

(c) and (d) To enhance the quality of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Reports for obtaining environmental clearance, a system of Accreditation of EIA Consultants with Quality Council of India (QCI)/National Accreditation Board of Education and Training (NABET) has been introduced. In case of specific instances of plagiarism, coming to the notice of the Ministry, appropriate action will be undertaken.

Transfer of funds to Gujarat State CAMPA

30. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Gujarat has deposited Rs. 482.34 crores in adhoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) of the Central Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that, so far, only Rs.54.12 crores has been released against the deposited amount of Rs. 482.34 crores;

(c) if so, whether Government intends to transfer the amount of Rs. 482.34 crores deposited by Gujarat into the account of Gujarat State CAMPA; and

(d) what action has been taken so far, to return the remaining amount into Gujarat State CAMPA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per the records furnished by the Government of Gujarat, the total cumulative deposits in the accounts in the name of the Gujarat Compensatory Afforestation Fund/Gujarat State CAMPA are Rs. 583,47,39,564.00;

(b) Against the Annual Plans of Operation for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, the amounts released to the Gujarat State CAMPA were Rs. 24,96,47,000.00 (released on 19th August 2009); Rs. 29,15,68,000.00 (released on 1st October, 2010) and Rs. 26,30,00,000.00 (released on 8th September, 2011). The total cumulative release comes to Rs. 80,42,15,000.00;

(c) and (d) In terms of the order dated 10th July, 2009 passed by the Supreme Court of India in IA No. 2143 in Writ Petition No. 202 of 1995 titled T N Godavarman Thirumalpad Vs. Union of India and Ors, the annual releases to State CAMPAs have to be limited, *inter-alia*, to about Rs. 1,000 crores for the next five years. The extant orders of the Supreme Court of India do not contemplate release of the total funds deposited by the State CAMPAs.

Pollution of rivers in Assam

31. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the problem of wide-scale pollution of the Bharalu, Deeper Bill, Burhidihing and Brahmaputra rivers of Assam;

(b) whether Government has examined the pollution level of these rivers by sending a Central team to Assam;

(c) whether Government is formulating any action plan to eradicate the problem of pollution of Burhidihing and Brahmaputra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), based on their monitoring, have identified polluted river stretches and water bodies of the country. According to this, four rivers from Assam namely; Bharalu, Kalong, Deeper Bill and Burhidihing have been found to be polluted.

(c) and (d) The Government of Assam had submitted project proposals for pollution abatement of Bharalu and Kalong rivers at an estimated cost of Rs. 223 crores and Rs. 74.86 crores respectively to the National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD). These proposals were examined and returned to the Government of Assam with comments and observations.

Study on impact of climate change

32. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any study on the impact of climate change including changing monsoon pattern and the manner in which the countries agriculture sector is affected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) There is no conclusive evidence to attribute all observed weather and climate variability to the increased concentrations of Green House Gases (GHGs) and associated global warming and their projections for the future. However, gradual increasing trend in respect of surface temperature (maximum and minimum) across the globe is found to be in line with the rise of GHGs over the recent decades. Daily mean temperature over the country is found to be increasing more or less at the same rate as the globe mean (0.52° C since 1901). Spatial pattern of trends in the mean annual temperature shows significant positive (increasing) trend over most parts of the country except over parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Bihar, where significant negative (decreasing) trends were observed.

Further, a study to assess the impact of climate change on four sectors in four region of India has been undertaken and a report titled "Climate Change and