

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 991
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.02.2019

Environmental Pollution

991. SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note that environmental pollution is on the rise in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that the callous attitude of authorities including police is one of the main reason for the said pollution and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has put any mechanism in place to fix the responsibilities on the authorities concerned for the irregularities and illegalities committed by them and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the strict implementation of the rules in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(DR. MAHESH SHARMA)

- (a) Ambient air quality is monitored at 731 locations covering 312 cities/towns in 29 States and 6 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The ambient air quality data for million plus cities during 2015-2017 is at **Annexure**. Analysis of data revealed that SO₂ levels were within the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in all 43 cities during 2015-17. With respect to NO₂, 9 cities showed an increasing trend, 10 cities showed a decreasing concentration and 24 cities showed a fluctuating trend. With respect to PM₁₀, 9 cities showed an increasing trend, 5 cities showed a decreasing concentration and 29 cities showed a fluctuating trend. With respect to PM_{2.5}, trends are available for 15 cities and out of 15 cities, 05 cities showed an increasing trend, 03 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 07 cities showed a fluctuating trend.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is also implementing a nationwide water quality monitoring network under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) at 3500 locations including monitoring Ground water resources in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) & Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in 29 States and 6 Union Territories to fulfil the mandate of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The network covers 2511 locations on surface water and 989 on Wells (ground water).Based on assessment of water quality of rivers with respect to Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD),

percentage of locations not complying with the Water quality criteria for bathing (notified under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 in year 2000), 3mg/l or less, has decreased over the years indicating improvement in water quality.

- (b) to (d) Various directions have been issued by CPCB to SPCBs, PCCs and other concerned agencies for effective implementation of pollution related rules from time to time. CPCB issued direction under Section 5 of E (P) Act, 1986 dated 29.10.2018 to Uttar Pradesh and Haryana SPCBs and Delhi PCC to initiate criminal prosecution against agencies who fail to take corrective actions.

Show-cause notice under section 5 of the E(P) Act, 1986 was issued for prosecution for effective management of construction and demolition (C&D) waste to North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) and South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) on 12.12.2018 and 10.12.2018 respectively. Subsequently, Environmental compensation of ₹ 1.00 crore was imposed on NMCD on 24.01.2019. Show-cause notices have been issued by CPCB for prosecution to Northern Railways and Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (DSIIDC) on 12.11.2018 and to Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Government of National Capital Territory, Delhi on 03.12.2018.

Further, Environmental compensation of ₹1 crore have been imposed vide directions dated 12.12.2018 under section 5 of the E(P) Act, 1986 on oil companies- IOCL, HPCL and BPCL for non-compliance of directions regarding installation of stage I and Stage II vapour recovery system and on Municipal bodies (New Delhi, South, East, North and Cantonment Board) of the city over open dumping/ burning of garbage and C&D waste vide directions dated January 16, 2019 under section 31 A of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

The steps taken/being taken by the Government to check environmental pollution, inter alia, include; notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; 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; universalization of BS-IV from 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; notifications regarding mandatory implementation of dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities; promotion of public transport network; 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, etc.

Also, industrial units falling under 17 categories of industries and grossly polluting industries in Ganga Basin have been directed to install OCEMS (Online Continuous Effluent/Emission Monitoring System) to help track the discharges of pollutants from these units. 3527 industrial units have installed OCEMS till date.

Annexure

**Air quality status of million plus cities for 2015, 2016 and 2017
(Annual average in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)**

Sl. No.	State	Cities	2015				2016				2017			
			SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	4	22	186	-	5	22	198	-	4	19	185	124
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	13	21	89	29	14	27	108	34	14	29	120	38
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	4	26	250	-	4	37	196	-	4	40	140	-
4.	Punjab	Amritsar	11	30	148	-	12	29	194	-	11	27	168	-
5.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	13	40	83	-	14	39	92	-	10	33	83	-
6.	Karnataka	Bangalore	6	20	119	54	3	31	103	51	2	31	92	46
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3	23	158	105	3	15	89	27	4	15	93	41
8.	Tamilnadu	Chennai	13	20	59	22	10	18	65	25	9	17	62	32
9.	Tamilnadu	Coimbatore	4	25	47	30	6	24	59	35	5	26	49	34
10.	Delhi	Delhi	5	65	220	95	7	66	278	118	7	68	241	106
11.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	12	37	168	-	15	37	226	-	15	37	238	-
12.	Maharashtra	Dombivali/Ambernath	20	53	104	-	26	76	128	-	27	70	176	-
13.	Haryana	Faridabad	15	74	105	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	23	37	260	-	15	28	235	-	22	34	280	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	10	14	125	77	10	14	96	52	10	17	110	47
16.	West Bengal	Howrah	15	43	123	73	10	59	119	67	11	63	110	64
17.	Telangana	Hydrabad	4	23	93	-	4	27	100	49	6	28	108	54
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	11	20	97	-	11	20	95	54	11	21	80	43
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	9	28	90	40	10	23	71	32	10	21	74	23
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	7	36	171	-	8	33	199	-	8	30	177	-
21.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	6	24	152	-	6	23	168	-	6	21	180	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	6	36	201	-	7	39	217	-	7	45	224	-
23.	West Bengal	Kolkata	7	56	105	55	4	49	113	70	6	41	120	71
24.	Rajasthan	Kota	6	34	134	-	7	30	109	-	8	28	130	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	28	169	-	8	27	214	-	8	26	246	102
26.	Punjab	Ludhiana	11	27	139	-	11	25	139	-	10	28	162	-
27.	Tamilnadu	Madurai	13	25	64	32	15	24	76	38	14	23	67	30
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	6	39	144	-	7	55	157	-	7	52	153	-
29.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	4	25	106	26	6	30	119	20	3	18	151	40
30.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	10	25	90	-	16	26	118	-	9	27	102	-
31.	Maharashtra	Nashik	15	23	78	-	13	27	85	-	12	22	81	-
32.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	18	42	125	-	19	46	118	-	22	45	105	-
33.	Bihar	Patna	4	41	204	-	4	32	212	-	5	39	156	-
34.	Maharashtra	PimpriChinchwad	23	52	102	-	32	71	105	-	23	61	82	-
35.	Maharashtra	Pune	23	62	99	-	28	78	107	-	21	65	102	-
36.	Chattisgarh	Raipur	13	36	188	-	12	31	148	-	10	27	103	-
37.	Gujarat	Rajkot	13	19	83	30	13	21	92	32	16	22	106	37
38.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	19	36	220	-	20	37	196	-	19	37	142	-
39.	Jammu & Kashmir	Shrinagar	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
40.	Gujarat	Surat	14	20	89	31	13	22	92	31	16	26	106	36
41.	Maharashtra	Thane	28	58	117	-	18	60	122	-	18	47	125	-
42.	Gujarat	Vadodara	14	20	87	33	14	23	92	30	16	23	108	36
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	19	33	145	-	11	32	256	-	10	38	244	-
44.	Maharashtra	Vasai-virar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	6	37	110	-	6	44	102	-	6	29	99	-
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	9	19	61	-	8	18	77	-	9	17	73	-

NB. NA- no monitoring station in the city, @ -monitoring station sanctioned but not yet operational, '-' data not received, National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for Residential, Industrial, Rural and others Areas (Annual average) for SO₂ = 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, NO₂ = 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, PM₁₀ = 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ & PM_{2.5} = 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and SO₂ = 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, NO₂ = 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, PM₁₀ = 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and PM_{2.5} = 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for Ecologically sensitive area. The data furnished in the table for year 2017 is as available on date.