

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

with an availability of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). 0.1971 billion are getting less than 40 lpcd water. Only 0.0416 billion are not getting potable water due to various chemical contaminants. The rural drinking water supply schemes are mainly dependent on ground water sources and scarcity of water for schemes do occur in times of drought and scanty rainfall when there is no recharge of ground water. However, the Government is tackling the problem through multi pronged approach which *inter alia* includes shifting of rural drinking water supply schemes to safe and perennial surface water sources, judicious use of available water, harnessing rainwater for drinking water supply schemes etc.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of para(a) above.

#### **Death of people due to animal attack**

1322. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of people died due to tiger and elephant attack has increased in recent years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the States which have approached the Central Government for additional funds for making safe zones for these animals; and

(d) the details of these States and the funds released to those States during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) As per the latest information received from the States, the number of people died due to tiger attack is showing decreasing trend. The State-wise details of last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See* below.)

In so far as human deaths due to elephant attack is concerned, information received from States as well as that provided by the concerned division, does not show a consistent trend. The total human death due to elephant attack was 407 in 2013-14, 390 in 2014-15 and 462 in 2015-16. State-wise details of human death due to elephant attack during the last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No proposal has been received from any State Government for additional funds for providing safe zones for those animals. However, funding assistance is given to the tiger range States/tiger reserves under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, on their demand in the Annual Plan of Operation for various activities,