

Monitoring Network comprising 70 stations located in 07 metropolitan cities viz. Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Lucknow and Hyderabad. As part of corrective measures to control Noise Pollution, based on findings of the noise levels monitored during 2011-14 and 2015, directions have been issued by CPCB to concerned 07 State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees under Section 18 (1) b of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Ambient noise monitoring data for each city is communicated to concerned SPCBs/PCCs for necessary corrective actions.

**Avoidance of man- animal conflict**

1645. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether IFS officer R.S. Banduria has recommended to Government, regarding rehabilitation of people living in deep forests to people inhabited areas and to keep forests as a contiguous unit;

(b) whether this would be considered to avoid man-animal conflict in certain forest areas by shifting human dwellings in forests out of it; and

(c) whether it would be tried in Wayand forests in Kerala to integrate development of wild life habitats?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Ministry has received a proposal from IFS officer R.S. Banduria regarding rehabilitation of people living in deep forests and to keep forests as a contiguous unit. Rehabilitation of people living in deep forest to outside would help in mitigate man-animal conflicts. Such activity has been implemented in Wayand forests, Kerala. The State Government of Kerala has so far rehabilitated 454 families from Wayand wildlife sanctuary to outside the sanctuary. The state Government of Kerala has informed that the area vacated by the inhabitant, have now been teeming with wildlife.

**Safe disposal of e-waste**

†1646. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that e-waste in the country is increasing at a fast pace every year;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details of e-wastes generated during the last five years, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has any plan for safe disposal of e-wastes and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government is aware of the fact that workers involved in disposal of e-wastes are contracting several diseases resulting in their death; and
- (e) whether Government has any proposal to protect people from such diseases and ensure safe disposal of e-wastes?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) The country's economic growth, rise in per capita income, and technological innovations coupled with high obsolescence rate of electronic and electrical equipments has resulted in increase in the rate of generation of e-waste. So far, no comprehensive inventorization of e-waste generation in the country has been carried out. However, e-waste generated was estimated to be 1.47 lakhs ton in 2005 by Central pollution Control Board (CPCB) which was expected to grow to 8.0 lakhs ton in 2008 by 2010. Further, as per the United Nations University report, "The Global E-Waste Monitor 2014", 17 lakh ton of e-waste generation was reported in the country in 2014. For safe disposal of e-waste there are 178 dismantling/recycling units with a capacity of 441085.6 metric tonnes per annum. The State-wise detail of installed recycling/dismantling facilities operating in the country are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The toxic constituents such as Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium, Polybrominated biphenyls and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers are used in the manufacturing of electronic devices. Disposal of e-waste from such electronic devices, without processing it in an environmentally sound manner, may affect the human health and environment including soil and ground water. However, no case of workers involved in disposal of e-wastes contracting diseases and resulting in their death have been reported to the Ministry. In order to ensure safe disposal of e-waste, the Government has revised E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 comprehensively and notified E-Waste (Management) Rules in March, 2016. The provisions of these Rules include extended producers responsibility, setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchange to facilitate collection and recycling, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal, economic incentives for collection of electronic waste, and other measures which include responsibility of producers of electronic and electrical products for collection and channelizing of electronic waste. The Rules provide for simplified

permission process for setting up of dismantling and recycling facilities through single authorization based on Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) prescribed by CPCB. State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities, and to undertake industrial skill development and measures for safety and health of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities of e-waste.

***Statement***

*State/UT wise details of authorized dismantlers/recyclers are given below*

Sl. No.	State	Number of registered Dismantler and Recycler	Registered Capacity in tonne per Annum
1.	Chhattisgarh	2	1650.0
2.	Gujarat	12	37262.12
3.	Haryana	16	49981.0
4.	Karnataka	57	44620.5
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3	8985.0
6.	Maharashtra	32	47810.0
7.	Odisha	1	3000.0
8.	Punjab	1	150.0
9.	Rajasthan	10	68670.0
10.	Tamil Nadu	14	52427.0
11.	Telangana	4	11800.0
12.	Uttar Pradesh	22	86130.0
13.	Uttarakhand	3	28000.0
14.	West Bengal	1	600.00
TOTAL		178	441085.6

**Performance of GMHT**

1647. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Genetically Modified Herbicide Tolerant (GMHT) Mustard, normally referred to DMH-II have not outperformed non-GM hybrid varieties in terms of yield;