

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a demand driven and project based programme taking district as a unit. Goa State, as a whole, has a total project outlay of Rs. 1059.43 lakh out of which Rs. 634.96 lakh is Central Share. Rs. 172.32 lakh stands released to the State as Central Share till October, 2011. The funds are released to the project districts through State Government based on eligibility in terms of TSC guidelines. Project district is released the next installment only after submitting requisite documents with respect to utilization of atleast 60% of funds released in the previous installment alongwith 60% utilization of matching State Share. Thus the installments released to an eligible district under Total Sanitation Campaign are not necessarily annual. As the State is yet to propose for any further release of installments, no funds could be released to Goa State during the last three years.

(c) and (d) As reported by the State, the targets and achievements in terms of coverage of habitations under NRDWP during the last three years are, given below :—

Year	Target (habitations)	Achievement
2008-09	3	4
2009-10	0	0
2010-11	0	0

Two regional Water Supply Schemes are under implementation. Funds released are being utilized in these schemes. Drinking water supply projects are approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee. Hence, no projects are pending at the Central level.

In so far as Total Sanitation Campaign is concerned, the physical objectives set and achievements upto October, 2011 of the State as per progress reported by the State through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry is as under :—

	Objectives	Reported achievements upto October, 2011
Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) — BPLs	17035	17031
IHHL — APLs	27388	17522
Community Sanitary Complex	150	0
School toilets Units	731	446
Anganwadi toilets	547	58

Projects pending for environmental clearance

783. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of major development projects including power, irrigation, housing, mining etc. pending with the Ministry for clearance, State-wise;
- (b) the reasons for the pendency alongwith pending period, project-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for early clearance of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As on 31.10.2011, a total of 397 developmental projects received under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, covering hydropower sector and irrigation, thermal power, mining, building and construction projects, are pending for environmental clearance. The State-wise details of projects of these sectors pending for environmental clearance are given in Statement (See below).

(b) The projects are perceived to be pending for environmental clearance with the Ministry of Environment and Forests for varying durations mainly due to non-submission of complete information by the project proponents in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) required for the projects submitted for environmental clearance and non-compliance of the procedures of the EIA Notification, 2006 and Circulars of the Ministry.

(c) The steps taken for expediting appraisal of proposals for grant of environmental clearance *inter-alia* include:—

- (i) Regular meetings of the Expert Appraisal Committee covering the various sectors and uploading of the minutes of the meetings on the Ministry website.
- (ii) Regular updation of project status on Ministry's website for the benefit of all stakeholders.
- (iii) Sector specific EIA Manuals have been prepared and uploaded on the Ministry website to facilitate better preparation of EIA-EMP Reports by the project proponents addressing all the major environmental issues in their project reports.

Statement

Sector-wise break-up of projects of various sectors received from various States/UT pending for environmental clearance as on 31.10.2011

State/UT	Mining	Thermal power	Hydro-power and irrigation	Building and construction
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	01

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	6	—	—	01
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	03	—
Assam	—	—	—	05
Bihar	—	—	01	—
Chhattisgarh	10	01	—	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—
Goa	1	—	—	01
Gujarat	3	03	—	—
Haryana	—	—	—	90
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	02	—
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand	14	02	—	01
Karnataka	3	02	01	—
Kerala	—	02	—	07
Madhya Pradesh	8	04	—	—
Manipur	—	—	01	—
Maharashtra	8	02	03	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
Orissa	23	05	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—
Punjab	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	28	04	—	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	1	03	—	102
Tripura	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand	7	01	02	—

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	31	02	—	01
West Bengal	—	01	—	—
TOTAL:	143	32	13	209

Pollutants in air in major cities

784. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has found smallest and least visible pollutant particles in the air in major cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such smallest and least visible pollutant particles are causing lung cancer and cardiac ailments; and

(d) if so, the steps Government/CPCB proposes to take to check deadly pollutant particles in the air?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The ambient air quality is being monitored in major cities of the country under the National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with various State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees and NEERI, Nagpur. Earlier, dust in ambient air was being monitored as SPM (particulate matter less than 100 micron) and PM₁₀ (particulate matter less than 10 micron) under NAMP. Now, there is a shift to monitoring of PM₁₀ at all locations and PM_{2.5} (particulate matter less than 2.5 micron), which is also being monitored at select locations.

(b) Levels of PM₁₀ in ambient air in major cities during the last three years are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) As per available literature, PM_{2.5} may cause respiratory ailments, including cancer, and heart disease. However, no conclusive study reports are available in this regard.

(d) To check the air pollution, various steps have been initiated which include:—

(i) Notification of emission standards for various categories of industry notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986;

(ii) Drawing up action plans for improvement of the ambient air quality in 16 apart from Delhi;