

with a tree canopy density of more than ten per cent and more than one hectare in area, irrespective of land-use, ownership and species of trees';

(b) whether many fruit farms and urban parks also fit the definition and are assessed as forest land;

(c) whether Government is aware of the deviation caused by the same as reflected in India State of Forest Report; and

(d) whether Government is working towards revising the definition of forest cover to provide a more accurate picture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) For the purpose of mapping, the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) describes forest cover as:-

"All lands, more than one hectare in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10 per cent irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such lands may not necessarily be a recorded forest area. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm."

Forest Survey of India (FSI) uses boundaries of recorded forest areas (RFAs) for assessment of forest cover within and outside RFAs and accordingly publishes ISFRs.

For the forest cover mapping, IRS Resource Sat 2 LISS data is used which has a spatial resolution of 23.5 metre. At this resolution, minimum mappable area is 1 hectare (ha). This resolution has been useful for all practical purposes such as preparation of Forest Working Plan, development schemes, etc.

(d) In view of the above, this does not arise.

High level of PM₁₀ in air

†856. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) the names of cities in the country that exceed the normative presence of Particulate Matter (PM) 10 in the air;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that an untimely death of people is taking place due to diseases caused by air pollution;

(c) the names of diseases caused by air pollution;

(d) whether it is also a fact that targeted success in controlling air pollution is not being achieved on account of which it is; worsening day by day; and

(e) the quantum of funds spent alongwith the measure adopted for the prevention of air pollution during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board presently monitors ambient air quality in 793 locations covering 344 cities in 28 States & 7 Union Territories across the country under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). While most of the cities have been found complying to the National Standards with respect to SO₂& NO₂ levels, as per last five-year ambient air quality data (2014-2018), 122 cities were identified as the non-attainment cities, those having PM₁₀>60 µg/m³.

(b) and (c) There is no conclusive data available to establish a direct correlation of death/disease exclusively due to air pollution. Air pollution is one of the many factors affecting respiratory ailments and associated diseases. Health is impacted by a number of include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals apart from the environment.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to combat air pollution, water pollution and agricultural land pollution which *inter alia*, includes notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards, revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time, setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality, introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), launching of National Air Quality index, leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards, notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, Notifications of 6 waste management rules covering solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, C&D waste and hazardous wastes issued in 2016, banning of burning of biomass, streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate, issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 -for controlling air pollution,

installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries, notification of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for Delhi and NCR, Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) for air pollution control in Delhi and NCR, formulation of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), organization of clean air campaigns, etc.

(e) Under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), for cities with million plus population and $PM_{10} > 90 \mu g/m^3$, MoEF&CC has earmarked ₹10 crores per city for various components which inter-alia includes Installation and commissioning of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS), Creating green buffer zone along the roads, Mechanical street sweeper, Mobile Enforcement Unit, Public awareness and capacity building activities, Water sprinkler, etc. For cities with population less than 5 lakhs, funds of ₹10 lakhs per city and for cities with a population of 5 to 10 lakhs, ₹20 lakhs per city has been allocated for capacity building and public awareness programs.

Loss making Public Sector Units

857. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of loss making Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the country at present, State-wise;
- (b) the total loss to the exchequer so far and the reasons for the losses; and
- (c) the various efforts made by Government to address these reasons for losses?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per available information 70 CPSEs have incurred losses as on 31.3.2019 to the tune of ₹ 31635.30 crs in the country. The State-wise details of these loss making CPSEs is given in Statement (*See* below). The reasons for losses differ from CPSE to CPSE. However, common problems faced by loss making CPSEs include obsolete plants and machinery, heavy interest burden, resource crunch, low capacity utilization, low productivity, surplus manpower, high input cost, non-remunerative prices etc.

(c) Improvement in the performance of CPSEs is a continuous process. Enterprise specific measures for their turnaround are taken by the administrative Ministries/