

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 865
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.07.2021

Air Pollution

865 SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

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

- (a) the names of cities in the country which are most polluted in respect of air pollution;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the number of untimely deaths being caused by air pollution in various parts of country during the last three years;
- (c) if so, the year-wise and State-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether intensity of air pollution has further increased in various polluted cities of the country;
- (e) if so, the city-wise details of such pollution in the cities during the last three years along with the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

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

(a)

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 124 Non-attainment cities based on air pollution levels exceeding National Ambient Air Quality Standards continuously for five years (2014-19).

(b) and (c)

There is no conclusive data available to establish a direct correlation of death/disease exclusively due to air pollution. Air pollution is one of the many factors affecting respiratory ailments and associated diseases. Health is impacted by a number of factors which includes food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals apart from the environment.

(d) to (f)

The analysis of Air Quality data of non-attainment cities indicate that majority of cities shows overall improvement of Air Quality in 2020 compared to 2018. The city-wise annual Air Quality data is annexed.

The Government has taken several steps for mitigation of air pollution which inter alia includes the following:

- 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.
- p) ₹ 376.5 crores 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.
- q) As per the Fifteenth Finance Commission recommendations ₹4400 crores have been released in the Budget of FY 2020-21 to tackle the burgeoning problem of air pollution for 42 urban centres with a million-plus population. Further, an amount of ₹12,139 crores has been allocated for improvement of air quality for the award period FY 2021-26.
- r) City Specific Action plans for improvement of air quality has been prepared and approved for implementation.
- s) 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.
- t) Technical and scientific institutes of repute are working as knowledge partners to NCAP

Ambient Air Quality data of 124 Non-attainment cities for 2018-2020

State / UT	City/Town/Village	Annual average of PM ₁₀ in µg/m ³		
		2018	2019	2020
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	71	67	59
	Chittoor	62	54	43
	Eluru	67	63	61
	Guntur	49	53	60
	Kadapa	61	53	46
	Kurnool	66	61	53
	Nellore	63	66	57
	Ongole	66	59	49
	Rajahmundry	94	62	63
	Srikakulam	71	67	61
	Vijaywada	77	73	56
	Vishakhapatnam	77	76	78
Vizianagaram	65	67	61	
Assam	Guwahati	112	97	86
	Nagaon	96	105	74
	Nalbari	97	87	54
	Silchar	49	46	43
	Sivasagar	72	55	48
Bihar	Gaya	89	71	63*
	Muzaffarpur	139	152	-
	Patna	207	237	146
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	102	97	92
Chattisgarh	Durg-Bhillainagar	84	79	60
	Korba	59	58	46
	Raipur	65	69	53
Delhi	Delhi	243*	218*	181*
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	236	135	102
	Surat	176	128	100
	Vadodara	188	131	91
Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	164	148	126
	Damtal	62	49	59
	Kala Amb	104	101	76
	Nalagarh	148	125	86
	Paonta Sahib	88	83	74
	Parwanoo	63	64	45
	Sunder Nagar	84	72	48
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	165	139	167
	Srinagar	153	132	155
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	264	237	182
Karnataka	Bangalore	90	74	66
	Devanagere	44	70	68
	Gulburga	55	87	81
	Hubli-Dharwad	75	69	52
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	134	161	172
	Dewas	68	79	67
	Gwalior	134	139	142
	Indore	88	77	75
	Sagar	75	72	64
	Ujjain	83	78	78
Maharashtra	Akola	73	68	56
	Amravati	104	89	64
	Aurangabad	70	74	74
	Badlapur	144	108	64
	Chandrapur	149	133	135

State / UT	City/Town/Village	Annual average of PM ₁₀ in µg/m ³		
		2018	2019	2020
	Jalgaon	74	60	51
	Jalna	103	97	82
	Kolhapur	90	85	87
	Latur	95	86	58
	Mumbai	166	125	92*
	Nagpur	103	101	78
	Nashik	85	63	38
	Navi Mumbai	71	54	50
	Pune	106	143	106
	Sangli	84	67	71
	Solapur	71	74	60
	Thane	108	128	83
Ulhasnagar	122	94	64	
Meghalaya	Byrnihat	166	103	113
Nagaland	Dimapur	134	77	78
	Kohima	104	94	86
Odisha	Angul	101	99	88
	Balasore	86	86	78
	Bhubneshwar	99	99	86
	Cuttack	114	106	111
	Kalinga Nagar	118	118	112
	Rourkela	108	123	90
	Talcher	110	106	94
Punjab	Amritsar	177	170	166
	Dera Baba Nanak	81	70	68
	DeraBassi	95	97	102
	Gobindgarh	121	142	109
	Jalandhar	153	137	165
	Khanna	135	165	145
	Ludhiana	162	153	161
	NayaNangal	91	90	99
	Patiala	98	102	101
Rajasthan	Alwar	182	172	162
	Jaipur	165	141	132
	Jodhpur	223	240	160
	Kota	152	129	102
	Udaipur	147	156	139
Tamilnadu	Madurai	84	79	57
	Trichy	110	73	41
	Tuticorin	102	86	73
Telangana	Hyderabad	105	99	80
	Nalgonda	60	59	55
	Patencheru	81	83	80
	Sangareddy	81	87	77
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	209	186	174
	Allahabad	231	222	180
	Anpara	191	171	146
	Bareilly	233	200	176
	Firozabad	226	214	180
	Gajraula	224	229	165
	Ghaziabad	245	208	203
	Gorakpur	218	294	181
	Jhansi	96	96	97
	Kanpur	210	198	201
	Khurja	214	195	203
	Lucknow	217	208	187
	Moradabad	227	240	217
	Noida	264	212	207
	Raebareli	141	163	110
Varanasi	189	184	145	

State / UT	City/Town/Village	Annual average of PM ₁₀ in µg/m ³		
		2018	2019	2020
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	217	167	138
	Kashipur	105	132	121
	Rishikesh	133	137	112
West Bengal	Asansol	146	184	114
	Barrackpore	108	115	79
	Durgapur	141	173	107
	Haldia	99	86	87
	Howrah	179	174	125
	Kolkata	148	104	116
	Raniganj	147	186	114
Note: "*" CAAQMs data				
