

(c) Whether technology of RFFPIS has been successfully developed and implemented in some of the banks with 50,000 units performing for the last 3 to 4 years and is also available for 25 per cent less price than OFPIS; and

(d) if so, the details of the comparison of both the systems along with the benefits therefrom to Government and to the general public?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE ((SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) With the objective of ensuring enhanced security and reduction in frauds in banking transactions due to sharing or unauthorized use of passwords, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) were advised by the Government to consider implementing biometric authentication of the users of the Core Banking System. Standardisation, Testing and Quality Certification Directorate (STQC), Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India has in May 2012 prescribed specifications for such devices which, *inter-alia*, provide such devices to have False Reject Rate (FRR) of less than 2% in Aadhaar authentication system (at False Accept Rate of 0.01%). Public Sector Banks have initiated the process of introducing STQC certified devices for this purpose.

(c) Biometric authentication devices based on Radio Frequency Finger Print Authentication System have been deployed by some PSBs for authentication of users of their Core Banking System.

(d) Devices using Optical Finger Print Identification System (OFPIS) and Radio Frequency Finger Print Identification System (RFFPIS) use different technologies. The specifications issued by STQC are not technology specific. STQC has so far not certified any device using RFFPIS.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARREED QUESTIONS

### Disposal of effluents by distilleries

2326. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the standards to be complied by distilleries for disposal of treated effluents are not being followed by several distilleries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of surprise inspections carried out by the Central and each of the State Pollution Control Boards (PCBs) for verification of compliance by distilleries to the prescribed pollution control norms during 2012 along with action taken reports;

(d) whether CPCB and State PCBs have given a fixed time-frame to distilleries for establishing facilities to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD);

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), there are 339 distilleries in the country. Out of these, 250 distilleries have taken measures to achieve zero discharge of spent wash, 55 distilleries are yet to provide adequate measures to achieve zero discharge and 20 distilleries are closed. The status regarding remaining 14 distilleries are yet to be confirmed by the SPCBs/ PCCs. The state-wise status of distilleries is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The CPCB conducted surprise inspections of 30 distilleries in 2012. Based on the inspections, directions were issued to 4 Units under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and one direction was issued under Section 18(l)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution ) Act, 1974 to the State Pollution Control Board. The details of action taken are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) to (f) The effluent standards for distilleries have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 which do not provide time limit for compliance. However, in the year 2003, under the voluntary programme on Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP), the distilleries agreed to achieve zero liquid discharge in a time bound manner through 50% utilization of spent wash by March, 2004, 75% utilization of spent wash by March, 2005, and 100% utilization of spent wash by December, 2005. The measures for achieving zero discharge of

spent wash as per the CREP programme included the following:

- (i) Compost making with press mud/agricultural residue/Municipal Waste;
- (ii) Concentration and drying/ Incineration;
- (iii) Treatment of spent wash through bio-methanation followed by two stage secondary treatment and dilution of the treated effluent with process water for irrigation as per norms prescribed by CPCB/Ministry of Environment and Forests;
- (iv) Treatment of spent wash through bio-methanation following by secondary treatment (BOD<2500 mg/l) for controlled discharge into sea through a proper submerged marine outfall at a point permitted by SPCB/CPCB in consultation with National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), so that Dissolved Oxygen in the mixing zone does not deplete, less than 4.0 mg/l;
- (v) One time controlled land application of treated effluent.

***Statement-I***

*Status of distillery based on information provided by SPCBs/PCCs*

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Distilleries	Operational Status/pollution control measures			
			Distilleries with Zero Discharge	Distilleries without Zero Discharge	Distilleries Closed	Mode of Zero Discharge
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	18	01	00	Reverse osmosis (RO)/Multiple Effect Evaporation (MEE), composting
2.	Bihar	05	05	00	00	Composting, irrigation
3.	Chhattisgarh	03	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Goa	02	00	02	00	—
5.	Gujarat	10	09	01	00	Composting, irrigation
6.	Haryana	08	08	00	00	MEE, composting
7.	Himachal Pradesh	03	01	02	00	—
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	06	—	—	—	—
9.	Karnataka	38	37	01	00	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8	7	1		
11.	Maharashtra	107	77	24	06	As per Corporate responsibly for environment protection (CREP)
12.	Odisha	04	04	00	00	—
13.	Punjab	13	06	07	00	—
14.	Rajasthan	10	09	00	01	MEE, RO, composting
15.	Sikkim	01	—	—	—	
16.	Tamil Nadu	26	12	10	04	Composting, incineration
17.	Tripura	0				
18.	Uttar Pradesh	68	53	06	09	Composting, RO, MEE, Incinera- tion, irrigation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Uttarakhand	03	03	00	00	Concentration, composting
20.	West Bengal	01	01	00	00	—
21.	Daman Diu Dadra Nagar Haveli	04	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		339	250	55	20	

***Statement-II***

*Details of action taken in respect of surprise inspections*

No. of distilleries/ Surprise Inspections	Status/action taken
1	2
04	Direction issued under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to the Units
01	Direction issued under section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 issued to the State Pollution Control Board
02	Letters issued to the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Pollution Control Committee for action.
01	Letter issued to the Unit for ensuring compliance
01	Letter issued to the concerned CPCB Zonal Office for further information
04	Closed
11	Units were found not in operation during the surprise inspection
03	Case under consideration

1	2
02	Complying/no action
01	Case under the 3-Member Committee constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India

### **Ban on new industries in Maharashtra**

†2327. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

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

(a) whether the Central Government has imposed a ban on setting up of new industries in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has requested or submitted a proposal for lifting the ban on setting up of new industries in these districts;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this decision of the Central Government is causing substantial hindrances in the course of economic development of these districts of the State;

(e) whether Government intends to lift the ban imposed on the setting up of new industries in these areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Ministry of Environment and Forests has imposed a moratorium on consideration of projects under the EIA notification, 2006 received by the Ministry or by Maharashtra State Environment Impact Assessment Authority after 16th August 2010 from Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Maharashtra. The Ministry had also referred this matter to the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.