

During 2016-17, CPCB started inspection of 17 categories of highly polluting industries based on computer generated SMS alerts due to violation of emission standards recorded in OCEMS. Industries are selected for inspection on the basis of SMS generated/off line from the online monitoring systems installed in these industries.

CPCB has inspected total 709 industries from October, 2016 to September, 2020, under SMS Alerts Scheme. Out of these, 348 industries were found non-complying. As per the provisions of Section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986, show-cause notices/technical directions to 163 units and closure directions to 183 units were issued for non-compliance.

(c) CPCB conducts remote calibration audits to ensure functioning of OCEMS having such facility. Till date, 81 industries OCEMS audits have been conducted. Further, audit is also done through physical inspections.

Paddy stubble burning in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh

861. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the exact steps Government is taking to reduce or stop the pollution caused due to 'parali' burning in October-November, 2020, along with the State Governments;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken steps to stop 'parali' burning, given the scale of the air pollution from this source in October-November in the last few years; and

(c) whether the officials at the Centre and the concerned States have been held accountable for the 'parali' burning during October-November, 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) An outlay of about ₹ 600 crores have been made under the Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *In-Situ* Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' during 2020-21. The Panchayats, Cooperative Societies of Farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Registered Farmer Societies are incentivized for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres of crop residue management machinery. The funds as under have been released to the States and implementing agencies.

State/Agency	Establishment of Custom Hiring Centres	Machinery Distribution on Individual Ownership basis	Information Education and Communi- cation (IEC) Activities	Flexi funds/ Admin Expenses	Total (₹ in crores)
Punjab	183.10	50.10	7.80	9.00	250.00
Haryana	82.00	72.00	8.00	8.00	170.00
Uttar Pradesh	40.20	70.00	6.94	3.06	120.20
ICAR	--	—	6.72	1.28	8.00
TOTAL	305.30	192.10	29.46	21.34	548.20

Further, under the Scheme 'Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)' providing a subsidy of 40% of the cost for purchase of balers which is used for collection of straw in the form of bales that makes transportation and storage easier.

During the last 5 years the Government of Punjab has supplied 188 balers and the Government of Haryana has supplied 190 balers. Considering the requirement to promote the *ex-situ* uses of paddy straw, the balers have also been included in the revised crop residue management scheme.

Other major steps taken by State Governments to prevent Stubble burning includes:—

- Punjab State Government developed a real time monitoring of the fire incidents along with SMS alert system daily to the concerned Deputy Commissioners and other local functionaries of the Districts regarding fire incidents in their area. Further, the Deputy Commissioners had formed District Level and Sub Divisional Level Monitoring Committees to monitor the Stubble burning incidents. The members of these committees are deputed on the same day to visit the place of fire incident and impose environmental compensation on the defaulting farmers.
- Uttar Pradesh State Government constituted a district level team with ADM being its in-charge which was entrusted with the task of keeping a watch on stubble burning incidents and take action against erring officials and farmers.

- Deployment of Mobile Squad.
- Lekhpal and respective Gram Pradhan are made in-charge of preventing burning in their jurisdiction.
- Field level officials are responsible for group of village and monitor the fire incidents regularly and interact with farmers to prevent burning.

Access to OCEMS data to the public

862. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons as to why the data from the Online Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (OCEMS) is not being make accessible to the public;

(b) whether the Hon'ble Minister of State, MoEF&CC, on 16.03.2020, assured the House that this is available in the public domain, but the site <https://cpcb.nic.in>, has blocked the data to all, except those whose industries are registered with the CPCB;

(c) whether the Ministry plans to make this information available to general public; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) CPCB developed Central Portal for accessing data pertaining to the highly polluting 17 categories of industries, Grossly polluted industries in Ganga basin, Common effluent treatment facilities, sewage treatment plants and Common Facilities for disposal of Biomedical and hazardous waste.

Data available at Central Portal is reported by industries on self-monitoring and reporting purposes and not owned or generated by CPCB, hence not shared in public domain but used for monitoring of compliance based on SMS alert system. However, CPCB shares real-time data pertaining to temperature of combustion of Common Biomedical Waste Incinerators to public through its website.

Further, CPCB provides access of its central portal to SPCBs/PCCs for their monitoring. The data of OCEMS is accessible to public through the official websites