

The issue of man animal conflict is looked after by the concerned State Governments and the details of the incidents of human attack on leopards and *vice versa* is not compiled in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) No such reports have been received in the Ministry from any State Government.

(e) The Ministry has issued 'Guidelines for Human-Leopard Conflict Management' to provide a guidance framework for the benefit of local communities, field forest officers, and revenue and other district administration officials and to be adopted to deal with incidents of loss of life and livestock caused by leopards. The Ministry also provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger' for payment of ex-gratia relief to the victims of wildlife attack and scientific management of the habitats of wild animals including leopards.

#### **Increase in Pollution Level in Konkan Region**

2037. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to several power projects coming up in coastal areas of the Konkan Region of Maharashtra, the pollution level has increased considerably affecting the livelihood of fishermen and affecting mango production;

(b) whether Government has received any report to this effect; and

(c) if not, whether Government has tried to ascertain details and take remedial measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) As reported by the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB), it has granted Consent to Establish to several new coal based thermal power plants along the Konkan coast as per the enclosed Statement *(See below)*. Also, there are power generation facilities in the coastal area from the existing power plants as per statement II *(See below)*. The emission and pollution control standards of the new power plants have been made very stringent in comparison to the existing thermal power plants by MPCB. The Ministry has also in its notification dated 16.11.2009 increased the number of parameters for ambient air quality monitoring to twelve and also made them stringent compared to the previous six parameters.

As reported by the MPCB, a complaint has been received due to increasing pollution level in the Konkan region of Maharashtra.

**Statement-I***New Coal based Thermal Power Plants proposed along the Konkan Coast*

S.No.	Name & address of the unit	Fuel used	Capacity in MW
1.	M/s Tata Power Ltd.; Dheran, Dist. Raigad	Coal	1600
2.	M/s Maharashtra Energy Generation Ltd; Shahapur, Dist. Raigad	Natural Gas & Coal	4000
3.	M/s Patni Energy Pvt. Ltd.; Nagothane, Dist. Raigad	Coal	405
4.	Maharashtra State Power Generation Company, Dhopawe Dist.Ratnagiri	Coal	1600
5.	M/s. Reliance Industry Ltd., Nagothane	Natural Gas	800
6.	M/s GMR Energy Ltd., Ratnagiri	Coal	1980
7.	Suprime Petrochem Ltd,Amdoshi Tal Roha, Raigad	Gas	4
8.	M/s Welspun Maxsteel Ltd., Vill Salav, Tal Murud, Dist.Raigad	Coal	330
9.	M/s Urban energy generation Pvt. Ltd., Vill, Tal Roha Dist Raigad	Gas	2100
10.	M/s Urban energy generation Pvt Ltd., Vill Vangani turfe Taloja, Tal Panvel Dist Raigad	Gas	2100
11.	M/s Ruchi Soya Industries Ltd., Vill Essambe, Tal Khalapur, Dist Raigad	Coal Based Captive	4.42

***Statement-II******Existing Power Plants along the Konkan Coast***

S.No.	Name & address of the unit	Fuel used	Capacity in MW
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharashtra State Power Generation Company, Uran, Dist. Raigad	Gas	612
2.	Ratnagiri Power & Gas, Dhabol, Dist. Ratnagiri	Naptha, and Natural Gas	2184
3.	M/s JSW Energy, Jaigad, Dist. Ratnagiri	Coal	1200
4.	M/s Finolex Ltd., Ratnagiri	Coal	43
5.	M/s Reliance Industry Ltd., Dahanu	Coal	500
6.	M/s Tata Power Ltd., Trombay	Coal	1630
7.	M/s Tata Power at Bhira, Tal Mangaon, Dist. Raigad	Hydro	300 MW
8.	M/s Tata Power at Bhivpuri, Tal Karjat, Dist. Raigad	Hydro	75 MW
9.	M/s Tata Power at Khopoli, Tal Khalapur	Hydro	72 MW
10.	M/s Uttam Galva Steel Ltd., Vill Donvat, Tal Khalapur, Dist. Raigad	Coal	2×30 MW
11.	M/s Tata Power Co. Ltd. at Vill Ris, Tal Khalapur, Dist. Raigad (Presently Not in Operation)	LSFO	111.36 MW
<b>Captive Power Plant:</b>			
1.	M/s Welspun Maxsteel Ltd., Vill Salav, Tal Murud, Dist Raigad	Flue Gases	8.7 MW
2.	M/s Ispat Industries Ltd., Vill Dolvi, Pen Dist. Raigad	Flue Gases	5.5 MW
3.	Reliance Industries Ltd., Nagothane, Tal Roha Dist. Raigad	Flue Gases	85 MW

1	2	3	4
4.	M/s Reliance Industries Ltd., MIDC Patalganga, Dist. Raigad	Natural/Flue Gas	48 MW
5.	M/s Hi Tech Carbon, Lohop-Talavali, Tal Khalapur Dist. Raigad	Waste Heat Recovery	23 MW
6.	M/s Bhushan Steel Ltd, Vill Savroli, Tal Khalapur, Dist. Raigad	FO	24 MW

#### Air Pollution in the Country

2037. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- whether the level of the air pollution in the country is increasing day by day;
- if so, the details thereof as on January 2012;
- the main reasons behind the increasing pollution in the country; and
- whether Government has any plan to launch least polluting vehicle in the country?
- the steps taken/propose to take to ensure that leopards are not killed further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Ambient air quality is being monitored regularly by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with concerned State Pollution Control Boards under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) in terms of Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and PM<sub>10</sub> (particulate matter having size less than 10 micron) across the country

Collation and processing of ambient air quality data is done in CPCB. Statistically, 104 readings are required for reporting average values for a pollutant, which takes time.

As per available data for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010, PM<sub>10</sub> levels are exceeding the norms in 98% monitored metro cities with an increasing trend in 40% cities and decreasing in 20% cities with no trend in remaining cities. NO<sub>2</sub> levels are exceeding in six cities (12%) and showing an increasing trend in Delhi and Kolkata. There is a mix trend in other metro cities. SO<sub>2</sub> levels are complying with norms in all the metro cities monitored.

(c) Apart from shipping, aviation and natural sources, the main reasons of air pollution in the country are vehicular exhaust emissions, operation of gensets, resuspension of roadside dust, industrial emissions, thermal power plants, construction activities, household activities, agricultural practices, etc.