

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 180
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.02.2021

National Clean Air Programme

*180. Dr. VISHNU PRASAD M.K.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) to reduce air pollution in the country and if so, the number of non-attainment cities that have formally launched the NCAP;
- (b) the status of tangible progress achieved in these cities;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the NCAP has not yet been implemented in some cities and if so, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to extend the programme to more cities in near future and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to increase the budget to align with the ambitions/objectives/targets under the programme; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

- (a) to (f): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 180 due for reply on 12.02.2021 regarding 'National Clean Air Programme' by Dr. VISHNU PRASAD M.K., Hon'ble Member of Parliament

(a) The Government has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) to reduce air pollution in a comprehensive manner with targets to achieve 20% to 30% reduction in PM10 and PM2.5 levels by the year 2024 from 2017 levels. The concerned Ministries such as Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Road & Transport, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, State Governments, Research Institutes etc. are various stakeholders in this effort.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 122 non-attainment cities based on air pollution levels exceeding National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) continuously during 2014-2018. The list of these non-attainment cities is annexed at Annexure-I.

(b), (c) and (d) Out of 122 non-attainment cities, city action plans for 111 cities have been prepared and approved by CPCB for implementation. These action plans focus on city specific short/medium/long term actions to control air pollution from sources such as vehicular emission, road dust, burning of biomass/crop/garbage/Municipal Solid Waste, construction activities, industrial emission, etc.

Apart from source specific actions, city action plans also include actions such as capacity and infrastructure building of urban local bodies, source identification studies, emergency response system and public outreach.

Progress made on various components *inter-alia* includes Installation and commissioning of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS), Mechanical street sweeper, Mobile Enforcement Unit, Public awareness and capacity building activities, etc. The tangible progress made under the NCAP is given at Annexure-II.

National and State level committees have been constituted namely Steering Committee, Monitoring Committee and Implementation Committee for overall guidance and direction for effective implementation of NCAP, reviewing proposed interventions, and to evaluate the progress made.

Monitoring network is expanded continuously and list of non-attainment cities updated every year based on criteria defined by Central Pollution Control Board. New non-attainment cities, if any, are included under NCAP.

In addition, Government has also taken several measures to help in reducing air pollution across the country. These include implementation of BS VI norms, expansion of metro rail network in many cities, e-mobility, Ujjwala Yojna, Swach Bharat Mission, etc. The various measures taken by Central Government to curb air pollution is given at Annexure III.

(e) and (f) Central Government has made provisions of following funds specifically for air pollution mitigation:

- (i) Rs. 336.8 crore (Rs. 111 crores in the year 2020-21, Rs. 224.74 Crores in 2019-20 and Rs. 1.06 Crore in the year 2018-19) have been sanctioned to non-attainment cities under NCAP for initiating actions such as expansion of monitoring network, construction and demolition waste management facilities, non-motorised transport infrastructure, green buffers, mechanical street sweepers, composting units etc.
- (ii) ₹2200 crores have been released in the Budget of FY 2020-21 to tackle the burgeoning problem of air pollution. Further, an amount of Rs. 2,217 crores has been allocated for 42 urban centres with a million-plus population in this budget for improvement of air quality.
- (iii) Rs. 7365.82 Crores was allocated for Solid Waste Management under Urban Swachh Bharat Mission from 2014-2019.
- (iv) A provision of Rs. 1,41,678 crores over a period of 5 years from 2021-2026 has been made for Urban Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 with a focus on air pollution reduction by effectively managing waste from construction-and-demolition activities and bio-remediation of all legacy dump sites.
- (v) Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme Rs. 1436 Crore have been allocated for non-motorised urban transport and Rs. 1768 Crores for green spaces and parks.
- (vi) ₹ 1726.67 crores have been released for crop residue management in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi, during the year 2018-21.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 180 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 12.02.2021 REGARDING " NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME" RAISED BY Dr. VISHNU PRASAD M.K., HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

