackers on Diwali Night. Apart from improving the administration of criminal justice, the Supreme Court has used Article 21 in a very creative manner to improve the quality of life and to imply there from a bundle of rights for the people. In this paper historical and religious views related with the crackers on the Diwali, effect of crackers on air has been explained, in this paper author has explained the role of Judicial Activism or Judicial Legislation, how other major countries has successfully have reduced the air pollution, the researcher has mentioned various suggestions to reduce the pollution level in Delhi

Key words : Air Pollution, Cracker Ban, Judicial Activism

I. Introduction

Air is a mixture of many gases and moisture with some inert materials. When we inhale, not only oxygen but also other gases and materials enter our respiratory . According to the Halsbury Law of England 'pollution' means direct or indirect discharge by human being, of substance of energy into the aquatic environment resulting in hazard to human health, harm to living resources and aquatic ecosystem, damage to amenities or interference with other legitimate uses of water . Air pollution affects adversely man and material, flora and fauna equally. It gives birth to breathing trouble, blood diseases, eye problems and various kinds of skin and lung diseases. Substantial numbers of vehicle rise on vehicles in big cities have made them choked cities . In Delhi NCR the air quality is dipping worst from the bad day by day and it has become difficult to breathe for people. Unfortunately, every year, the quantum of air and noise pollution caused due to the bursting of firecrackers increases on Diwali. Firecrackers release pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide etc in the air, which causes ailments like asthma and bronchitis . On 12th September 2017 the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India banned fires in Delhi NCR effective till 1st November 2017. By this order people living in Delhi NCR will not be able to use the crackers on Diwali Night. Apart from improving the administration of criminal justice, the Supreme Court has used Article 21 in a very creative manner to improve the quality of life and to imply there from a bundle of rights for the people. The leakage of methyl isocyanate gas from the Union Carbide Corporation, Bhopal gave impetus to the development of environmental law and principles of quantum of compensation. In the case of B.L. Wadehra v. Union of India , the Supreme Court observed that the Delhi is one of the most polluted cities in the world.

³⁶⁵World of Chemicals "Diwali: festival of Light, not pollution" 28th October, 2016. Available at- <http://www.worldofchemicals.com/media/diwali-festival-of-light-not-pollution/7701.html> (visited on 12th November, 2017)

³⁶⁶Rosencranz Divan, Environment Law and Policy in India, Oxford India PaperBacks,(fifteenth impression, 2013)

³⁶⁷Virendar Gaur v. State of Haryana (1995) 2 SCC 577.

³⁶⁸"Calcutta Air pollution 'alarming high'", The Times of India, 9-9-2000.

³⁶⁹World of Chemicals "Diwali: festival of Light, not pollution" 28th October, 2016. Available at- <http://www.worldofchemicals.com/media/diwali-festival-of-light-not-pollution/7701.html> (visited on 12th November, 2017)

II. High Alert (Air Pollution)

According to The World Health Organization 10-15% Indian children between 5-11 age groups suffer from asthma. It costs average of 400 INR per month to buy a child's asthma medicine . According to a report of World Health Organization , 7 million people die annually due to the Air pollution which leads to serious diseases including cancer and heart disease. Air pollution is the fifth leading cause of death in India . New Delhi is the 11th most polluted city in the world .

According to Lancet International Journal in India 1.81 Million people died due to the air pollution in 2015 . The air pollution can decrease lung functions and leads to chronic coughing, breath shortness and wheezing.

III. Historical Views Related with Air and Crackers

The Ancient Indian history reveals that the country has great tradition of environment conservation in the past because of the belief that all forms of life whether human, animal or plant are closely interlinked with the environment and the disturbance in the environment is bound to affect the entire system .

