measures to include dedicated responsibility of electronic and electrical product producers for collection and channelizing of electronic waste. Simplification in permission process for dismantling and recycling through one system of authorization instead of both registration and authorisation has been proposed.

Carbon pricing *via* taxes

1793. DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money raised from carbon pricing *via* taxes or emissions trading systems; and

(b) how much of this amount is used for conservation efforts or reversing the effects of pollution, and the details of the programme thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) There is no domestic carbon pricing or carbon tax or emission trading system in India. Therefore, no money is raised through this mechanism.

(b) Does not arise.

Air pollution in Delhi and other big cities

1794. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to control air pollution in Delhi and other big cities ever since it assumed office; and

(b) whether it is a fact that air quality in aforesaid cities continue to deteriorate despite measures/steps taken by Government to control it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The steps taken by the Government to control air pollution in Delhi and other big cities ever since it assumed office include the following:

(i) Launched National Air Quality Index (AQI) by the Prime Minister in April, 2015 starting with 10 cities and now extended to 23 cities;

(ii) Strengthening of monitoring network for assessment of Ambient Air Quality;

(iii) Implementation of Bharat Stage IV (BS-IV) norms in 63 selected cities and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;

(iv) Finalized migration to Bharat Stage VI (BS-VI) by 1st April, 2020 and released draft notification on 19th February, 2016 to this effect. It is estimated that reduction of vehicular pollution would be upto 90%. Investment requirement for gasoline works out to be about ₹ 20,000 crore and for diesel, it is estimated to be ₹ 60,000 crore as per Auto-Fuel Vision and Policy - 2025;

(v) Comprehensive review of all Waste Management Rules including Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Hazardous Waste, Bio-medical Waste and Electronic Waste.

(vi) Ban on burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste;

(vii) Promotion of public transport network of metro, buses, e-rickshaws and promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance;

(viii) Revision of existing environmental standards and formulation of new standards for prevention and control of pollution.

(ix) Regular co-ordination meetings at official and Ministerial level with Delhi, Punjab and other State Governments within the National Capital Region.

(x) Issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under Section 18(1)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to control vehicular emission, road dust/ re-suspension of other fugitive emission, air pollution from bio-mass burning, industrial air pollution and air pollution from construction and demolition activities;

(xi) Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries;

(xii) Promotion of cleaner production processes.

(b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) are monitoring ambient air quality across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Three air pollutants *viz.,* Sulphur Dioxide (SO2), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) and Particulate Matter size equal to or less than 10 micron (PM_{10}), are monitored at the 612 operating monitoring

stations located in 254 cities/towns in 29 States and 5 Union Territories. Out of the 46 million plus cities, ambient air quality data collected during 2015 available for 41 cities indicate that the values of SO2 are within the NAAQS of 50 ug/m3 (annual standard). The value of NO2 in 9 cities (namely Delhi, Faridabad, Howrah, Kalyan Dombovali, Kolkata, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune, Navi Mumbai and Thane) exceeded the NAAQS of 40 ug/m3 (annual standard); while the value of PM_{10}, in 38 cities do not comply with the NAAQS of 60 ug/m3 (annual standard). The PM_{10} value in 3 cities (namely Chennai, Coimbatore and Vishakhapatnam) complies with the National Standard of 60 ug/m3 (annual standard). But for the various steps taken by Central and State Governments and other agencies including CPCB and SPCBs, the air quality would have been worse.

Industries polluting rivers

1795. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industries polluting rivers identified by the Central Pollution Control Board in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of industries which have been shut down, as on date by CPCB during the last two years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of such industries which are still in operation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has reported that it has identified 764 Grossly Polluting Industries on Ganga river basin States which are as under:

Sl. No.	State	No. of Industries
1.	Uttar Pradesh	687
2.	Uttarakhand	42
3.	Bihar	13
4.	West Bengal	22

The key industrial sectors contributing to pollution of river are Pulp and paper, Distillery, Sugar, Textile, Tannery, Thermal Power Plant, Food, Dairy and Beverage, Chemical, Slaughterhouse etc. CPCB has reported that it has issued closure orders to 442 industries throughout the country which have either not complied with the directions