

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 123
TO BE ANSWERED ON 31.07.2025

National Clean Air Programme

123. DR. KALPANA SAINI:

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

- (a) whether Government has launched the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) to control air pollution in the country;
- (b) if so, the key objectives of this programme, number of targeted cities and details of the timelines set for it;
- (c) whether it is a fact that this programme aims to achieve 40 per cent reduction in the concentration of PM10 and PM2.5 by the year 2026; and
- (d) the major achievements made so far under this programme and the status of monitoring and evaluation through the PRANA portal?

ANSWER

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV)

(a) to (d)

A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF PARA (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 123 TO BE ANSWERED ON 31.07.2025 IN RAJYA SABHA RAISED BY DR. KALPANA SAINI TITLED “NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME”

(a) to (d): National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) launched by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in January 2019 aims to improve air quality in 130 non-attainment and Million-Plus Cities in 24 States/UTs.

Under NCAP, target were initially set for reduction in PM₁₀ concentrations by 20-30% by 2024-25 over baseline of 2017-18. The target has been revised to achieve reduction in PM₁₀ levels up to 40% or achievement of national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS; 60 microgram/cubic meter) by 2025-26.

Performance linked grant of ₹ 13,036.52 crore has been provided to 130 cities as a critical gap funding to implement air pollution mitigation measures, during 2019-20 till date. So far, an amount of ₹ 9,209.44 crore (71%) has been utilised by 130 cities. The programme leverages mobilisation of resources through convergence of various schemes of Central & State Governments such as Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), AMRUT, Smart City Mission, PM e-Bus Sewa, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT), and Nagar Van Yojana, as well as resources of State Govts. / UT administration, Municipal Corporations and other developmental authorities for implementation of action plans.

PM_{2.5}, being a subset of PM₁₀, also gets reduced to certain extent with actions aimed at PM₁₀ reduction. In addition, the Government has taken several initiatives to address pollution from PM_{2.5} levels inter-alia include leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel and vehicle norms effective from 1st April 2020, promotion of e-mobility and alternate fuels, voluntary vehicle scrapping policy through Voluntary Vehicle-Fleet Modernization Program (VVMP), implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework for End-of- Life Vehicles (ELVs). Further, Ministry has notified emission standards for more than 80 categories of industries and the actions towards control of industrial pollution are implemented by industries. Monitoring and enforcement of industrial emission norms are carried out by the State Pollution Control Boards under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 through Consent mechanism.

A comprehensive web-based portal PRANA for program management and implementation of NCAP, has been operationalised. On PRANA portal, action plans of cities, States and line Ministries are uploaded and monitored for their implementation. This portal serves as a platform to track implementation of action plans, physical and financial progress of cities for air quality improvement under NCAP. In addition, city action plans, source apportionment studies, graded action plan, hotspot action plan, status of release and utilisation of funds, air quality data, various committees constituted under NCAP and its minutes of meeting are uploaded time to time for effective monitoring and implementation of NCAP.

Further, field verification reports of CPCB Nodal Officers have been uploaded on PRANA portal for evaluating the progress of implementation of city action plans. Cities are required to submit the quarterly progress report on PRANA portal against the annual action plan submitted by them.

Swachh Vayu Survekshan framework for submission of self-assessment reports by cities and evaluation by State level monitoring committee and CPCB is implemented through PRANA portal. Additionally, best practices of cities and various guidelines are uploaded for dissemination of information across all stakeholders under NCAP.

The focused actions by 130 cities under NCAP have shown positive results with 103 cities showing reduction in PM₁₀ concentration in 2024-25 with respect to 2017-18, out of which 64 cities have shown reduction in PM₁₀ levels by more than 20% and 25 of these cities have achieved a reduction of more than 40%. A total of 22 Cities have met National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and have PM₁₀ Concentrations less than 60 µg/m³. Details of air quality improvement in cities covered under NCAP is placed at **Annexure I**.

Annexure I

Improvement in PM₁₀ concentrations of cities under NCAP in FY 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18

S. No.	Improvement in PM ₁₀ in 2024-25 w.r.t FY 2017-18 (%)	No. of Cities	Cities
1	40 & above	25	Gujarat (2): Rajkot, Surat; Himachal Pradesh (1): Nalagarh; Jammu & Kashmir (1): Srinagar; Jharkhand (1): Dhanbad; Maharashtra (3): Badlapur, Greater Mumbai, Ulhasnagar; Meghalaya (1): Byrnihat; Nagaland (1): Kohima; Punjab (2): Amritsar, Jalandhar; Tamil Nadu (1): Tuticorin; Uttar Pradesh (11): Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Moradabad, Raebareli, Varanasi; Uttarakhand (1): Dehradun
2	20-40	39	Andhra Pradesh (6): Ananthpur, Kadapa, Kurnool, Nellore, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada; Assam (2): Nagaon, Sivasagar; Gujarat (2): Ahmedabad, Vadodara; Haryana (1): Faridabad; Himachal Pradesh (4): Baddi, Kala Amb, Parwanoo, Sunder Nagar; Jammu & Kashmir (1): Jammu; Jharkhand (1): Ranchi; Karnataka (3): Bengaluru, Devanagere, Hubli-Dharwad; Madhya Pradesh (1): Jabalpur; Maharashtra (3): Akola, Amravati; Thane Nagaland (1): Dimapur; Punjab (4): Dera Baba Nanak, Khanna, Ludhiana, Naya Nangal; Rajasthan (2): Alwar, Jodhpur; Tamil Nadu (1): Trichy; Telangana (1): Hyderabad; Uttar Pradesh (3): Gajraula, Gorakhpur, Noida; Uttarakhand (1): Rishikesh; West Bengal (2): Howrah, Kolkata
3	<20	39	Andhra Pradesh (4): Chiturst, Eluru, Guntur, Ongole; Assam (2): Guwahati, Nalbari; Bihar (2): Muzaffarpur, Patna; Chhattisgarh (1): Durg-Bhilainagar; Delhi (1): Delhi; Himachal Pradesh (1): Paonta Sahib; Karnataka (1): Gulbarga/Kalaburgi; Madhya Pradesh (3): Bhopal, Gwalior, Ujjain; Maharashtra (9): Chandrapur, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Sangli, Vasai-Virar; Odisha (1): Cuttack; Punjab (2): Mandi-Gobindgarh, Patiala; Rajasthan (3): Jaipur, Kota, Udaipur; Tamil Nadu (2): Chennai, Madurai; Uttar Pradesh (3): Anpara, Khurja, Meerut; Uttarakhand (1): Kashipur; West Bengal (3): Asansol, Durgapur, Haldia
4	Cities that have achieved NAAQS	22	Andhra Pradesh (7): Ananthpur, Chittur, Kadapa, Kurnool, Nellore, Ongole, Rajamahndary; Assam (2): Silchar, Sivasagar; Himachal Pradesh (3): Damtal, Parwanoo, Sunder Nagar; Karnataka (2): Devanagere, Gulbarga / Kalaburgi; Punjab (2): Dera Baba Nanak, Naya Nangal; Tamil Nadu (3): Chennai, Trichy, Tuticorin; Uttar Pradesh (3): Bareilly, Jhansi, Varanasi
