

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

to a registered and authorized recycler or re-processor having environmentally sound recycling facilities.

The Government has also notified the E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 on 12th May, 2011. These Rules will come in to effect from 01.05.2012. The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) has been enshrined in these rules to make EPR a mandatory activity associated with the production of electronic and electrical equipments. EPR is an environment protection strategy that makes the producer responsible for the entire life cycle of the product, especially for take back, recycling and final disposal of the product.

Under these Rules, producers will be responsible for collection of e-waste generated from the end of life of their products by setting up collection centers or take back systems either individually or collectively.

Further, Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste brought out by Central Pollution Control Board provide the approach and methodology for environmentally sound management of e-waste.

The Government is also implementing a scheme to provide financial assistance for setting up of integrated recycling facilities for E-waste on public private partnership mode.

Climate Change Action Plan

*295. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Odisha has sent a Climate Change Action Plan to the Ministry for its consideration;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a financial outlay of ` 17,000 crores has been estimated for the Action Plan to focus on eleven different areas for a period of five years upto 2015; and

(c) if so, by when clearance would be given by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Government of Odisha has prepared a State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in response to the request made by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, as a follow up of the announcement made by the Prime Minister in the Conference of State Environment Ministers held on August 18, 2009 and submitted to this Ministry on June 13, 2011. The SAPCC has proposed activities under eleven sectors namely Agriculture, Water, Coastal and Disaster, Energy, Fisheries and Animal resources, Forests, Health, Industry, Mining, Transport and Urban, with a total budget provision of Rs. 17,032 crores for five years.