

(d) whether the augmentation of refining capacity of public sector oil undertakings has helped to increase the export earnings; and

(e) if so, the details of export of petro-products during the last three years and the current year and the additional revenue generated in the process?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) At present, the refining capacity in the public sector oil companies and their joint ventures is 135.066 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA). It is projected that their refining capacity may reach 194.366 MMTPA by 2016-2017 as per the report of the Working Group on Petroleum and Natural Gas sector on Refinery for the 12th Five Year Plan.

(d) and (e) The level of exports and the export earnings have increased over the last three years. The details of export of petroleum products by public sector oil companies and their earnings during the last three years and first ten months of 2012-13 is as under:

Year	Export (Quantity in MMT)	Earnings (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	14.46	39995
2010-11	15.28	48445
2011-12	16.36	68706
2012-13 (April, 2012-January, 2013)	13.60	62719

Air pollution in the cities

*117.DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether air pollution is one of the major causes of deaths in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards have completely failed to put a check on the increasing air pollution;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government has since formulated any plan at a national level to curb air pollution in cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Health Effects Institute (HEI), a non profit corporation registered in USA has presented a paper entitled 'Outdoor Air Pollution Among Top Global Health Risks in 2010 in a workshop in Delhi on 13th February, 2013. The said paper envisaged that air pollution is the fifth biggest killer in India.

(b) The main reasons of air pollution in the country are vehicular exhaust emissions, re-suspension of roadside dust, industries, thermal power plants, cement plants, operation of gensets, construction activities, household activities, agricultural practices apart from shipping, aviation and natural sources. The Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board/ Pollution Control Committee for UTs are implementing the environmental laws so as to prevent and control air pollution in the country.

(c) and (d) The Government have taken various steps including formulation of action plans to contain air pollution in cities and which, *inter alia*, include:

- (i) Notification of emission standards for various categories of industries, under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986;
- (ii) Implementation of action plans for improvement of the ambient air quality in 16 cities apart from Delhi;
- (iii) Introduction of cleaner fuel (B.S.III/IV compliant) as per the Auto Fuel Policy;
- (iv) Introduction of gaseous fuel in select cities and towns;
- (v) Sale and registration of B.S.IV compliant passenger cars in selected metropolitan cities and towns apart from National Capital Region;
- (vi) Use of beneficiated coal for coal based thermal power plants;
- (vii) Enforcement of 'Pollution Under Control (PUC)' certificate scheme to check exhaust emissions from in-use vehicles;
- (viii) Implementation of stringent emission norms for generator sets;
- (ix) Source Apportionment Studies undertaken in six metro cities;

- (x) Implementation of the recommendations of the Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP) for Seventeen Categories of air polluting industries;
- (xi) Strengthening of National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network;
- (xii) Inspection and monitoring of air polluting industries for compliance of the emission norms; and
- (xiii) Strengthening of public transport including establishment of metro rail and mono rail in a few select metropolitan cities.

Slab-wise increase in diesel prices

*118. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to increase the prices of diesel in slabs in the coming financial year; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Based on the Refinery Gate Prices (RGP) effective 1.3.2013, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are incurring an under recovery of Rs.11.26/ litre on sale of Diesel to retail consumers. In order to reduce this under recovery on sale of Diesel, the Government has authorized OMCs to increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders.

Children with genetic disorders in Andhra Pradesh

*119. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that nearly 1 lakh children are born every year in Andhra Pradesh with genetic disorders;
- (b) if so, the reasons that Andhra Pradesh is one of the top States in the country with regard to occurrence of genetic disorders;
- (c) the extent to which the socioeconomic factors are responsible for a large number of genetic disorders in the State;