GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UN-STARRED QUESTION N0. 1111
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.11.2019

Pollution in Cities

1111. SHRI RAJENDRA DHEDYA GAVIT:

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

(a) whether pollution has reached critical levels in several cities of the country including Delhi and Boisar city of Maharashtra notwithstanding several programmes being run by the Government to save environment and if so, the details thereof;
(b) whether the Government is working at national or international level to formulate any scheme to make these cities pollution free permanently and if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether the Government has identified the most polluted city of the country, where the air quality is at critical level and if so, the details thereof;
(d) whether any coordination has been set up with the State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and
(e) whether any talks have been held with the State Government of Maharashtra to make the Boisar city of Maharashtra pollution free and save human life there and if so, the details thereof along with the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO)

(a) to (e)Central Pollution Control Board identified 122 non-attainment cities based on ambient air quality data for the period 2014 – 2018.The ambient air quality data of the 122 Non-attainment cities is given at **Annexure-I.** Non-attainment cities include Delhi and 18 cities of Maharashtra (Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Badlapur, Chandrapur, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Sangli, Mumbai, Nashik, Navi Mumbai, Pune, Solapur, Thane and Ulhasnagar). Ambient Air Quality for Boisar is not available with CPCB since it is not covered under NAMP network.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) on 10 January, 2019 as a national level strategy for pan India implementation to reduce air pollution levels across the country. Taking into account the available international experiences and national studies, the tentative national level target of 20%–30% reduction of $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} concentration by 2024 is proposed under the NCAP.The states/UTs with non-attainment cities were directed to formulateand implement city specific action plan for

reducing the air pollution. Further, under NCAP Sates have been directed to constitute several committees at State level namely Steering Committee headed by Chief Secretary of the State; Monitoring Committee headed by Pr. Secretary (Environment) of the State Government; and Implementation Committee headed by either District Magistrate or Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation for implementation and monitoring of the city specific action plans to reduce air pollution. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide Notifications No. S.O. 157(E) of 27.02.1996 and S.O 730 (E) dated 10.07.2002, has delegated the powers vested under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to the Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, to issue directions to any industry or any local body or any other authority for violations of emission and effluent standards and rules notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and amendment thereof. Further under the Air (Prevention and Control Pollution) Act, 1981 the State pollution controlboardsarevested with the powers for prevention, control or abetment of air pollution.

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Ambient air quality in Non-Attainment cities (122 cities) of the country with respect to SO$_2$, NO$_2$, PM$_{10}$ during 2018 under NAMP (manual stations)

Sl. No.	State & UTs	Sl. No.	City / town / village	Annual average concentration in μg/m^3		
				SO$_2$	NO$_2$	PM$_{10}$
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Anantapur	4	19	71
		2.	Chitoor	5	24	62
		3.	Eluru	5	22	67
		4.	Guntur	5	22	49
		5.	Kadapa	5	17	61
		6.	Kurnool	4	18	66
		7.	Nellore	5	22	63
		8.	Ongole	5	21	66
		9.	Rajahmundry	9	20	94
		10.	Srikakulam	9	20	71
		11.	Vijaywada	5	21	77
		12.	Vishakhapatnam	10	20	77
		13.	Vizianagaram	10	21	65
2.	Assam	14.	Guwahati	8	18	112
		15.	Nagaon	7	17	96
		16.	Nalbari	7	17	97
		17.	Silchar	6	11	49
		18.	Sivasagar	7	14	72
3.	Bihar	19.	Gaya	12	21	89
		20.	Muzaffarpur	14	24	139
		21.	Patna	5	51	207
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	22.	Chandigarh	2	17	102
5.	Chattisgarh	23.	Durg-Bhillainagar	8	19	84
		24.	Korba	10	19	59
		25.	Raipur	14	20	65
6.	Delhi (UT)	26.	Delhi*	15	44	243
7.	Gujarat	27.	Ahmedabad	16	29	236
		28.	Surat	22	29	176
		29.	Vadodara	20	25	188
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.	Baddi	2	31	164
		31.	Damtal	2	10	62
		32.	Kala Amb	3	14	104
		33.	Nalagarh	2	24	148
		34.	Paonta Sahib	3	14	88
		35.	Parwanoo	2	5	63
		36.	Sunder Nagar	2	10	84
9.	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	37.	Jammu	4	19	165
		38.	Srinagar	-	-	153

