

- (iv) Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh)
- (v) Raxaul (Bihar)
- (vi) Panitanki (West Bengal)
- (vii) Jaigaon (West Bengal)
- (viii) Moreh (Manipur)
- (ix) Zokhawthar (Mizoram)
- (x) Ladakh (Jammu and Kashmir),
- (xi) Spiti and Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh)
- (xii) Basirhat (West Bengal)

Emitting of cancer-causing chemicals by energy saving bulbs

3861. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether energy saving bulbs emit cancer-causing chemicals when switched on, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether certain international studies have confirmed the above menace;
- (c) whether these agencies have suggested certain remedial measures to control this hazards, if so, the detail thereof;
- (d) whether broken green bulbs are equally health -hazard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, *inter-alia* indicating the action plan of Government to control the above menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) As reported by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), there is a small amount of mercury in Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL) for the functioning of the bulb. There is no exposure to mercury using CFLs as long as they are not broken. In case of the broken bulb, the exposure to mercury is negligible as compared to other mercury bearing products; for example- clinical instruments. However, long exposure to mercury is known to have adverse impact on human health. The recent international reports suggest that CFLs also release several other carcinogenic chemicals and toxins like phenol, naphthalene and styrene including ultraviolet radiations when CFLs are switched on.

The CPCB as member of the Task Force has published Technical Guidelines on 'Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury in Fluorescent Lamps Sector' in 2008 wherein it is mentioned that all mercury contaminated used lamps and cut glass tips may be treated/recycled either in a recycling unit developed at the production site or at any authorized lamp Recycling Unit. The State Pollution Control Boards/Committees may incorporate above requirements in their consent/authorizations.

Protection of wildlife in West Bengal

3862. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government involvement and intervention in preserving and development of the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in West Bengal; and

(b) the details of the amount spent by the centre on protecting Wild Animals in West Bengal, both planned expenditure, scheme-wise and the non-plan amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to State/ Union Territory Governments including Government of West Bengal for protection and conservation of wildlife and its habitats under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz., 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger', 'Project Elephant' and 'Intensification of Forest Management Scheme' in accordance with the Annual Plan of Operations submitted by them and subject to availability of funds.

Details of year-wise release of funds under these schemes to the State Government of West Bengal during the last three years are as below:

Name of the Scheme	Amount (₹ in lakh)		
	Year		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	246.425	164.135	184.37
Project Tiger	157.66	404.916	347.81
Project Elephant	224.50	91.865	97.626
Intensification of Forest Management Scheme	50.86	71.09	Nil
TOTAL	679.445	732.006	629.806