

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2206  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY, 2019**

**ADVERSE IMPACT ON HEALTH CAUSED BY AIR POLLUTION**

**2206. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:  
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:  
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:**

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that air pollution is causing several diseases, adversely affecting health of the people and people are dying untimely;
- (b) details of various diseases being caused by air pollution;
- (c) whether it is a fact that we have still not been able to achieve the fixed target with regard to curbing air pollution due to which the air quality continues to worsen day by day; and
- (d) the total amount spent to control air pollution during the last three years along with the measures taken to prevent it?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE  
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

(a) & (b): Air pollution is known to be one of the aggravating factors for many respiratory ailments and cardiovascular diseases. The exposure to air pollution is associated with breathing and respiratory problems, aggravation of existing respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, adverse effects on the immune system, damage to the lung tissue and carcinogenesis. Several epidemiological studies have shown an association between particulate air pollution and exacerbations of illness in people with respiratory disease as well as rise in the number of deaths from cardiovascular and respiratory disease among older people.

(c) & (d): The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution, which inter alia include 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.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; 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 for Delhi and NCR; comprehensive action plan for air pollution control in Delhi and NCR.

The Government has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long term time bound pan India strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner. Hundred (100) non-attainment cities, including Bengaluru, have been selected for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP. In addition, the NCAP has many additional peripheral components such as, Technical Assessment Cell, technology support, sharing of international best practices, awareness and capacity building, source apportionment studies, plantation drive, intensive inspection drive etc. to support the time bound implementation of NCAP.

As informed by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, State-wise details of funds released to various monitoring agencies during last three years for ambient air quality monitoring as operational and maintenance cost under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) is placed at Annexure.

**Details of payment released to various monitoring agencies under  
National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)**

Sl No.	Name of Monitoring Agency	Funds released under NAMP for operation & maintenance in different financial years (Amount in Rs.)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh SPCB	-	-	27555500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh SPCB	-	-	4109334
3.	Assam SPCB	-	-	35912000
4.	Bihar SPCB	-	-	2216665
5.	Chandigarh PCC	-	4113833	3253333
6.	Chattisgarh ECB	1526250	-	4465333
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli PCC and Daman & Diu PCC	-	-	3492333
8.	Goa SPCB	7789333	-	24410667
9.	Himachal Pradesh SEP & PCB	10128333	-	29309334
10.	Jammu & Kashmir SPCB	-	-	4528000
11.	Jharkhand SPCB	-	-	14893167
12.	Karnataka SPCB	6749583	-	21134667
13.	Kerala SPCB	-	-	22320000
14.	Madhya Pradesh SPCB	-	7984417	13566666
15.	Maharashtra SPCB	-	16316919	30544001
16.	Meghalaya SPCB	7845833	-	14485333
17.	Mizoram SPCB	5413333	4253333	7346667
18.	Nagaland SPCB	-	3658667	3061333
19.	Odisha SPCB	-	5872500	17080001
20.	Punjab SPCB	-	-	20361083
21.	Puducherry	-	5110333	3432000
22.	Rajasthan SPCB	4218750	-	13434667

<b>Sl No.</b>	<b>Name of Monitoring Agency</b>	<b>Funds released under NAMP for operation &amp; maintenance in different financial years (Amount in Rs.)</b>		
23.	Sikkim SPCB	-	-	6149334
24.	Tamil Nadu SPCB	-	-	16813333
25.	Telangana SPCB	-	-	17985000
26.	Tripura SPCB	-	-	896000
27.	Uttar Pradesh SPCB	7263333	-	31390667
28.	Uttarakhand EP&PCB	4085833	-	14544000
29.	West Bengal SPCB	-	-	19439917
30.	NEERI	13612000	22288000	21600000
31.	IIT Kanpur	-	-	8040177
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,86,32,581</b>	<b>6,95,98,002</b>	<b>45,77,70,512</b>

Note: SPCB – State Pollution Control Board, SEP&PCB – State Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board, EP& PCB – Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board, PCC – Pollution Control Committee. NEERI is at present monitoring in 6 cities in 5 different States/Union territories namely Delhi, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.