Sl. No.	State & UTs	Sl. No.	City / town / village	Annual average concentration in $\mu g/m^3$		
				SO_2	NO_2	PM_{10}
10.	Jharkhand	39.	Dhanbad	14	37	264
11.	Karnatka	40.	Bangalore	2	30	90
		41.	Devanagere	4	6	44
		42.	Gulburga	2	14	55
		43.	Hubli-Dharwad	5	23	75
12.	Madhya Pradesh	44.	Bhopal	7	14	135
		45.	Dewas	16	20	68
		46.	Gwalior	13	21	134
		47.	Indore	10	19	88
		48.	Sagar	3	14	75
		49.	Ujjain	13	15	83
13.	Maharashtra	50.	Akola	12	12	73
		51.	Amravati	16	17	104
		52.	Aurangabad	13	35	70
		53.	Badlapur	24	67	144
		54.	Chandrapur	4	30	149
		55.	Jalgaon	13	34	74
		56.	Jalna	11	43	103
		57.	Kolhapur	20	35	90
		58.	Latur	5	22	95
		59.	Mumbai	2	21	166
		60.	Nagpur	10	28	103
		61.	Nashik	12	21	85
		62.	Navi Mumbai	19	47	71
		63.	Pune	37	75	106
		64.	Sangli	10	46	84
		65.	Solapur	15	33	71
		66.	Thane	17	44	108
		67.	Ulhasnagar	22	58	122
14.	Meghalaya	68.	Byrnihat	26	12	166
15.	Nagaland	69.	Dimapur	2	8	134
		70.	Kohima	2	5	104
16.	Odisha	71.	Angul	9	25	101
		72.	Balasore	4	11	86
		73.	Bhubneshwar	2	17	99
		74.	Cuttack	4	31	114
		75.	Kalinga Nagar	2	11	118
		76.	Rourkela	8	14	108
		77.	Talcher	10	29	110
17.	Punjab	78.	Amritsar	13	34	177
		79.	Dera Baba Nanak	7	12	81
		80.	DeraBassi	6	13	95
		81.	Gobindgarh	7	38	121
		82.	Jalandhar	11	20	153

Sl. No.	State & UTs	Sl. No.	City / town / village	Annual average concentration in $\mu g/m^3$		
				SO$_2$	NO$_2$	PM$_{10}$
		83.	Khanna	8	32	135
		84.	Ludhiana	9	32	162
		85.	NayaNangal	6	12	91
		86.	Patiala	5	11	98
18.	Rajasthan	87.	Alwar	10	34	182
		88.	Jaipur	8	32	165
		89.	Jodhpur	7	24	223
		90.	Kota	7	28	152
		91.	Udaipur	9	30	147
19.	Tamilnadu	92.	Trichy	17	23	110
		93.	Tuticorin	14	11	102
20.	Telangana	94.	Hyderabad	5	30	105
		95.	Nalgonda	6	24	60
		96.	Patencheru	6	23	81
		97.	Sangareddy	6	38	81
21.	Uttar Pradesh	98.	Agra	4	22	209
		99.	Allahabad	4	45	231
		100.	Anpara	18	28	191
		101.	Bareily	14	22	233
		102.	Firozabad	8	31	226
		103.	Gajraula	20	33	224
		104.	Ghaziabad	21	43	245
		105.	Jhansi	6	18	96
		106.	Kanpur	7	47	218
		107.	Khurja	21	20	214
		108.	Lucknow	7	30	217
		109.	Moradabad	20	34	227
		110.	Noida	20	52	264
		111.	Raebareli	11	17	141
		112.	Varanasi	9	34	189
22.	Uttarakhand	113.	Dehradun	25	28	217
		114.	Kashipur	14	23	105
		115.	Rishikesh	21	25	133
23.	West Bengal	116.	Asansol	13	35	146
		117.	Barrackpore	10	49	108
		118.	Durgapur	12	34	141
		119.	Haldia	14	38	99
		120.	Howrah	11	72	179
		121.	Kolkata	6	44	148
		122.	Raniganj	12	35	147

NB. * - CAAQMS data. NAAQS (annual): SO$_2$=50 $\mu g/m^3$, NO$_2$=40 $\mu g/m^3$, PM$_{10}$=60 $\mu g/m^3$ (Residential / industrial / rural / other areas) and SO$_2$=20 $\mu g/m^3$, NO$_2$=30 $\mu g/m^3$, PM$_{10}$=60 $\mu g/m^3$, PM$_{2.5}$ = 40 $\mu g/m^3$ (Ecologically sensitive area)