List of 122 non-attainment cities under National Clean Air Programme

1.	Anantapur	44.	Bhopal	87.	Alwar
2.	Chittoor	45.	Dewas	88.	Jaipur
3.	Eluru	46.	Gwalior	89.	Jodhpur
4.	Guntur	47.	Indore	90.	Kota
5.	Kadapa	48.	Sagar	91.	Udaipur
6.	Kurnool	49.	Ujjain	92.	Trichy
7.	Nellore	50.	Akola	93.	Tuticorin
8.	Ongole	51.	Amravati	94.	Hyderabad
9.	Rajahmundry	52.	Aurangabad	95.	Nalgonda
10.	Srikakulam	53.	Badlapur	96.	Patencheru
11.	Vijaywada	54.	Chandrapur	97.	Sangareddy
12.	Vishakhapatnam	55.	Jalgaon	98.	Agra
13.	Vizianagaram	56.	Jalna	99.	Allahabad
14.	Guwahati	57.	Kolhapur	100.	Anpara
15.	Nagaon	58.	Latur	101.	Bareilly
16.	Nalbari	59.	Mumbai	102.	Firozabad
17.	Sibsagar	60.	Nagpur	103.	Gajraula
18.	Silcher	61.	Nashik	104.	Ghaziabad
19.	Gaya	62.	Navi Mumbai	105.	Jhansi
20.	Muzzaffarpur#	63.	Pune	106.	Kanpur
21.	Patna	64.	Sangli	107.	Khurja
22.	Chandigarh	65.	Solapur	108.	Lucknow
23.	DurgBhillainagar	66.	Thane	109.	Moradabad
24.	Korba	67.	Ulhasnagar	110.	Noida
25.	Raipur	68.	Byrnihat	111.	Raebareli
26.	Delhi	69.	Dimapur	112.	Varanasi
27.	Ahmedabad	70.	Kohima	113.	Dehradun
28.	Surat	71.	Angul	114.	Kashipur
29.	Vadodara	72.	Balasore	115.	Rishikesh
30.	Baddi	73.	Bhubneshwar	116.	Asansol
31.	Damtal	74.	Cuttack	117.	Barrackpore
32.	Kala Amb	75.	Kalinga Nagar	118.	Durgapur*
33.	Nalagarh	76.	Rourkela	119.	Haldia
34.	Paonta Sahib	77.	Talcher	120.	Howrah
35.	Parwanoo	78.	Amritsar	121.	Kolkata
36.	Sunder Nagar	79.	Dera Baba Nanak	122.	Raniganj

37.	Jammu	80.	DeraBassi		
38.	Srinagar	81.	Gobindgarh		
39.	Dhanbad	82.	Jalandhar		
40.	Bangalore	83.	Khanna		
41.	Devangere	84.	Ludhiana		
42.	Gulburga	85.	NayaNangal		
43.	Hubli-Dharwad	86.	Patiala		

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) to (d) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 180 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 12.02.2021 REGARDING " NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME" RAISED BY Dr. VISHNU PRASAD M.K., HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

The tangible progress made under the NCAP:

- i. City Action Plans
 - Approved for implementation – 111 cities
 - Awaited – 11 cities
- ii. Monitoring Network
 - Manual stations - 805
 - CAAQMS - 265
- iii. Source Apportionment Studies
 - Completed - 14 Cities
 - Work in progress - 66 cities
 - At proposal stage - 40 cities
- iv. Public Grievance Redressal Portal
 - Developed –82 cities
 - In progress - 13 cities
 - Dedicated grievance redressalhelpline numbers/web portal – 28 cities
- v. Emergency Response System
 - Developed - 66 cities
 - In progress - 37 cities
 - Yet to commence - 8 cities
- vi. Project Monitoring Unit
 - 23 PMU established in all states
 - Constituted steering Committee & Monitoring Committee in all states
 - District Level Committee in SPCBs/PCCs - 104 cities

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Measurestakenfor curbing air pollution:

i. Vehicular Pollution Control

- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI norms for fuel and vehicles since April, 2020.
- Network of Metro rails for public transport are enhanced and more cities are covered.
- Development of Expressway and Highways are also reducing the fuel consumption and pollution.
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like CNG, LPG, ethanol blending in petrol.
- Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME) -2 scheme has been rolled out
- Permit requirement for electric vehicles has been exempted.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.

ii. Industrial Pollution Control

- Stringent emission norms for Coal based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs).
- Pet coke and furnace oil have been banned as fuel in Delhi and NCR States.
- Industrial units shifting to PNG.
- Installation of on-line continuous monitoring devices in highly polluting industries.
- Shifting of Brick kilns to zig-zag technology for reduction of pollution

iii. Waste Management

- Notifications of 6 waste management rules covering solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, C&D waste and hazardous waste.
- Setting up infrastructure such as waste processing plants.
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for plastic and e-waste management.

- Ban on burning of biomass/garbage.

iv. Road and Construction & Demolition Dust Control

- Construction & Demolition (C & D) Waste Management Rules were notified in 2016
- Installation of C & D Waste Processing Plants
- Installation of mechanized road sweeping machines, water sprinklers etc.

v. Crop Residue Management

- Under Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi', agricultural machines and equipment for in-situ crop residue management are promoted with 50% subsidy to the individual farmers and 80% subsidy for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres.

vi. Monitoring of Air Quality

- Expansion of air quality monitoring network under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)
- Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi. The system provides alerts for taking timely actions.