

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOKSABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2559
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.03.2020

Deaths due to Air Pollution

2559. SHRI HEMANT SRIRAM PATIL:
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:
SHRI UNMESH BHAIYYASAHEB PATIL:
DR. SUJAY RADHAKRISHNA VIKHE PATIL:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

- (a) whether data on deaths due to air pollution is available, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of action taken to tackle various factors causing air pollution like industrial waste, CO₂ emission from cars;
- (c) the details of assessment made to understand about regions most susceptible geographically to hazards of air pollution along with the measures taken to counter it, during last three years; and
- (d) the budget allocated towards measures undertaken for reduction of air pollution in the country?

ANSWER

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

- (a) There are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/ disease exclusively due to air pollution. Though many studies based on models and simulations have reported estimated numbers of mortality/morbidity due to air pollution, these are based on secondary data and extrapolation of findings based on small sample size to a larger population and therefore, do not depict the actual status. Health effects of air pollution are synergistic manifestation of factors which include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals.
- (b) The Central Government has taken a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of industrial and vehicular pollution like:
 - Notification of emission standards for industrial sectors under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and their revision from time to time.
 - Notification of stricter emission norms for power plants.

- Notifications of 6 waste management rules covering solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, construction & demolition waste and hazardous wastes issued in 2016.
- Badarpur thermal power plant in Delhi has been closed from 15th October, 2018.
- Issuance of directions to 17 categories of highly polluting industries for installation of Online Continuous Effluent/ Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS).
- Ban on pet coke and furnace oil - monitoring of use of pet coke in Lime Kilns/Cement Kilns and Calcium Carbide Industry in Delhi and NCR States.
- Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending.
- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards.
- Promotion of public transport and improvement in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.
- Operationalization of Eastern Peripheral Expressway & Western Peripheral Expressway to divert non-destined traffic from Delhi.
- Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate.
- Environment Protection Charges (EPC) have been imposed on diesel vehicles with engine capacity of 2000cc and above in Delhi NCR.

(c) & (d) Under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), 102 non-attainment cities have been identified based on ambient air quality data for the period 2011 – 2015. The city specific Action Plans have been prepared which inter-alia include measures for strengthening the monitoring network, reducing vehicular/industrial emissions, increasing public awareness etc. The list of 102 non-attainment cities is at Annexure.

For the cities with million plus population and $PM_{10} > 90 \mu g/m^3$, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has earmarked ₹10 Crores per city for various components that *inter-alia* includes installation and commissioning of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS), creating green buffer zone along the roads, mechanical street sweeper, Mobile Enforcement Unit, water sprinkler, public awareness and capacity building activities. For the cities with population, less than 5 lakhs, funds of ₹10 lakhs per city has been allocated and for cities with a population of 5 to 10 lakhs, ₹20 lakhs per city has been allocated for capacity building and public awareness programs. Further, under NCAP, Committees at State level namely Steering Committee, Monitoring Committee and Implementation Committee have been constituted for effective implementation and monitoring of the city specific action plans to reduce air pollution.

Annexure referred in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2559 due for answer on 06.03.2020 regarding 'Death due to Air Pollution'

**Non-Attainment cities with respect to Ambient Air Quality India
(2011-2015)**

State/UT	Cities Sl. No	Cities
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Guntur
	2.	Kurnool
	3.	Nellore
	4.	Vijaywada
	5.	Vishakhapatnam
Assam	6.	Guwahati
	7.	Nagaon
	8.	Nalbari
	9.	Sibsagar
	10.	Silchar
Chandigarh	11.	Chandigarh
Chattisgarh	12.	Bhillai
	13.	Korba
	14.	Raipur
Delhi	15.	Delhi
Gujarat	16.	Surat
	17.	Ahmedabad
Himachal Pradesh	18.	Baddi
	19.	Damtal
	20.	Kala Amb
	21.	Nalagarh
	22.	Paonta Sahib
	23.	Parwanoo
	24.	Sunder Nagar
Jammu & Kashmir	25.	Jammu
	26.	Srinagar
Jharkhand	27.	Dhanbad
Karnataka	28.	Bangalore
	29.	Devanagere
	30.	Gulburga
	31.	Hubli-Dharwad
Madhya Pradesh	32.	Bhopal
	33.	Dewas
	34.	Indore
	35.	Sagar

State/UT	Cities Sl. No	Cities
	36.	Ujjain
	37.	Gwalior
Maharashtra	38.	Akola
	39.	Amravati
	40.	Aurangabad
	41.	Badlapur
	42.	Chandrapur
	43.	Jalgaon
	44.	Jalna
	45.	Kolhapur
	46.	Latur
	47.	Mumbai
	48.	Nagpur
	49.	Nashik
	50.	Navi Mumbai
	51.	Pune
	52.	Sangli
	53.	Solapur
54.	Ulhasnagar	
Meghalaya	55.	Byrnihat
Nagaland	56.	Dimapur
	57.	Kohima
Orissa	58.	Angul
	59.	Balasore
	60.	Twin city Bhubaneswar & Cuttack
	61.	
	62.	Rourkela
	63.	Talcher
Punjab	64.	DeraBassi
	65.	Gobindgarh
	66.	Jalandhar
	67.	Khanna
	68.	Ludhiana
	69.	NayaNangal
	70.	Pathankot/Dera Baba
	71.	Patiala
	72.	Amritsar
Rajasthan	73.	Alwar
	74.	Jaipur
	75.	Jodhpur
	76.	Kota

State/UT	Cities Sl. No	Cities
	77.	Udaipur
Tamilnadu	78.	Tuticorin
Telangana	79.	Hyderabad
	80.	Nalgonda
	81.	Patencheru
Uttar Pradesh	82.	Agra
	83.	Allahabad
	84.	Kanpur
	85.	Lucknow
	86.	Varanasi
	87.	Moradabad
	88.	Bareilly
	89.	Firozabad
	90.	Jhansi
	91.	Khurja
	92.	Anpara
	93.	Gajraula
	94.	Raebareli
	95.	Agra
	96.	Allahabad
Uttarakhand	97.	Kashipur
	98.	Rishikesh
West Bengal	99.	Kolkata
Bihar	100.	Patna
	101.	Gaya
	102.	Muzaffarpur