Since Vedic time the main motto of social life was "to live in harmony with nature". Vedic view on environment is well- defined in one verse of the atharvaveda where three covering of our surroundings are referred as Chandamsi:

"Wise utilize three elements variously which are varied, visible and full of qualities. These are water, air and plants or herbs. They exist in the world from the very beginning. They are called as Chandamsi meaning covering everywhere"

Charaka also mentioned specifically air pollution as a cause of many diseases:

"The polluted air is mixed with bad elements. The air which is against the virtues of season, full of moisture, speedy, hard, icy, cool, hot, dry, harmful, terribly roaring, colliding from two or three sides, bad smelling, oily, full of dirt, smoke creates diseases in the body and is polluted "

IV. No Violation of Article 25 of the Indian Constitution

Subject to certain limitations, Article 25 confers a fundamental right on every person not merely to entertain such religious beliefs as may be approved by his judgment or conscience but also exhibit his beliefs and ideas by such overt acts and practices which are sanctioned by his religion.

³⁷⁰Jain, M.P., Indian Constitution Law. 7th Edition (2015) pg. 1158.

³⁷¹Union Carbide Corp. (2) v. Union of India, (1989) 2 SCC 540.

³⁷²1996 2 SCC 594.

³⁷³Rajagopalan, R, "Environmental Studies", Oxford University Press, Page 191, (Third Edition, 2016).

³⁷⁴WHO Report, 2012 available at- http://who.int/sustainable-development/AirPollution_Climate_Health_Factsheet.pdf

³⁷⁵Dr. N.V. Paranjape, Environmental Laws and Management in India, Thomas Reuters, Pg 241. (2015 Edition).

³⁷⁶Oliver Smith, The Telegraph, 9th November 12, 2017) Available at- <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/destinations/asia/india/articles/delhi-most-polluted-city-in-the-world> (Visited on 12th November, 2017)

³⁷⁷"India saw 2.5 million deaths due to pollution in 2015" Times of India, 21st October 2017, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/india-saw-2-5-million-deaths-due-to-pollution-in-2015-study/articleshow/61158395.cms>

³⁷⁸National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development (Government of India, MoEF): June 1992.

³⁷⁹Atharvaveda, I8.II

Now what practices are protected under the Article is to be decided by the courts with reference to the doctrine of a particular religion and include practices regarded by the community as part of its religion. The Supreme Court did not hesitate to pass a strict definition of 'matters of religion' as protected under clause (b) of article 26 of the Constitution limiting them only to those essentials and obligatory overt acts necessary to express one's faith. The Supreme Court judged with respect to this matter is *State of West Bengal v. Ashutosh Lahiri*, wherein it was held that slaughtering cows on Bakri Id was not an obligatory or essential Religious practice for Muslims, and was merely optional. Similarly bursting crackers cannot be called as essential practice on Diwali. When Lord Ram returned Ayodhya after 14 years people celebrated Diwali by lighting their homes, decorated the whole city, distributed the sweets and welcomed their king. At that time crackers were not there which means Diwali can be celebrated without bursting crackers and polluting the environment. When there is a conflict between law and equity; it is the law which is to prevail. Equity can only supplement the law when there is a gap in it, but it cannot supplant the law every fundamental right should co-exist in harmony with the exercise of another fundamental right without being interfered by noise pollution.

V. Power of Supreme Court (Judicial Intervention or Intrusion)

Role of Judicial Activism

It must from the outset be made clear that the concept of judicial activism does not lend itself to an exact definition. According to Black's Law Dictionary judicial activism is a "philosophy of judicial decision-making whereby judges allow their personal views about public policy, among other factors, to guide their decisions."

In the words of Justice J.S. Verma: "Judicial activism must necessarily mean the active process of implementation of the rule of law essential for the preservation of a functional democracy."

Judicial activism is now a central feature of every political system that rests adjudicatory power in a free and independent judiciary. Public nuisance, because of pollutants being discharged by big factories to the detriment of the poorer sections, is a challenge to the social justice component of the rule of law. S.P. Sathe, in his book *Judicial Activism in India* says that the legitimacy of judicial decision depends upon a shared perception that is independent and non-political. By the word "non-political" we mean that the judges are not committed to any political party or any ideology canvassed by one or more of the political parties. The function of the judiciary is divine. It is distinctly different from the functions of the other two organs. It is a trustee of people. It is said that even if the Parliament and State Legislatures in India make laws for 24 hours a day and 365 days a year, the quantum of law cannot be sufficient to the changing needs of the modern society⁵⁴³.

³⁸⁰Charak Samhita, 3.6 (I).

