

is causing several health problems, including cancer, heart attack and respiratory diseases;

(b) whether according to the report, every year 3,000 deaths are caused in Delhi due to air pollution;

(c) whether one of the main reasons of high level of pollution in Delhi is the ever rising number of vehicles;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to check pollution in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), a non-governmental organization, has compiled observations of various institutions with regard to health impacts studies in India and published a report titled 'Mobility Crisis Agenda for action 2010'. According to some epidemiological studies, health effects such as manifestation of respiratory and cardiovascular ailments etc. could be associated with air pollution. However, there is no conclusive data available to confirm these figures.

(c) to (e) Emissions from vehicles, suspended roadside dust, industries, thermal power plants, construction activities etc. are the main source of air pollution. Steps taken by the Central Government for control of air pollution include formulation of a Comprehensive Policy for Abatement of Pollution, supply of improved auto-fuel, tightening of vehicular and industrial emission norms, mandatory environmental clearance for specified industries, management of municipal, hazardous and bio-medical wastes, promotion of cleaner technologies, strengthening the network of air quality monitoring stations, assessment of pollution load, source apportionment studies, preparation and implementation of action plans for major cities and critically polluted areas, public awareness etc.

#### **Assistance to Rajasthan under Janani Suraksha Yojana**

†\*554. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds made available to Rajasthan by Government during the last two years under Janani Suraksha Yojana;

(b) the number of women benefited from this scheme in the State; and

(c) the percentage decline in child mortality rate as a result of this scheme?

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Rs. 341.57 crores has been made available to Rajasthan during the last two years *i.e.* 2010-11 and 2011-12 under the Janani Suraksha Yojana Scheme.

(b) 50.17 lakh pregnant women in Rajasthan have benefitted from Janani Suraksha Yojana since the launch of the scheme in 2005.

(c) Child Mortality Rate has declined by 14% in Rajasthan *i.e.* a decline of 11 points from 80 per 1000 live births in 2008 to 69 per 1000 live births in 2010. This decline in child mortality has resulted due to multiple factors, increased institutional delivery due to Janani Suraksha Yojana being one of them.

#### **Pollution of Yamuna river**

\*555. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the MINISTER of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the latest report of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the Yamuna water is full of excreta and resembles drain water;

(b) if so, the effective measures taken to save water of Yamuna from stinking in due course;

(c) whether the Central Government, in collaboration with the concerned State Governments, has been able to detect the sources making Yamuna water filthy;

(d) whether Government has taken action against those who are allowing to flow untreated sewage and effluents in Yamuna; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : (a) As per the analysis of the regular monitoring undertaken by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), river water quality of Yamuna River deteriorates especially in its stretch between Wazirabad barrage at Delhi till its confluence with Chambal River in Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). High values of Biochemical Oxygen Demand, high count of Total and Faecal Coliform along with no or very low Dissolved Oxygen level in the river water, indicate the wastewater discharges in the river Yamuna, predominantly from domestic sources. The water quality of the river shows improvement only during monsoon period.

(b) To supplement the efforts of State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna, Government of India is implementing Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) with assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in a phased manner. YAP-I, which commenced in April, 1993, was completed in Feb,