

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 49
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.07.2026

NCAP in Haryana

*49. SHRI SANJAY BHATIA:

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

- (a) the progress made in reducing air pollution in the cities of Haryana, especially Gurugram, Faridabad, Panipat, Sonipat and Yamunanagar under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) and the amount of central assistance provided therefor;
- (b) the details of specific action plan for controlling pollution, rejuvenating, and conserving wetlands of Yamuna and other major rivers in Haryana; and
- (c) the details of special arrangements made through the PARIVESH portal, to make the process of environmental clearances more transparent and faster in Haryana and to take effective action against illegal mining and polluting activities?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) to (C) IN RESPECT OF
RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 49 DUE FOR REPLY ON 23.07.2026
REGARDING NCAP IN HARYANA ASKED BY SHRI SANJAY BHATIA.**

(a): Under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), as well as, through the framework of the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) in the National Capital Region (NCR) and adjoining areas, cities of Faridabad, Gurugram, Sonipat, Rohtak, Rewari, Jhajjar, Nuh, Palwal, Panipat, Karnal, Jind, Mahendragarh, Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri, are monitored for air quality improvement measures. The implementation of air quality improvement measures in these cities is specifically reviewed and monitored by CAQM.

Based on the air quality monitored in cities of Haryana, improvement in the PM10 levels ranging from 6%-61% has been reported as compared to the levels of 2021 except for Gurugram. Faridabad, Panipat, Sonipat and Yamuna Nagar have shown improvement in the PM10 levels of 26%, 45%, 61% and 33%, respectively, in 2024, from the levels in 2021.

Haryana State has prepared State Action Plan for air quality management in line with the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for formulation of State Action Plans.

An amount of ₹ 138.97 crore was provided to Faridabad City as air quality performance-based incentive grant through XVth Finance Commission (XV FC) Million-Plus Cities Challenge Fund (MPCCF) during FY 2020-21 till 2025-26 for implementing city action plan under NCAP.

Further, an amount of ₹ 44.70 crore as a critical gap funding has been provided to Bahadurgarh (Jhajjar), Bhiwani, Charkhi-Dadri, Gurugram, Jind, Karnal, Narnaul (Mahendragarh), Nuh, Palwal, Panipat, Dharuhera (Rewari) and Sonipat cities in Haryana by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for implementing various air quality improvement measures such as pavement of roads, mechanical road sweeping, non-motorised transport, gas or biomass based crematoriums, traffic decongestion activities, waste management infrastructure, etc.

To promote pelletisation and torrefaction plants using paddy residue, CPCB has sanctioned one-time financial support ₹ Rs.7.25 crore for establishment of 7 pelletization plants in Haryana.

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) has provided an amount of Rs.1220.42 crore as a subsidy to farmers in Haryana State for procurement of 1,10,767 Crop Residue Management (CRM) machines and establishment of 6,775 Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs). Due to coordinated efforts, Paddy residue burning incidents in Haryana have reduced by 91% in 2025 over that in 2021.

(b): During 2025, CPCB identified 4 Polluted River Stretches, 3 on Yamuna River and 1 on Ghaggar in Haryana. The water quality data is utilized for identification of Polluted River Stretches (PRS) based on the level of organic load which is measured in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels. Comprehensive action plans were prepared for rejuvenation of identified PRS by River Rejuvenation Committees (RRCs) constituted by the State Government of Haryana, for bringing all the polluted river stretches identified by CPCB, fit for bathing purposes (i.e. BOD < 3 mg/L and FC < 500 MPN/100 mL). The progress of the

implementation of action plans is reviewed by the RRCs at State Level and by Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti at Central Level.

Two wetlands, in Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary and Sultanpur National Park, both Ramsar sites, have been provided financial assistance of Rs.3.6 crore and Rs.2.32 crore by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, for conservation and management of these wetlands under the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA) for conservation and management of wetlands. The State Government and the State Wetland Authority have the responsibility of developing an integrated and scientific framework for integrated management of wetlands which, inter-alia, includes various activities such as interception, diversion and treatment of wastewater, shoreline protection, lake front development, in-situ cleaning i.e. desilting & de-weeding, storm water management, bioremediation, Catchment Area Treatment, survey & demarcation, bio-fencing, fisheries development, biodiversity conservation, education and awareness creation, community participation, etc.

(c): The PARIVESH portal is a single-window digital platform for submission and processing of Environment, Forest, Wildlife and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearances and post clearance compliance monitoring across all States and Union Territories.

Since its launch in 2019, the PARIVESH portal has fully digitised the clearance process by enabling end-to-end online processing of proposals, encompassing online submission of applications by project proponents, scrutiny of proposals, appraisal by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC)/State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC), decision-making by the Ministry/State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA).

The Government has continuously strengthened and upgraded PARIVESH through technology-enabled reforms, including GIS-based Decision Support System, Baseline Environmental Data Information System (BEDIS), Certified Compliance Reporting (CCR), Land Bank Module for Compensatory Afforestation, automated e-mail and SMS alerts, digital dashboards for monitoring pendency and integration with the National Single Window System (NSWS) and PM GatiShakti. These initiatives have enhanced transparency, improved decision-making and facilitated faster processing of proposals.

As a result of sustained process reforms, digital workflow automation and regular monitoring through PARIVESH, the average time taken for grant of Environmental Clearance at the Central level has been reduced significantly from around 600 days in 2014 to about 57 days in FY 2025-26. Similar improvements are visible at the State level. In Haryana, the average time taken by SEIAA for grant of Environmental Clearance is 75 days in the current financial year (upto 30th June, 2026).

Department of Mines and Geology of the State Government is the nodal authority for regulation and enforcement of mining activities, including prevention of illegal mining, under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

Matters relating to pollution control and environmental management under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution)

Act, 1981, and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 are dealt with by the concerned State Pollution Control Board.

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, amended through the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023, and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 2024, provide for penalty of upto Rs.15 lakh for contravention of provisions of Act or the rules made or orders or directions issued under the Act. Industrial activities, including mining, without valid Consent, are also punishable, as per the extant provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.