

Statement*Study careied out by various institutions*

1. The Bhattacharya Report, 1984
2. Belliappa Committee Report on common Staffing Pattern, 1992
3. Oberoi Committee, 1994
4. Organisation and Staffing of Pollution Control Boards, Report of Administration Staff College of Indian (ASCI), 1994
5. Study Report of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, 1996
6. Evaluation Study on Functioning of State Pollution Control Boards, Report of Planning Commission, 2000
7. The World Bank Report, 2007
8. 192nd Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee, 2008
9. Report of centre for Science and Environment (CSE), 2009-10

Increasing pollution responsible for high child mortality

†1425. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report of the World Bank titled 'Diagnostic Assessment of Select Environmental Challenges in India', increasing pollution is the factor which is responsible for 23 percent child morality rate in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is in favour of carrying out any positive improvements in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The World Bank has recently published a report titled Diagnostic Assessment of Select Environmental Challenges (three volumes) in India. The report provides estimates of social and financial cost of environmental damage in India considering urban air pollution/outdoor air pollution, indoor air pollution, inadequate water supply, sanitation, etc. The World

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bank Report state that a significant part of the health burden especially from water supply, sanitation and hygiene is borne by children under 5 years of age. The report further suggests that about 23 percent of under 5 mortality can be associated with indoor air pollution and inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene. The estimates mentioned in the report are indicative rather than conclusive. No study on pollution related mortality has been conducted by World Bank or, CPCB in the country. World Bank has drawn its estimates without a study on pollution related mortality.

The report has a mention that the exercise conducted here has a great deal of uncertainty, including that arising from limitations of data on social costs, from methods used to estimate the effects of pollution and resource degradation on indicators of health or output, i.e. the concentration-response functions, and from the transfer of some unit values from studies outside of India.

(b) No conclusive data are available to establish the co-relationship between pollution and the incidence of disease cases. The steps taken by the Government to check pollution and prevention of diseases caused thereby *inter-alia* include the following:

- The Government has formulated a comprehensive Policy for Abatement of Pollution that lays stress on both the preventive and control aspects of pollution.
- The ambient air quality is monitored regularly through a network of monitoring stations under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme.
- Ambient air quality standards and emission standards for industrial units have been notified.
- Emissions from highly polluting industrial units and thermal power plants are regularly monitored and action is taken against the defaulting units.
- Unleaded petrol is now available throughout the country. Sulphur content in petrol/diesel also has been drastically reduced.
- Emission standards for on-road vehicles and mass emission standards for all categories of new vehicles have been notified under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989

- Implementation of action plans for improvement of the ambient air quality in 16 cities apart from Delhi
- Introduction of cleaner fuels(B.S. III/IV) as per the Auto Fuel Policy
- Introduction of gaseous fuel in select cities and towns
- Use of beneficiated coal for coal based thermal power plants
- Enforcement of stringent 'Pollution Under Control (PUC)' certificate scheme to check exhaust emissions from in-use vehicles
- Implementation of stringent emission norms for generator sets.
- Implementation of the recommendations of the Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP) for seventeen categories of air polluting industries;
- Strengthening of public transport including establishment of metro rail in a few select metropolitan cities

Meeting of National River Conservation Authority

1426. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the CAG Report, the National River Conservation Authority has not held any review meeting for the last eight years;

(b) how much money was allotted to different States to address the issue of reduction/of pollution in rivers, State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the list and details of States that had conducted surveys to quantify pollution caused by sewage in the towns and cities situated on the banks of rivers flowing through respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND