

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION No. 279
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.08.2021

National Clean Air Programme

*279. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

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

- (a) the measures being undertaken under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) to achieve the targets;
- (b) the progress made towards targets specified in NCAP in terms of reduction of PM 2.5 and PM 10 recorded between 2019-2021 and pre 2019 period and the number of monitoring meters installed, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether Rs.4,400 crore package was announced in the budget for 2020-21 for NCAP;
- (d) if so, the details regarding utilisation of the funds, indicating the break-up in different operating costs;
- (e) whether the Government has taken action on National Green Tribunal's suggestions to modify NCAP for better results including reducing timeline, increasing targets, shift to e-vehicles/CNG vehicles, intensifying public transport system, mechanical cleaning of roads, enhancement of public parking facilities, improvement in fuel quality and traffic management; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARAS (a) TO (f) OF THE LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 279 DUE FOR REPLY ON 06.08.2021 REGRADING
NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME RAISED BY SHRI JAYADEV GALLA,
HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

(a) :

Several steps are undertaken under NCAP for achieving the targets which inter-alia include the following:

- City Specific Action Plans have been prepared for 132 non-attainment cities (NACs) and Million Plus Cities (MPCs).
- City specific scientific studies for source identification & Source Apportionment & Emission Inventory studies have commenced for NACs.
- Implementation of the city specific action plans are regularly monitored by Committees at Central and State level namely Steering Committee, Monitoring Committee and Implementation Committee.
- Expansion of Air Quality Monitoring Network and Certification system for indigenously made instruments.
- Creation of dedicated Air quality cell at NACs.
- In order to tackle air pollution emergencies, Emergency Response System (ERS) has been developed for cities.
- Public Grievance Redressal Portal (PGRP) has been prepared for most of the cities.
- National Knowledge Network (NKN) and Institutes of Repute have been identified to drive science based air quality management policies at city level.
- Agreements have been signed between State Pollution Control Board, NKN and Urban Local Bodies.
- ₹ 376.5 crore have been released to non-attainment cities under NCAP for initiating actions such as expansion of monitoring network, source apportionment studies, construction and demolition waste management facilities, non-motorised transport infrastructure, green buffers, mechanical street sweepers, composting units etc.
- Further steps for mitigation of air pollution include introduction of BS-VI norms for fuel and vehicles since April, 2020, promotion of e-vehicles, stringent emission norms for industries including coal based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs), zig-zag technology for brick kilns, cleaner fuel such as PNG, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for plastic and e-waste management, real time monitoring of major industrial sectors, etc. Sector wise measures that will help in reducing air pollution across the country is enclosed as **Annexure I**.

(b):

There are **1114** monitoring meters installed in the country and the State/UT-wise list of stations is enclosed as **Annexure-II**.

National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) has been launched to achieve 20% to 30% reduction in PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} levels by 2024 from 2017 levels. No year-on-year reduction target is specified. The air quality trends since 2018-2020 is enclosed as **Annexure III**.

(c) & (d):

₹4400 Crores have been sanctioned and released to Municipal Corporations in the FY 2020-21 as per the recommendations of the XV- Finance Commission to tackle the problem of air pollution for 42 cities/ urban agglomerates (UAs) with million plus population.

Funds allotted under XV-FC is an incentive grant for viable gap funding to supplement resources available under schemes such as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) 2.0, Smart City,

SATAT, FAME-II, AMRUT etc. for implementation of activities covered under city action plan to improve the air quality.

(e) and (f):

As per the directives of the National Green tribunal (NGT), the targets of NCAP have been revisited in the perspective of global scenario and the targets initially laid down are proposed to be retained for the period up to 2024. The City action plan for improvement of air quality for NCAP cities have been prepared considering the directives of NGT and approved by expert committee constituted by NGT.

Annexure-I

Measures taken by the Government for Air Quality Management

- a) Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI norms for fuel and vehicles from 1st April, 2020.
- b) Network of Metro rails for public transport are enhanced and more cities are covered.
- c) Development of Expressway and Highways are also reducing the fuel consumption and pollution.
- d) Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like CNG, LPG, ethanol blending in petrol.
- e) Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME) -2 scheme has been rolled out.
- f) Shifting of Brick kilns to zig-zag technology for reduction of pollution.
- g) Industrial units shifting to PNG.
- h) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is promoting use of cleaner household cooking fuels.
- i) A new initiative, "Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT)", is launched to set up 5000 Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) production plants and make CBG available in the market for use in automotive fuels.
- j) Installation of on-line continuous monitoring devices in highly polluting industries.
- k) Setting up infrastructure such as waste processing plants.
- l) Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for plastic and e-waste management.
- m) Ban on burning of biomass/garbage.
- n) 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.
- o) The Central Government launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long-term, time-bound, national level strategy to tackle the air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner with targets to achieve 20 % to 30 % reduction in Particulate Matter concentrations by 2024.

Annexure II

Number of Monitoring Stations installed in State/UTs

| S. No. | State/UTs | No. of Monitoring Stations |
|--------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 78 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 3 |
| 3 | Assam | 25 |
| 4 | Bihar | 19 |
| 5 | Chandigarh (UT) | 6 |
| 6 | Chattishgarh | 13 |
| 7 | Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (UT) | 6 |
| 8 | Delhi (UT) | 50 |
| 9 | Goa | 18 |
| 10 | Gujarat | 39 |
| 11 | Haryana | 35 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 25 |
| 13 | Jammu and Kashmir | 8 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 11 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 61 |
| 16 | Kerala | 38 |
| 17 | Lakshadweep (UT) | 1 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 58 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 121 |
| 20 | Manipur | 1 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 11 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 20 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 10 |
| 24 | Odisha | 40 |
| 25 | Puducherry (UT) | 7 |
| 26 | Punjab | 55 |
| 27 | Rajasthan | 49 |
| 28 | Sikkim | 9 |
| 29 | Tamil Nadu | 42 |
| 30 | Telangana | 31 |
| 31 | Tripura | 3 |
| 32 | Uttar Pradesh | 117 |
| 33 | Uttarakhand | 8 |
| 34 | West Bengal | 96 |
| Total | | 1114 |

Annexure III

Ambient air quality data of 132 Non-attainment and Million plus cities for 2018-2020

| S. No. | State / UT | City/Town/Village | Annual average of PM ₁₀ in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | | |
|--------|------------------|-------------------|--|------|------|
| | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Anantapur | 71 | 67 | 59 |
| 2. | | Chittoor | 62 | 54 | 43 |
| 3. | | Eluru | 67 | 63 | 61 |
| 4. | | Guntur | 49 | 53 | 60 |
| 5. | | Kadapa | 61 | 53 | 46 |
| 6. | | Kurnool | 66 | 61 | 53 |
| 7. | | Nellore | 63 | 66 | 57 |
| 8. | | Ongole | 66 | 59 | 49 |
| 9. | | Rajahmundry | 94 | 62 | 63 |
| 10. | | Srikakulam | 71 | 67 | 61 |
| 11. | | Vijaywada | 77 | 73 | 56 |
| 12. | | Vishakhapatnam | 77 | 76 | 78 |
| 13. | | Vizianagaram | 65 | 67 | 61 |
| 14. | Assam | Guwahati | 112 | 97 | 86 |
| 15. | | Nagaon | 96 | 105 | 74 |
| 16. | | Nalbari | 97 | 87 | 54 |
| 17. | | Silchar | 49 | 46 | 43 |
| 18. | | Sivasagar | 72 | 55 | 48 |
| 19. | Bihar | Gaya | 89 | 71 | 63* |
| 20. | | Muzaffarpur | 139 | 152 | - |
| 21. | | Patna | 207 | 237 | 146 |
| 22. | Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 102 | 97 | 92 |
| 23. | Chattisgarh | Durg-Bhillainagar | 84 | 79 | 60 |
| 24. | | Korba | 59 | 58 | 46 |
| 25. | | Raipur | 65 | 69 | 53 |
| 26. | Delhi | Delhi | 243* | 218* | 181* |
| 27. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad | 236 | 135 | 102 |
| 28. | | Surat | 176 | 128 | 100 |
| 29. | | Vadodara | 188 | 131 | 91 |
| 30. | | Rajkot^ | 203 | 127 | 97 |
| 31. | Haryana | Faridabad *^ | - | - | 257* |
| 32. | Himachal Pradesh | Baddi | 164 | 148 | 126 |
| 33. | | Damtal | 62 | 49 | 59 |
| 34. | | Kala Amb | 104 | 101 | 76 |
| 35. | | Nalagarh | 148 | 125 | 86 |
| 36. | | Paonta Sahib | 88 | 83 | 74 |
| 37. | | Parwanoo | 63 | 64 | 45 |
| 38. | | Sunder Nagar | 84 | 72 | 48 |
| 39. | Jammu & Kashmir | Jammu | 165 | 139 | 167 |
| 40. | | Srinagar | 153 | 132 | 155 |
| 41. | Jharkhand | Dhanbad | 264 | 237 | 182 |
| 42. | | Jamshedpur^ | 128 | 138 | 104 |
| 43. | | Ranchi^ | 122 | 109 | 106 |

| S. No. | State / UT | City/Town/Village | Annual average of PM ₁₀ in µg/m ³ | | |
|--------|----------------|-------------------|---|------|------|
| | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| 44. | Karnataka | Bangalore | 90 | 74 | 66 |
| 45. | | Devanagere | 44 | 70 | 68 |
| 46. | | Gulbarga | 55 | 87 | 81 |
| 47. | | Hubli-Dharwad | 75 | 69 | 52 |
| 48. | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal | 134 | 161 | 172 |
| 49. | | Dewas | 68 | 79 | 67 |
| 50. | | Gwalior | 134 | 139 | 142 |
| 51. | | Indore | 88 | 77 | 75 |
| 52. | | Sagar | 75 | 72 | 64 |
| 53. | | Ujjain | 83 | 78 | 78 |
| 54. | | Jabalpur^ | 119 | 84 | 77 |
| 55. | Maharashtra | Akola | 73 | 68 | 56 |
| 56. | | Amravati | 104 | 89 | 64 |
| 57. | | Aurangabad | 70 | 74 | 74 |
| 58. | | Badlapur | 144 | 108 | 64 |
| 59. | | Chandrapur | 149 | 133 | 135 |
| 60. | | Jalgaon | 74 | 60 | 51 |
| 61. | | Jalna | 103 | 97 | 82 |
| 62. | | Kolhapur | 90 | 85 | 87 |
| 63. | | Latur | 95 | 86 | 58 |
| 64. | | Mumbai | 166 | 125 | 92* |
| 65. | | Nagpur | 103 | 101 | 78 |
| 66. | | Nashik | 85 | 63 | 38 |
| 67. | | Navi Mumbai | 71 | 54 | 50 |
| 68. | | Pune | 106 | 143 | 106 |
| 69. | | Sangli | 84 | 67 | 71 |
| 70. | | Solapur | 71 | 74 | 60 |
| 71. | | Thane | 108 | 128 | 83 |
| 72. | | Ulhasnagar | 122 | 94 | 64 |
| 73. | | Vasai-Virar*^ | - | - | 75* |
| 74. | Meghalaya | Byrnihat | 166 | 103 | 113 |
| 75. | Nagaland | Dimapur | 134 | 77 | 78 |
| 76. | | Kohima | 104 | 94 | 86 |
| 77. | Odisha | Angul | 101 | 99 | 88 |
| 78. | | Balasore | 86 | 86 | 78 |
| 79. | | Bhubneshwar | 99 | 99 | 86 |
| 80. | | Cuttack | 114 | 106 | 111 |
| 81. | | Kalinga Nagar | 118 | 118 | 112 |
| 82. | | Rourkela | 108 | 123 | 90 |
| 83. | | Talcher | 110 | 106 | 94 |
| 84. | Punjab | Amritsar | 177 | 170 | 166 |
| 85. | | Dera Baba Nanak | 81 | 70 | 68 |
| 86. | | DeraBassi | 95 | 97 | 102 |
| 87. | | Gobindgarh | 121 | 142 | 109 |
| 88. | | Jalandhar | 153 | 137 | 165 |
| 89. | | Khanna | 135 | 165 | 145 |

| S. No. | State / UT | City/Town/Village | Annual average of PM ₁₀ in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | | |
|--------|---------------|-------------------|--|------|------|
| | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| 90. | | Ludhiana | 162 | 153 | 161 |
| 91. | | NayaNangal | 91 | 90 | 99 |
| 92. | | Patiala | 98 | 102 | 101 |
| 93. | Rajasthan | Alwar | 182 | 172 | 162 |
| 94. | | Jaipur | 165 | 141 | 132 |
| 95. | | Jodhpur | 223 | 240 | 160 |
| 96. | | Kota | 152 | 129 | 102 |
| 97. | | Udaipur | 147 | 156 | 139 |
| 98. | Tamilnadu | Chennai^ | 78 | 73 | 55 |
| 99. | | Madurai | 84 | 79 | 57 |
| 100. | | Trichy | 110 | 73 | 41 |
| 101. | | Tuticorin | 102 | 86 | 73 |
| 102. | Telangana | Hyderabad | 105 | 99 | 80 |
| 103. | | Nalgonda | 60 | 59 | 55 |
| 104. | | Patancheru | 81 | 83 | 80 |
| 105. | | Sangareddy | 81 | 87 | 77 |
| 106. | Uttar Pradesh | Agra | 209 | 186 | 174 |
| 107. | | Allahabad | 231 | 222 | 180 |
| 108. | | Anpara | 191 | 171 | 146 |
| 109. | | Bareilly | 233 | 200 | 176 |
| 110. | | Firozabad | 226 | 214 | 180 |
| 111. | | Gajraula | 224 | 229 | 165 |
| 112. | | Ghaziabad | 245 | 208 | 203 |
| 113. | | Gorakpur | 218 | 294 | 181 |
| 114. | | Jhansi | 96 | 96 | 97 |
| 115. | | Kanpur | 210 | 198 | 201 |
| 116. | | Khurja | 214 | 195 | 203 |
| 117. | | Lucknow | 217 | 208 | 187 |
| 118. | | Moradabad | 227 | 240 | 217 |
| 119. | | Noida | 264 | 212 | 207 |
| 120. | | Raebareli | 141 | 163 | 110 |
| 121. | | Varanasi | 189 | 184 | 145 |
| 122. | | Meerut ^ | 177 | 213 | 190 |
| 123. | Uttarakhand | Dehradun | 217 | 167 | 138 |
| 124. | | Kashipur | 105 | 132 | 121 |
| 125. | | Rishikesh | 133 | 137 | 112 |
| 126. | West Bengal | Asansol | 146 | 184 | 114 |
| 127. | | Barrackpore | 108 | 115 | 79 |
| 128. | | Durgapur | 141 | 173 | 107 |
| 129. | | Haldia | 99 | 86 | 87 |
| 130. | | Howrah | 179 | 174 | 125 |
| 131. | | Kolkata | 148 | 104 | 116 |
| 132. | | Raniganj | 147 | 186 | 114 |

Note: “*” CAAQMs data, “^” Million plus city only
