

Disposal of cases under National Green Tribunal

2522. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Green Tribunal is disposing off the cases pending before it, within a time limit of 6 months as mandated by the relevant act;
- (b) the number of cases filed and the number of cases the Tribunal has disposed off so far, State-wise ; and
- (c) the number of cases in which compensation to be paid was ordered by the Tribunal and the number of cases in which such compensation was paid to all concerned, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : (a) As per the information received from National Green Tribunal (NGT), all endeavours have been made for disposal of the cases by the Tribunal within the time limit of 6 months and most of the cases have been disposed off within that time.

- (b) The total number of cases including transferred cases, appeals and application and the disposal of the cases by the NGT is as under:

Total filing	-	367
Total disposal	-	171
Pendency	-	196

- (c) One (1)*

*No information regarding execution of order.

Compliance of pollution control norms by distilleries

2523. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the distilleries are one of the major source of pollution in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on human beings;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to address the problem;
- (d) the details of distilleries in operation without zero discharge, State-wise;
- (e) the details of steps taken by Government to ensure the distilleries achieve zero discharge of effluents; and
- (f) the details of surprise inspections of industries carried out by the Central and the State Pollution Control Boards for verification of compliance by distilleries to the prescribed pollution control norms during 2010 and 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : (a) The distillery sector has been identified as one of the seventeen categories of highly polluting industries and grouped under the “Red” category.

(b) The distilleries generate large volume of highly polluting effluent called “spent wash”, which is one of the recalcitrant effluent having extremely high Chemical Oxygen Demand ranging from 80,000-1,20,000 mg/l, Biochemical Oxygen Demand ranging from 40,000-60,000 mg/l, Suspended Solids, inorganic solids, low pH, strong odour and dark brown colour. Distillery effluents when disposed in fresh water bodies result in depletion of oxygen thereby endangering aquatic flora and fauna. The spent wash is non-toxic but is high in organic content and has offensive colour. Thus, any direct or indirect percolation of spent wash through land causes soil and ground water contamination resulting in soil sickness and imparting colour to ground water thereby making it unfit for human consumption.

(c) to (e) As per information available with Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), a total of 404 number of distilleries are in operation in the country, of which 21 distilleries have installed dryers and 16 distilleries have installed slop fired boilers for achieving Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). The State-wise list of 404 distilleries and the distilleries which have set up facilities to achieve ZLD are given in Statements-I and II respectively (*See below*). The steps taken by the Government to address the pollution problem include the following:

- (i) The standards to be complied by distilleries for disposal of treated effluents have been notified.

(ii) Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards have directed industries to establish waste concentration, evaporation and incineration facilities to achieve ZLD.

(iii) Industries have been directed not to store spent wash for more than 30 days and stop manufacturing process during rainy season.

(f) During 2010-11, CPCB carried out surprise inspections of 27 distilleries and issued 21 directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and one direction under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 against non-complaint distilleries.

Statement-I

State-wise distribution of Distilleries

Sl. No.	States	No. of Distilleries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34
2.	Assam	01
3.	Bihar	13
4.	Chhattisgarh	03
5.	Daman and Diu	04
6.	Goa	04
7.	Gujarat	18
8.	Haryana	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	06
11.	Karnataka	43
12.	Kerala	09

1	2	3
13.	Maharashtra	91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20
15.	Nagaland	01
16.	Orissa	08
17.	Pondicherry	03
18.	Punjab	11
19.	Rajasthan	16
20.	Sikkim	01
21.	Tamil Nadu	26
22.	Tripura	01
23.	Uttar Pradesh	61
24.	Uttarakhand	03
25.	West Bengal	11
TOTAL		404

Statement-II*Distilleries which have setup facilities to achieve ZLD*

Sl. No.	States	No. of Distilleries
1	2	3
A. Distilleries which have set up dryers.		
1.	Karnataka	4
2.	Haryana	2
3.	Gujarat	1

1	2	3
4.	Tamil Nadu	5
5.	West Bengal	2
6.	Andhra Pradesh	2
7.	Maharashtra	4
8.	Punjab	1
TOTAL		21

B. Distilleries which have set up slop fire boilers.

1.	Uttar Pradesh	5
2.	Punjab	2
3.	Uttarakhand	1
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Karnataka	3
6.	Tamil Nadu	2
7.	Andhra Pradesh	2
TOTAL		16

Displacement of villages near National Parks

†2524. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to re-locate people from villages adjacent to National Parks in the country by declaring these areas as 'Buffer Zone' for preservation of parks specially wildlife sanctuaries;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.