³⁸¹*Seshammal v. State of Tamil Nadu*, (1972) 2 S.C.C. 11.

³⁸²*Ibid.*

³⁸³(1995) 1 SCC 189.

³⁸⁴*Markandey Katju, Gyan Sudha Misra JJ., Supreme Court of India, B. Premanand & Ors. v. Mohan Koikal* (2011) 4 SCC 266

³⁸⁵*Church of God (Full Gospel) in India v. KKR Majestic Colony Welfare Association*, AIR 2000 SC 2773.

³⁸⁶C Wolfe, *Judicial Activism: Bulwark of Freedom or Precarious Security*, Lanham, Rowman & Littlefield (1997) at pp. 1-33.

³⁸⁷Black's Law Dictionary, 7th ed., (St. Paul, Minnesota: West Group, 1999).

³⁸⁸Quoted in Manika, "Judicial Activism: A means for Attaining Good Governance", *Nyaya Deep*, NALSA, Vol. VII, Issue 3, July 2006, pp. 117-132, p. 120.

In *Murli S. Deora v. Union of India*, the Court prohibiting smoking in public places till the statutory provision is made and implemented by the legislative enactment. 2G Spectrum and commonwealth scam cases are glaring examples to show that how PIL can be used to check the menace of corruption in Indian Administration. In both these cases matter was initiated at the instance of public spirited person by way of PIL, the SC court has taken an unprecedented step and cancelled 122 2G licenses distributed by government in 2008 to different telecom companies. A drug which is likely to injure health or to endanger the life of a patient, the manufacture of such a drug could be prohibited, since it is in public interest. A notification imposing ban on sale of eggs within the municipal limits of a city where many temples are situated is valid as municipality has issued such direction for the welfare of the people. The word 'Citizen' used in Article 51-A (g) is not to be interpreted narrowly but has to be construed in a wider perspective.

Thus, in the case of *T. Damodar Rao v. Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad*, High Court held that Government including the Courts owe an obligation and a duty to protect the environment. Large development projects and industries should not be permitted to endanger the ecological balance of the surrounding region. In *Delhi CNG case*, the Supreme Court had issued directions that the buses plying in Delhi must be converted into CNG fuel. Failing which the bus owner would invite an action under Contempt of Court Act, 1971.

In *Govind Singh v. Shanti Sarupthe*, learned Sub-Divisional Magistrate served a conditional order on the appellant under section 133(1) of the Code calling upon him to demolish the oven and the chimney within a period of 10 days from the date of the order and to show cause why the order should not be confirmed. Where it has been observed:

"We are of the opinion that in a matter of this nature where what is involved is not merely the right of a private individual but the health, safety and convenience of the public at large, the safer course would be to accept the view of the learned Magistrate, who saw for himself the hazard resulting from the working of the bakery."

In the case of *Thilakan v. Circle Inspector of Police*, it was held that in the absence of any law, right to have pollution-free environment flowing from Article 21 will act as a fetter on indiscriminate excavation of Land. We do not believe in fairy tales anymore, so we must accept the facts that for better or worse judges do make law. Many people think that policy should only be matter for government and parliament. However judges are clearly involved in policy decisions and take the wider community interest into account. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in

³⁸⁹P.N.Bhagwati: *Judicial Activism and Public Interest Litigation*, 23 *Columbia Journal of Transnational Law* 1 (1985).

³⁹⁰*Ratlam Municipality v. Virdhi Chand* AIR 1980 SC 1622.

³⁹¹S.P. Sathe, "Judicial Activism in India" 3rd Impression, 2006, Pg. 293.

³⁹²*Tarak Singh v. Jyoti Basu*, AIR 2005 SC 338.

³⁹³I.P.Massey, *Administrative Law* (2005).

³⁹⁴AIR 2002 SC 40.

³⁹⁵K. Samu., "SCAM/CORRUPTION/ LOKPAL BILL – 2011" (2011). Accessed from http://www.isidelhi.org.in/hrnews/HR_THEMATIC_ISSUES/Corruption/Corruption-2011.pdf.

