

(b) if so, the preventive measures Government proposes to take as there is only one Government hospital in Delhi to cure CVDs cases; and

(c) Government's plans to open more Government Hospitals in the country to meet the healthcare of common man, who cannot afford very high rates of treatment being charged by private heart curative centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. According to the Report of National Commission of Macroeconomics and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India (2005), there may be as many as 64 million cases of cardiovascular diseases in 2015 of which 61 million would be Coronary artery disease. The World Health Organisation estimated that by 2010, 60 per cent of World's heart disease patients will be in India.

(b) In Delhi, the patients with cardiovascular diseases are being treated in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjang Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Gobind Ballabh Pant Hospital. The Government of India has also initiated a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 100 selected districts in 21 States.

(c) The Government of India has initiated "The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)" which aims at setting up six institutions like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in Bihar (Patna), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneswar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur), Chhattisgarh (Raipur) and Uttarakhand (Rishikesh) and upgradation of existing State medical institutions.

Pneumonia-related fatalities among children

*293. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has the highest number of deaths among children below the age of five due to Pneumonia and flu-related pneumonia;

(b) whether Government has initiated steps to reduce the mortality rate among children by administering appropriate vaccines in such cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

In India, pneumonia is one of the leading causes of death among children below five years of age. As per report on nationally representative data collected by the Registrar General of India (2001-03) on cause specific mortality in children aged 1 to 59 months. 3.71 lakh deaths have been attributed to pneumonia.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

The Government of India is implementing the following strategies for prevention and control of pneumonia including immunization to reduce child mortality:—

- (1) Capacity building of the health care providers through Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) for early diagnosis and management of common childhood illnesses including pneumonia.
- (2) Improving child care practices like early initiation of breast feeding, exclusive breast feeding and strengthening of infant and young child feeding practices for prevention of malnutrition.
- (3) The following vaccines are used under Universal Immunization Programme for preventing pneumonia in children:
 - (a) DPT vaccine (b) Measles vaccine including second dose and (c) Pentavalent vaccine in Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Re-cycling of e-waste

*294. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has insisted upon the State Governments to impose penalty and punish those companies contributing to e-waste pollution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has also issued notification for recycling of e-waste since the quantity of e-waste is increasing every year; and
- (d) if so, the details of future plans of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes including e-waste. As per these Rules, units handling e-waste are required to obtain authorisation and registration from the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committee concerned. In addition, such units are required to obtain Consent to Operate as per the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Compliance under these Rules is monitored by the respective SPCB/PCC. Contravention of the provisions of these Rules is liable to be punished as per the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986).

E-waste recycling can be undertaken only in facilities authorized and registered with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees. E-waste generated can be sent or sold