

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3075
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.08.2021

Death due to Air Pollution

3075. DR. PRITAM GOPINATHRAO MUNDE:
SHRI RAHUL RAMESH SHEWALE:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI GIRISH BHALCHANDRA BAPAT:

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

- (a) whether about 1.5 million people in India die annually due to air pollution, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the National Green Tribunal has formed an eight-member National Task Force (NTF) to monitor remedial steps to improve air quality and if so, the details thereof and the measures suggested by the NTF for the same;
- (d) the names of the cities where air quality does not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra;
- (e) whether the Government has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a medium-term national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem; and
- (f) if so, the extent to which the pollution level has been reduced after the implementation of NCAP, State/ UT-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) & (b) Air pollution is one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases, however, there are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/ disease exclusively due to air pollution. 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.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare along with Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) and Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) has conducted the study 'India State-level Disease Burden Initiative'. The report, titled 'India: Health of the Nation's States - The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative' was published in 2017. The study report provided the distribution of diseases and risk factors across all states of the country from 1990 to 2016. The five leading risk factors for Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) in 2016 includes child and maternal malnutrition, air pollution, dietary risks, high systolic blood pressure, and high fasting plasma glucose.

(c) The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 8th April 2021 directed for constitution of an eight-member National Task Force (NTF) to be headed and coordinated by the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change with nominees of Ministries from Housing and Urban Development, Road Transport, Petroleum, Power, Agriculture, Health and Chairman, CPCB with a view to monitor remedial steps to improve the status of air quality in Non –attainment Cities .

In compliance, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has reconstituted a Steering Committee vide Office Order dated 20.05.2021 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Environment Forest and Climate Change in agreement with the objectives of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) . The Committee *inter alia* provided overall guidance and directions for effective implementation of NCAP, discharge functions assigned to NTF, evolve and oversee parameters for ranking of success of remedial action for 124 Non-Attainment Cities (NACs) covered by NCAP, 42 million plus cities covered by 15th Finance Commission Grants and other air polluted areas, etc.

(d) A list of cities (State-wise) where air quality does not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards is at **Annexure – I**.

(e) & (f) The Government of India has been implementing NCAP since 2019 as a national-level strategy, outlining the actions for reducing the levels of air pollution at city and regional scales in India. The NCAP targets to achieve 20 to 30 per cent reduction in Particulate Matter by 2024 across the country. The long term goal of NCAP is to meet the prescribed annual average ambient air quality standards at all locations in the country in a stipulated timeframe. The cities which have shown improvement in air quality under NCAP programme are at **Annexure II**.

Annexure I referred in reply to part (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3075 due for answer on 06.08.2021 regarding 'Death due to Air Pollution'

List of cities not meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards

S. No.	State	Cities under NCAP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry
2.		Srikakulam
3.		Vishakhapatnam
4.		Vizianagaram
5.	Assam	Guwahati
6.		Nagaon
7.	Bihar	Gaya
8.		Muzaffarpur
9.		Patna
10.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
11.	Delhi	Delhi
12.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
13.		Surat
14.		Vadodara
15.		Rajkot
16.	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi
17.		Damtal
18.		Kala Amb
19.		Nalagarh
20.		Parwanoo
21.		Sunder Nagar
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu
23.		Srinagar
24.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
25.		Jamshedpur
26.		Ranchi
27.	Karnataka	Bangalore
28.		Devangere
29.		Gulburga
30.		Hubli-Dharwad
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
32.		Dewas
33.		Gwalior
34.		Indore
35.		Jabalpur
36.		Sagar
37.		Ujjain
38.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
39.		Badlapur

40.		Chandrapur
41.		Jalna
42.		Kolhapur
43.		Mumbai
44.		Nagpur
45.		Pune
46.		Sangli
47.		Solapur
48.		Thane
49.		Ulhasnagar
50.	Meghalaya	Byrnihat
51.	Nagaland	Dimapur
52.		Kohima
53.	Orissa	Angul
54.		Balasore
55.		Bhubneshwar
56.		Cuttack
57.		Kalinga Nagar
58.		Rourkela
59.		Talcher
60.	Punjab	Amritsar
61.		Dera Baba Nanak
62.		DeraBassi
63.		Gobindgarh
64.		Jalandhar
65.		Khanna
66.		Ludhiana
67.		NayaNangal
68.		Patiala
69.	Rajasthan	Alwar
70.		Jaipur
71.		Jodhpur
72.		Kota
73.		Udaipur
74.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin
75.	Telangana	Hyderabad
76.		Patencheru
77.		Sangareddy
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
79.		Allahabad
80.		Anpara
81.		Bareily
82.		Firozabad
83.		Gajraula
84.		Ghaziabad
85.		Gorakhpur

