

Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment—A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s”, was published in 2010 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

The study projects a mixed picture of implications for climate parameters and related impacts on the relevant sectors in all four regions. An overall warming for all the regions is projected. The projections of precipitation indicate a 3% to 7% overall increase in all-India summer monsoon rainfall in the 2030's with respect to the 1970's. Change in the composition of the forests and net primary productivity is projected in all the regions. Malaria is projected to spread in new areas and threats of its transmission are likely to increase for longer duration.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on 30 June, 2008 for addressing climate change along with the national development objectives. NAPCC comprises of eight missions in the areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. Along with the NAPCC, 32 State/UT Governments have prepared their own State Action Plans to address the State specific climate change concerns.

Standards for treatment of electronic waste

1320. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any comparative study of Indian standards *vis-a-vis* international standards for treatment of electronic waste;

(b) if so, the details and results thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the dumping of electronic waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Existing international best practices with reference to the electronic waste management were reviewed while undertaking amendment of legislative framework on e-waste; which was subsequently notified as E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 *vide* GSR 338 (E) dated 23rd March, 2016.

(b) The existing policy in European Union, United States and some of the Asian countries *viz.* Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, China and Thailand were reviewed. The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) based mechanism for management of e-waste which forms the basis of policy in most of these countries has accordingly been made core of E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 and has been elaborated upon in

detail. E-waste is categorized as hazardous waste according to the Basel Convention on Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and its Disposal due to the presence of toxic materials such as mercury, lead and brominated flame retardants. In pursuance to the obligation under the Convention, the Government has recently notified Hazardous and Other Waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. E-waste is listed as hazardous waste in the Rules and its transboundary movement is accordingly, regulated.

(c) Dumping of e-waste at domestic level is regulated under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 which provides for extended producer responsibility and makes it obligatory for all the producers to put in place mechanism for environmentally sound channelization of e-waste to authorized recyclers/dismantlers. Dumping of e-waste *via* international trade is regulated under Hazardous and Other Waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. Import of e-waste for disposal in the country is prohibited under these rules. Import of e-waste for recycling is regulated through prior approval of the Government. However, no permission has been granted for any such import of e-waste during last five years. The procedure for import of used and refurbished electronic and electrical equipments for various purposes including for Research and Development, training, spare parts for warranty replacement, repair, renting and others has been simplified, and, in most of the cases it is based upon Standard Operating Procedure.

Clean drinking water to people

1321. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note that the rapid population growth has accelerated the inaccessibility of 1.1 billion people to clean drinking water due to high population density and highly polluted rivers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action and policy measures are being adopted to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) being administered by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the financial and technical assistance is provided to States/UTs for making provision of rural drinking water supply. As reported by various States/UTs on the online monitoring portal of the Ministry, as on 01.04.2016, there is total rural population of 0.9018 billion in the country, out of which 0.6631 billion people have been covered with clean drinking water supply