³⁹⁶*Pratap Pharma (P) Ltd. v. Union of India*, (1997) 5 SCC 87.; *State of Gujarat and Others v Mirzapur Moti Kureshi Kassab Jamat And Others*, (2005) 8 SCC 534; AIR 2006 SC 212.

³⁹⁷*Darshan Kumar v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1997 ALL 209.

³⁹⁸AIR 1987 AP 171.

³⁹⁹(1998) 6 SCC 63.

⁴⁰⁰1979 SCR (1) 806.

interpreting Art.21 of the Constitution from Gopalan , to Menaka , Further, innovations in the field of Public Interest Litigations (PIL) have also provided thrust to the undisputable notion that judges do indeed make law through directions. Article 14 of the Indian Constitution also provides for the judicial legislation as it says the law declared by the Supreme Court is binding upon all the courts of India.

Article 19 (1) (G) Vis-A-Vis Article 21 of The Indian Constitution

Right to get clean environment (Article 21 of the Indian Constitution)

A clean and pollution free environment is sine quo non for a healthy life and therefore, environment is obviously closely linked with right to life. Right to unpolluted environment and preservation and protection of nature's gifts has also been conceded under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution .the right encompasses wide variety of many other rights such as protection of wild life, forests, lakes, ancient monuments, fauna- flora, unpolluted air, protection from noise, air and water pollution, maintenance of ecological balance and substantial development . The right to clean environment may have precedence over economic interests of the society . In Subhash Kumar v. State. of Bihar , the Supreme Court held that right to life is a fundamental right under Art. 21 of the Constitution and it include the right to enjoyment of pollution free water and air is attributes of the life for these are the basic elements which sustain life itself .

In the landmark case of M.C. Mehta v. Union of India , it was held that "we are conscious that closure of tanneries may bring unemployment and loss of revenue but life, health and ecology have greater importance to the people"

Reasonable restrictions under Article 19 (6) of the Indian Constitution

No universal standard of reasonableness being possible to be laid down .Reasonable restrictions mean restrictions in the public interest, and cannot be determined from point of view of individual persons .Narendra Kumar v. Union of India , the Supreme Court has held:"In applying the test of reasonableness, the Court has to consider the question in the background of the facts and circumstances under which the order was made, taking into account the nature of the evil that was sought to be remedied by such law, the ratio of the harm caused to individual citizens by the proposed remedy, to the beneficial effect reasonably expected to result-to the general public. It will also be necessary to consider in that connection whether the restraint caused by the law is more than was necessary in the interests of the general public."

⁴⁰¹AIR 2008 Ker. 48, P 57.

⁴⁰²Reid James, the Judges as Lawmaker (1972).

⁴⁰³Lord Scarman in McLoughlin v. Obrien (1983) 1 AC 410.

⁴⁰⁴A.K.Gopalan v. State of Madras AIR 1950 SC 27.

⁴⁰⁵Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India AIR 1978 SC 597.

⁴⁰⁶Shukla's V.N., "Constitution of India," Eastern Book Company, Page.209 (Twelfth Edition, 2015).

⁴⁰⁷T. Damodhar Rao v. Municipal Corpn., Hyderabad, AIR 1987 AP 171.

⁴⁰⁸M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, (2004) 12 SCC 118.

⁴⁰⁹(1991) 1 SCC 598.

⁴¹⁰Attakoya Thangal v. Union of India, 1990 K.L.T. 580.

⁴¹¹AIR 1988 SC 1037.

⁴¹²Virendra v. State of Punjab, 1958 S.C.J. 88.

In the case of *Abhilash Textiles v. Rajkot Municipal Corpn*, where Petitioners were called upon to stop the discharge of dirty water on the road and in the drainage system, the Gujarat High Court held that Article 19 (1) (g) of the Indian Constitution confers right upon every citizen to practice any profession or to carry any occupation, trade or business. But this fundamental right is subject to reasonable restrictions which may be placed in the interest of general public interest provided under Article 19 (6) of the Constitution, the court clarified that no one has a right to carry the business so as to cause nuisance to the society.

