

States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Punjab	265,215,000	220,783,872	193,118,000	215,000,000	410,000,000
Rajasthan	420,698,000	318,913,000	374,298,000	345,000,000	740,000,000
Sikkim	102,334,000	90,400,000	8,75,23,000	95,000,000	137,000,000
Tamil Nadu	17,032,000	13,830,000	11,454,000		
Telangana					350,000,000
Tripura	25,848,000		22,770,300	35,000,000	80,000,000
Uttar Pradesh	353,505,000	304,800,000		449,118,400	
Uttarakhand	827,488,000	653,160,000	634,610,000	615,000,000	680,000,000
West Bengal	62,760,000	48,436,000			
GRAND TOTAL	10,363,187,000	9,631,878,622	10,293,372,400	10,647,987,800	11,097,700,000

Clearance for field trials of GM foods

1239. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra has recently given clearance for the field trials of GM food in the State, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to give clearance for field trials of GM foods throughout the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the information received from the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), the Government of Maharashtra has given NOC for the conduct of confined field trials of genetically modified (GM) food crops which include Bt rice, herbicide-tolerant/insect-resistant transgenic maize, salinity-tolerant rice and insect-resistant transgenic chickpea in the State Agricultural Universities for generation of biosafety data.

(b) and (c) The Government of India is following a policy of case by case approval of GM crops. All GM crop field trials are carried out in confined conditions in accordance with the "Guidelines and Safe Operating Practices (SOPs) for the conduct of Confined Field Trials of Transgenic Plant, 2008" and subjected to stringent safety norms which include (i) maintaining a crop specific isolation distance from the periphery of the experimental site; (ii) maintaining a biological and physical barrier all around the experimental plot; (iii) post-harvest restrictions (iv) submission of a

validated event specific test protocol; and (v) designating a lead scientist responsible for ensuring compliance. All field trials are subject to NOC from the respective State Governments and monitored by the Central Compliance Committee specifically constituted by the Review Committee for Genetic Manipulation (RCGM) and the GEAC for monitoring each trial.

Mechanism to bring down peak air pollution levels

1240. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India does not yet have a mechanism or measures in place to bring down peak air pollution levels;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is still a lot of standardization work need to be done to get all cities and all monitoring stations comparable; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that besides Delhi, 12 Indian cities were among the WHO list of the world's worst 20 for air quality and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Government has notified environmental norms with respect to polluting industries to control air pollution under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These norms are to be complied with by all the industries. The Government has also notified emission standards for on-road vehicles and mass emission standards for new vehicles under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The same are enforced by Transport Departments of the State Governments through Pollution Under Control (PUC) system, etc.. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has set up a mechanism called 'Environmental Surveillance Squad' (ESS) programme for carrying out surprise inspections of industrial units based on adoption of a uniform approach and elimination of subjectivity in scheduling of inspection and their follow-up actions through its six zonal offices/head office. State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees have the primary responsibility of enforcing the provisions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, as applicable.

According to the WHO, the level of PM_{10} shows 10 Indian cities are among top 20 most polluted cities in the world whereas the level of $PM_{2.5}$ shows 13 Indian cities are among top 20 most polluted cities in world. The data which are of 2008-2013 recognizes the variability in available data across the cities and nations in terms of completeness, sources, period of availability, methods of measurement, monitoring locations, etc.