

Fund (CAF) is managed by the *Ad hoc* Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) constituted by Supreme Court to manage CAF. The CAF is used as per the CAMPA guidelines approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Central Government has now enacted Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 for utilising the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) managed so far by the *Ad hoc* CAMPA. Other funds to be utilized for the purpose for which the same was created as SPV by the Hon'ble Supreme Court

Statement

Status of Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) and Special Purpose Vehicle in various States (in Crore Rupees) as on 31.03.2018.

	States/UTs	Amount	Released/Utilised	Balance
1.	Bihar	565.32	224.36	340.96
2.	Delhi	169.86	1.13	168.73
3.	Karnataka	10346.00	10.00	10336
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1.00	NA	1.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2.33	NA	2.33
6.	Maharashtra	38.40	5.43	32.97
7.	Meghalaya	200.91	62.16	138.85
8.	Odisha	1049.27	475.93	573.34
9.	Odisha	12834.00	-	12834.00
10.	Rajasthan	72.89	NA	72.89
11.	Telangana	29.91	3.30	26.61
12.	Compensatory Afforestation Fund	66298.58	14560.63	51737.95
	TOTAL	91608.47	15342.94	76265.63

Problem of increasing e-waste

†2123. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the problem of increasing e-waste in the country; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the steps being taken to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The country's economic growth, rise in per capita income, and technological innovations coupled with high obsolescence rate of electronic and electrical equipments have resulted in increase in the rate of generation of e-waste. A comprehensive inventorization of e-waste generation in the country has not been done. However, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2005 estimated 1.47 lakh ton of e-waste in the country and simultaneously had projected 8.0 lakh ton of e-waste generation in the year 2010. As per the Global E-waste Monitor 2017 Report of United Nations University the annual generation of e-waste in India was 2 million metric tons in 2016.

(b) The Ministry has notified E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 on 23rd March, 2016 and has further made amendments in March, 2018 for its effective implementation. 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. The Rules also provide for simplified permission process for setting up of dismantling and recycling facilities through single authorization based on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). There are 275 authorized dismantling/recycling units in the country with a capacity of 5,10,950.1 MT per annum. 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 establish measures for protection of health and safety of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities of e-waste.

Pollution due to synthetic fertilizers and agricultural pollutants

2124. DR. L. HANUMANTHALAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that indiscriminate application of synthetic fertilizers has been polluting water bodies and destroying ozone layers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that agricultural pollutants have the potential to cause damage on a much larger scale;