86.		Jhansi
87.		Kanpur
88.		Khurja
89.		Lucknow
90.		Moradabad
91.		Noida
92.		Raebareli
93.		Varanasi
94.		Meerut
95.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
96.		Kashipur
97.		Rishikesh
98.	West Bengal	Asansol
99.		Barrackpore
100.		Durgapur*
101.		Haldia
102.		Howrah
103.		Kolkata
104.		Raniganj
105.	Haryana	Faridabad

ANNEXURE - II

Annexure II referred in reply to part (e) & (f) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3075 due for answer on 06.08.2021 regarding 'Death due to Air Pollution'

List of Cities that have shown decreased concentration of PM₁₀ - 2019-2020 & 2020-2021

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Cities	2019-2020	2020-2021
			Average concentration of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Average concentration of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	57	56
2.		Anantpur	60	58
3.		Chittur	51	41
4.		Eluru	64	58
5.		Guntur	58	56
6.		Kurnool	56	52
7.		Nellore	67	56
8.		Ongole	59	49
9.		Vizhianagaram	68	63
10.	Assam	Nagaon	92	90
11.		Nalbari	75	57
12.		Silchar	45	43
13.		Sivasagar	55	48
14.	Bihar	Patna	170	143
15.		Gaya	76	71
16.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	92	90
17.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	54	46
18.		Durg Bhilainagar	75	56
19.		Raipur	63	55
20.	Gujarat	Rajkot	113	94
21.		Surat	109	93
22.		Vadodara	108	95
23.	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	133	123
24.		Kala Amb	95	64
25.		Nalagarh	113	90
26.		Paonta Sahib	98	78
27.		Parwanoo	60	44
28.		Sunder Nagar	69	63
29.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	211	198
30.		Jamshedpur	138	96
31.		Ranchi	108	105
32.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	73	62
33.		Hubli-Dharwad	78	69
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	141	114
35.		Gwalior	136	125
36.		Jabalpur	111	106
37.		Sagar	71	64
38.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	76	65
39.		Greater Mumbai	106	98
40.		Nagpur	80	68
41.		Nashik	57	51
42.		Pune	81	69
43.		Vasai virar	99	43
44.		Akola	66	54
45.		Amravati	89	58
46.		Badlapur	88	67
47.		Jalgaon	57	53
48.		Jalna	95	86
49.		Kolhapur	95	83
50.	Maharashtra	Latur	84	54

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Cities	2019-2020	2020-2021
			Average concentration of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Average concentration of PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)
51.		Navi Mumbai	54	52
52.		Solapur	90	79
53.		Ulhasnagar	83	66
54.	Odisha	Angul	95	88
55.		Balasore	86	78
56.		Bhubneshwar	103	78
57.		Cuttack	104	86
58.		Kalinga Nagar	113	104
59.		Rourkela	112	96
60.		Talcher	122	98
61.	Punjab	Dera Baba Nanak	68	66
62.		Khanna	113	101
63.		Naya Nangal	98	95
64.		Patiala	107	102
65.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	124	112
66.		Jodhpur	167	155
67.		Kota	102	100
68.		Alwar	126	110
69.		Udaipur	136	109
70.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	66	57
71.		Trichy	58	40
72.		Patencheru	87	77
73.		Sangareddy	87	77
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	219	184
75.		Kanpur	200	169
76.		Lucknow	216	209
77.		Meerut	203	200
78.		Varanasi	180	168
79.		Anpara	169	142
80.		Firozabad	213	186
81.		Gajraula	217	168
82.		Gorakpur	278	168
83.		Jhansi	102	99
84.		Khurja	226	194
85.		Moradabad	243	206
86.		Noida	213	197
87.		Raebareli	161	98
88.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	166	144
89.		Kashipur	130	129
90.		Rishikesh	136	77
91.	West Bengal	Asansol	124	114
92.		Kolkata	101	99
93.		Barrackpore	108	75
94.		Durgapur	125	103
95.		Howrah	144	117
96.		Raniganj	177	107