In the case of *A.P. Gunnies Merchants Assn. v. Govt. of A.P.*, the petitioners were carrying on the business of cleaning and trading of used gunny bags in a densely populated place which resulted in traffic congestion and air pollution. The orders were issued by the appropriate authority for shifting of the business to a safer place to avoid air and environment pollution, the Andhra Pradesh High Court held that the right to carry business in old gunny bags was not absolute and restrictions could be imposed to avoid environment pollution. People should be educated and made aware of the ill-effects of air and noise pollution caused by the indiscriminate use of fireworks. The Calcutta High Court has ruled that Article 19 (1)(g) does not guarantee the fundamental right to carry on trade which generates pollution, not one has fundamental right to sell and deal in fireworks which generates pollution which would endanger health and public order

Enforcement of DPSPS in India

In 1976, under the leadership of late Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, the Constitution's 42nd Amendment was passed and provisions regarding the protection of environment were incorporated into it. In the chapter of DPSP a new provision in the form of Article 48A was incorporated. The word "Environment" is a broad spectrum which brings within its sweep hygienic atmosphere and ecological balance. In *Chameli Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh*, the Supreme Court held that the need for a decent and civilized life includes the right to food, water and decent environment. The judicial philosophy in this regard is that law which imposes restriction upon a fundamental right for carrying out the objectives of the Direct Principles of State policy cannot be challenged as imposing unreasonable restriction because what the state is required to do by the Constitution itself cannot be regarded unreasonable. It was held that right to carry on any trade or business is not included in Article 21. *Minerva Mills v. Union of India*, where it was stated that there is no conflict between the directive principles and the fundamental rights. They were said to be complementary to each other. Implementation of DPSP would be in the interest of general public and therefore may be regulated or totally prohibited. Article 51 (A) (g) makes it a "duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures" this was added on the recommendation of the Swarn Singh Committee report with the view of Universal Declaration of Human Right. In the case of *Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v. Union of India*,

⁴¹³*Mohd. Zahoor v. State of MP & Ors*, AIR 2010 MP 22.

⁴¹⁴AIR 1960 SC 430.

⁴¹⁵1987 SCC Online Guj. 47.

⁴¹⁶2001 SCC Online AP 511.

⁴¹⁷*Sagun Kaushik v. Lt. Govt. Of Delhi & Ors.*, ORDER C.W.P. Nos. 3364/97 & 4381/97 (Delhi High Court)

⁴¹⁸*Burrabazar Fire Works Dealer Association v. Commissioner of Police, Calcutta*, AIR 1998 Cal. 121.

⁴¹⁹*Virendra Gaur v. State of Haryana*, (1995) 2 SCC 577.

⁴²⁰(1996) 2 SCC 549.

the hon'ble Supreme Court held that in view of the constitutional provisions contained in Article 21, 47, 48-A, 51-A (g) and the statutory provisions of the Water (Control and Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1974; Air (Control and Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1986; the two salient principles of sustainable development are all parts of environmental law of India and are included in right to life under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Under the Air (Control and Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1986, the state board refused permission for starting a hydrated lime factory near the hospital and the government collage on the basis of air pollution the refusal was held proper and justified .

International Convention

Declaration of the United Nation Conference on the Human Environment, 1972 proclaimed through principle 8 that "Economical and social development is essential for ensuring a favourable living and working environment for man and for creating conditions on earth that are necessary for the improvement of quality of life ". The Stockholm Conference, 1972 resulted into the birth of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to provide a forum for raising the quality of environment. On 22nd May 2001, in Stockholm (Swedan) 152 signatories signed and agreed to provide financial support to eliminate the use of POP and curve the pollution generated by the chemicals.

Odd-Even Rule in New Delhi

After alarming situation, In January 2016 Delhi government decided to implement Odd-Even rule for Delhi vehicle the Judiciary welcomed the move and rejected the PIL for the cancellation of the same. Even the judges of the Supreme Court decided to pool their cars. The idea was taken from Beijing where the rule was implemented before 2008 Olympic to reduce the pollution level which resulted into 40 % declining of pollution on daily basis . It was started in 1970 in Argentina to curve the pollution. In 1975 Singapore government started the same which resulted into reduction of 45 % reduction in traffic and 25 % reduction vehicle accident. In April 2016 when Delhi government implemented Odd-Even rule again it was observed that PM2.5 levels were within the permissible limit of 60 micrograms per cubic metre of air ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) at 42 of 74 locations in the city on April 16 .

