

the satellite era (1961-2010). As the annual frequency is very less over the Arabian Sea, the decadal frequency has been analysed by IMD to find out the probability of intensification of cyclone into severe cyclone. The analysis shows that there is no significant trend in intensification of cyclones into severe cyclones over the Arabian Sea.

Information relating to project clearance website

631. SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vital information related to project clearance is missing on the Ministry's website;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Central Information Commission has directed the Ministry to post entire information about project clearances on its website by April;

(c) if so, the details of the information being put on the website; and

(d) the appropriate action the Ministry is taking to improve transparency in project clearance process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Information pertaining to project clearances like Agenda of Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) meetings, minutes of the meetings, copies of scoping clearance and Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment/Environment Management Plan Reports, Environment Clearance letters etc. are regularly uploaded on the website of the Ministry. All Acts, Rules, Guidelines and circulars related to environmental clearance for developmental projects and constitution of EACs are available on the website of the Ministry. The Central Information Commission has directed the Ministry to post Form-1, Form-1A, additional information received from the Project Proponents in response to the queries of EAC, site visit reports and site specific study reports on the website of the Ministry from 1st April, 2012. As per the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, relevant information pertaining to the environment clearance, as mentioned above is posted on the website of the Ministry.

Steep rise in river pollution

632. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is steep rise in pollution of various rivers;

(b) whether Ministry has received any complaints in this regard within last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether the Ministry is serious on this important subject; and

(e) the details of action taken by Ministry to protect the rivers from pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPC B) in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have established a network of 1085 Water Quality Monitoring Stations (WQMS) along various river stretches. Water quality data in respect of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) has exceeded the desired water quality criteria (< 3 mg/per litre) in 150 river stretches covering 36 rivers. The major cause of rising organic pollution particularly BOD in these rivers is due to discharge of untreated and partially treated domestic effluents by various municipalities across the country. Details of number of polluted stretches and rivers state-wise are at Statement. (*See below*) Representations/suggestions received from time to time from members of the public, organisations pertaining to conservation of rivers are forwarded to States/Implementing Agencies concerned for appropriate action.

(d) and (e) This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in pollution abatement in various rivers through the centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), which presently covers 40 rivers in 190 towns spread over 20 states. Pollution abatement schemes implemented under the Plan include interception, diversion and treatment of sewage; low cost sanitation works on river banks; electric/improved wood crematoria etc. Sewage treatment capacity of 4574 million litres per day has been created so far under the Plan.

Statement

State-wise details of polluted river stretches

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the River	No. of polluted stretches
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Krishna, Manjira, Musi, Maner, Nakkavagu, Pennar and Tungabhadra	9
2.	Assam	Bharalu, Burhidihing, Deepar bill and Katong	4
3.	Chandigarh	Attawa choe, Patiala ki Rao and Sukhna choe	3
4.	Delhi	Yamuna	1

1	2	3	4
5.	Gujarat	Ambika, Anas, Amlakhadi, Bhogavo, Baleshwar Khadi, Dhadar, Daman Ganga, Khari, Kaveri, Kim, Kolak, Mindhola, Mahi, Panam, Shedi, Sabarmati, and Tapi	19
6.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Gurgaon canal, Markanda, Western Yamuna canal, and Yamuna	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Markanda and Sukhna	3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Chambal, Kshipra, Khan, Kalisot, Mandakini, Tons and Narmada	9
9.	Maharashtra	Bhima, Godavari, Mula and mutha, Pawana, Panchganga, Patalganga, Indrayani, Koyna, Kuntlalika, Kalu, Kanhan, Kolar, Mithi, Tapi, Gima, Nira, Weinganga, Wardha, Krishna, Purna, Nira, Chandrabhaga, Venna river, Ulhas, Ramgavali and Bhatsa	28
10.	Punjab	Satluj and Ghaggar	2
11.	Tamil Nadu	Adiyar, Coovum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigai, Tambiraparani, Bhavani and Palar	9
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Hindon, Western kali (Partly Covered), Kali nadi eastern, Bagad, Ganga, Gomti, Ramganga, Saryu and Rihand	12
13.	Kanataka	Bhadra, Tunga, Tungabhadra, Laxmantinaha, Kali, Krishna, Hundri, Kundu, Arkavati and Malprabha	11
14.	Manipur	Nambul	1
15.	Rajasthan	Bandi, Berech, Jojari, Chambal and Khetri	5
16.	Uttarakhand	Kosi, Dhela and Kichna and Bahalla	3
17.	Jharkhand	Subarnrekha and Sankh	2
18.	Kerala	Karamana, Puzhackal and Kadambayar	3
19.	Tripura	Agartala canal and Haora	2
20.	Bihar	Sikrana	1
21.	Chattisgarh	Arpa, Seonath and Mahanadi	3
22.	Meghalaya	Kharkhala and Umtrew	2
23.	Orissa	Kathjodi, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Kuakhai	4
24.	Puducherry	Arasalar	1

1	2	3	4
25.	West Bengal	Damodar, Ganga and Barakar	3
26.	Nagaland	Dhansiri	1
27.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Teesta, Maney Khola and Ranichu	4
TOTAL			150

Safe disposal of toxic waste in FTL and CFL

633. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force appointed by the Ministry on the Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury in the Fluorescent Lamp sector has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of its findings and main recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the safe disposal of the toxic waste found in the fluorescent tube lights (FTL) and compact fluorescent lamps (CFL)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN):

(a) to (c) Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted a Task Force to evolve a policy on “Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury in Fluorescent Lamps”. A Technical Committee, constituted by this Task Force, had prepared “Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Mercury Management in Fluorescent Lamps Sector”. These guidelines prescribe the best practices at various levels, such as at manufacturer’s level and include aspects relate to mercury consumption, process technology, raw mercury distillation, on-site storage, treatment, recycling and disposal of mercury bearing wastes, mercury spill management. The best practices at consumer’s level include handling of used/broken lamps, consumer awareness pertaining to collection, transport, treatment and disposal of used fluorescent lamps.

Ministry of Environment and Forests and Central Pollution Control Board have written to all the State Governments and Union Territories to encourage establishment of recycling units so that the fused Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) and Fluorescent Tube Lights (FTLs) are properly collected and the mercury is recovered and recycled scientifically and safely.

Conservation of wetland in Greater Noida

634. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state: