

Notification of E-waste Management Rules

2441. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has notified the e-Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011;

(b) if so, whether according to the latest annual report of Government, by the end of 2014, India would have generated a whopping eight lakh tones of e-wastes up by eight times in the past seven years;

(c) if so, whether despite a ban a huge quantity of e-waste is being imported from developed countries; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to minimize the e-waste to save the health of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a), (b) and (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011. These Rules apply to producer, consumer, collection centre, dismantler and recycler of e-waste involved in the manufacture, sale, purchase and processing of electrical and electronic equipment or components as specified in Schedule-I under the Rules. The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility has been enshrined in these Rules as per which the producers shall be responsible for environmentally sound management of e-waste generated from their end of life equipment. On the basis of survey carried out by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 1,46,800 Metric Tonne (MT) of e-waste was generated in the country during 2005 which had been projected to increase to 8,00,000 MT by the year 2012.

(c) Import and export of e-waste is regulated under the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, and permission from the Ministry is mandatory for import of any such waste. As of now no permission for import of e-waste has been granted under the rules.

Killing of wild animals by poachers through electrocution

2442. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

0(a) whether it is a fact that more than 88 wild animals including elephants, sambars, boars and endangered rhinoceros have been killed in the last few years by poachers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that poachers electrocuted them with high tension power lines running over wildlife sanctuaries and national parks and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the development projects including those with power and electricity lines passing through these protected areas are cleared by the National Board for Wild Life (NBWL); and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken on this issue to protect these wild animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The protection and conservation of wildlife is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, the Central Government is aware about poachers drawing wires from high tension power lines passing through forest area including Protected Areas like National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries with an objective to kill wild animals by electrocution. The data of killing of wild animals is not compiled in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) The Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife considers proposals for developmental projects including projects for laying transmission lines passing through wildlife sanctuaries and national parks and recommends the proposals along with mitigation measures on a case to case basis. The details of transmission line proposals recommended by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife during the last year and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Standing Committee of NBWL while recommending proposals for laying transmission lines within national parks/sanctuaries stipulates mitigatory measures such as:

- (a) Earth-wires of transmission line should be marked at 20m distance within and 40m distance around Sanctuary (2 Km radius) with Bird Flight Diverters while spacers binding quad-conductors should be colour-marked at 50m distance within and around Sanctuary to make them more visible to flying birds, thereby reducing the chances of aerial collision.
- (b) Minimum movement of the staff and vehicles of the user agency will be allowed to move in the sanctuary area.
- (c) No damage shall be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by user agency and its establishment.
- (d) The agency and/or contractor will strictly follow the Wildlife (Protection) Act.

- (e) The user agency shall take full care and precaution for the transmission line so that no damage is caused to wildlife by the transmission lines.

Statement

Details of transmission line proposals recommended by the standing committee of NBWL in its 31st meeting held on 12th-13th August 2014

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Proposal
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Proposal for establishment of 400 KV D/C Rajgarh-Karamsad transmission line passing through Kharmor Wildlife Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh.
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of 765 KVS/C Anpara "D" Unnao transmission line (from distt. Sonebhadra to Unnao) passing through Kaimur WLS within jurisdiction Kaimur WL Division in distt. Sonebhadra and Mirzapur, U.P. by Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.,
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Proposal for construction of 400 KV D/C Kishenpur New Wanpoh transmission line in Chakore Reserve, Jammu and Kashmir.

Details of transmission line proposals recommended by the standing committee of NBWL in its 32nd meeting held on 21st January 2015

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Proposal
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Diversion of 27.47 ha (20.77 ha forest land and 6.70 ha of Private Land) from Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh for construction of 765 KV electric transmission line (Partly S/C and Partly D/C) between Madhya Pradesh (Gwalior) and Rajasthan (Jaipur).

World Bank assistance to deal with climate change

2443. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government signed with World Bank for assistance of \$8 million to take up various adaptation measures in rural areas to deal with the threat of climate change;

(b) the special projects that would be adopted for rural poor and in which States they are located; and

(c) whether any projects are located in the State of Andhra Pradesh, particularly in coastal areas and if so, the details thereof?