

**D. Details of rhino mortality for the last three years and current year, as reported by State**

Species	2012
Rhino	Poaching
Total	18 (Kaziranga NP and outside Kaziranga NP)

**Critical level of PM10 in Indian cities**

3116. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 141 cities exceed the standard set for particulate matter of size below 10 microns (PM10) as per Centre for Science and Environment analysis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as many as 90 cities have critical levels of PM10 and of this, 26 cities have most critical levels of PM10, exceed the standard by more than 3 times;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The ambient air quality is monitored by various State Pollution Control Boards, Pollution Control Committees and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) across the country under the National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Three pollutants, namely, Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and PM<sub>10</sub> (particulate matter having size equal to or, less than 10 micron) are monitored at all stations as per revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards (2009). There are 545 operating air quality monitoring manual stations under NAMP covering 225 cities, towns and industrial areas in 26 States and 5 Union Territories, as on 31.03.2013. NAMP is co-ordinated by CPCB. The data so collected under NAMP is collated, compiled, processed and published on annual basis by CPCB.

As per data analysis undertaken by CPCB for the year 2010, a total of 130 cities, towns or, industrial areas were exceeding the norms (annual average) for

PM<sub>10</sub>). Based on exceedance factor, 47 cities, towns or, industrial areas fall in high level category whereas, 83 in critical category for PM<sub>10</sub>.

(d) The Government has taken various steps for improving air quality which *inter-alia* includes, tightening of industrial emission norms, management of municipal, hazardous and bio-medical wastes, strengthening air monitoring network, source apportionment studies for particulate matter in ambient air in six cities, strengthening public transport including metro rails in select cities, gaseous fuel for public transport, BS-IV/III norms for new vehicles, pollution under control (PUC) certificate system for in-use vehicles, preparation and implementation of action plans for select cities & critically polluted areas, public awareness, etc.

#### **Fishing inside the wild life sanctuary**

3117. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inhabitants of Bhattarkanika wild life sanctuary were engaged in fishing in the area from generation to generation like the tribals inhabiting in other wild life areas; and

(b) whether these fishermen would be vested with the rights of fishing inside the wild life sanctuary like their forefathers and should be vested with rights under the Forests Rights Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per information received from the State Government of Odisha, there is no document to prove history of rights vested to the people regarding fishing in Bhattarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary from generation to generation on its water bodies. Forest Right Act, 2006 as per its provisions is application throughout the State and acted upon.

#### **Pollution control norms for industries in Rajasthan**

†3118. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of highly polluting industries in the country including Rajasthan, State-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.