Prevention Measures in World's Cities

- **PARIS**

In Paris government have banned cars on weekends in many cities, imposes Odd-Even ban on vehicle, and during major pollution event creates public transportation free. A long section of Seine River is car free now.

⁴²¹Article 47 has been applied by the Court in upholding the reasonableness of Law.

⁴²²Sodan Singh v. New Delhi Municipal Committee, (1989) 4 SCC 155.

⁴²³(1980) 2 SCC 591.

⁴²⁴Indian Handicrafts Emporium v. Union of India, (2003) 7 SCC 589.

⁴²⁵Inserted in 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.

⁴²⁶1996 5 SCC 647.

⁴²⁷M/s Chattisgarh Hydrated Lime Industries v. Special Area Development Authority, Raipur, AIR 1989 MP 82.

⁴²⁸Venkat Ananth, "Odd or even How he world clears the air" LiveMint, 7th December, 2015. <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/I3zaC0Fb0BfZQvAsM0v2wK/Odd-or-even-How-the-world-clears-the-air.html>

- **NETHERLANDS**

Netherlands have proposed a new law to ban the sale of petrol and diesel by 2025 allowing only electronic vehicles.

- **BANGALORE**

Karnataka government have encouraged the conversion of public buses into the CNG ones and discouraged the use of cars in large number which leads into the reduction of 20 % in pollution.

- **ZURICH**

Zurich city has reduced the parking space in the city and encouraging building the car free malls, plazas and other areas. This reduces traffic jams as well as pollution.

Solutions

- Prevent pollution at source.
- Encourage, develop and apply the best available practicable technical solutions.
- Ensure that the polluter pays for the pollution and control arrangements.
- Focus protection on heavily polluted areas and river stretches.
- Involve the public in decision making.
- To raise public awareness and involvement in environmental activities, the mass media should serve a vital role.
- Abatement and promotion of technological inputs to reduce industrial pollution.
- Environmental information centers should be set up at the district level to generate knowledge regarding traditional and endogenous system management practices.
- Implementation of Odd-Even rule but government should make sure that there is sufficient public transportation is available.
- Government should make Car free Zones in the city allowing only waling and cycling.
- Polluted vehicle should not be allowed to enter into the city, limited access zones should be made for them.
- Frequency of Metro Rails should be increased.
- Encourage the people through NGOs and social media to grow up trees in their lands or houses. Government should also focus on green infrastructure.
- Pollution under control test centers should be monitored by the State governments.
- Promotion of Battery, CNG and LPG run vehicles instead of Petrol and diesel.
- Shifting of all the polluting industries out of Delhi.
- Phasing out of leaded petrol and of all commercial vehicles older than 15 years.

⁴²⁹Hindustan Times, 19th April, 2016. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/delhi-news/odd-even-to-have-positive-impact-on-delhi-s-air-quality-pollution-body/story-IrPT1Ue7tPLuDJEyOD6Q0M.html>

⁴³⁰"How the cities around the world tackling air pollution" The Guardian, 17th May 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/17/how-are-cities-around-the-world-tackling-air-pollution>

Conclusion

Delhi had for a long been an extremely polluted city. There was often a haze and many people had breathing problems. Prior also Supreme Court responding to a PIL in 1985 has given order to Delhi government to improve Delhi's environment. We have realized that our economic activities are threatening our survival on the earth. We have started realizing that our existence is possible only when they can live in harmony with the various elements of the environment, which are interconnected. It is not enough for the Courts and government to notify the laws, which are complied with. A positive attitude on the part of everyone in society is essential for the prevention of pollution. It is up to us, as state and citizens, to undertake development process in keeping harmony with environmental imperatives of this land. Outdoor pollution can be reduced by adopting cleaner technologies; reducing pollution at the source, implementing laws and regulations to make people pollutes less, introducing appropriate transportation policies. Instead of connecting the judgment of hon'ble Supreme Court with religion let us welcome this great imitative to prevent the life of our upcoming generation and make our Capital pollution free.

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