

in Ghazipur landfill site over a period of time. This landfill site causes air and groundwater pollution.

(b) and (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued various directions to Delhi Government for management of solid waste in Delhi which *inter alia* include i) Directions to Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) under section 18(1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974/Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (Water/Air Acts) to direct authorities of Delhi for implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 (SMW Rules, 2016), ii) Directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to East Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, North Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi Cantonment Board and Directions under section 18(1) (b) of Water/Air Acts to the DPCC for implementing SWM Rules, 2016 including ensuring structural stability of landfill sites, iii) Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to the Secretary-in-charge, State UD Departments of all States/UTs for constitution of State Level Advisory Body (SLAB) and convening its six monthly meeting.

(d) There have been incidents of fire at Bhalswa and Ghazipur landfill sites. A high level committee comprising Secretary, Department of Science and Technology and Chairman, CPCB has visited these sites and suggested measures to control fire hazards, which *inter alia* include dedicated fire tenders as an immediate solution to control the fire at the site, capping with construction material/clay layer, spraying of right mixture of slurry, dumping and capping of incoming waste at a dedicated portion of the landfill, foam based or any alternative fire controlling measure specific for land fill sites and restriction of entry of rag pickers to the site.

Elephant reserve project in Chhattisgarh

205. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for elephant reserve project in Chhattisgarh, specially in the districts for Jashpur, Sarguja, Koriya and Korba;

(b) the result of this project; and

(c) the number of people who have died or have been killed in elephant attacks till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There is no elephant reserve project in the State of Chhattisgarh. One elephant reserve consisting of three sanctuaries was notified in the year 2011 which also includes Badalkhol Sanctuary of Jashpur district. An amount of ₹ 3.00 Lakh has been released to Badalkhol Sanctuary for the year 2017-2018.

(b) The major works undertaken include human elephant conflict mitigation measures, which have yielded good results.

(c) Number of people died due to elephant's attacks in Chhattisgarh is given below.

Year	Number of persons died
2014-15	32
2015-16	53
2016-17	74
2017-18 (upto October 2017)	42

Reducing pollution in capital city

206. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the capital city of the country remains one of the most polluted city in the country and the world, despite making all efforts to bring the pollution level under control;

(b) the reason for Government machinery to fail so miserably in controlling the pollution level despite the intervention of the Hon'ble Supreme Court; and

(c) whether the Ministry would consider promoting the use of bicycles by the masses in order to bring down the pollution level and also to promote health benefits on using bicycles for commuting for at least short distances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The ambient air quality is monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 303 cities/towns, in 29 States and 6 Union Territories. As per the data, the number of cities where monitored