GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2321
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.12.2025

Integration of NEERI's Scientific Models to Control Pollution

2321. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

(a)   the details of the mechanism adopted by the Government to integrate National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) scientific models into regulatory frameworks to move from a 'one-size-fits-all' policy to location-specific, science-driven interventions, particularly in critically polluted areas of our country;

(b)   the details of Non-Attainment City (NAC) along with the specific criteria and air quality standards that lead to a city being officially designated as a NAC, State/UT-wise;

(c)   the manner by which Government is ensuring that the City Action Plans (CAPs) are scientifically aligned with the findings of their specific Source Appointment (SA) studies, rather than implementing generic measures;

(d)   the guidelines/measures adopted by the Government for visible interventions like road dust management in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e)   whether the specific measures are there to protect the most vulnerable populations who are often disproportionately exposed to high pollution levels in these NACs and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

(a) to (e):   CSIR- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) has been assisting Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) by carrying out scientific studies, including Source Apportionment (SA), Emission Inventory (EI), and Carrying Capacity assessments. CSIR-NEERI reported that it has completed Source Apportionment studies for 25 cities (18 in Maharashtra, 5 in West Bengal, and 2 in Andhra Pradesh) for implementation of NCAP.

CPCB has identified 122 non-attainment cities based on the exceedance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for PM10 levels consecutively for five years from 2014 to 2018. Government of India launched the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in 2019 as a long-term, time-bound, national-level strategy to improve air quality in 130 cities across the country which include 122 non-attainment cities and 08 other Million-plus population cities (not categorised as non-attainment cities) under NCAP. State/UT-wise details of the non-attainment cities including other Million-plus population cities covered under NCAP are enclosed at **Annexure I.**

CPCB has issued "Conceptual Guidelines and Common Methodology for Air Quality Monitoring, Emission Inventory (EI) & Source Apportionment (SA) Studies for Indian Cities." SPCBs/PCCs take up Source Apportionment Studies through various academic/ research institutes for respective cities under NCAP in their jurisdiction in line with the CPCB guidelines. All cities under NCAP have prepared City Action Plans (CAP). These plans focus on sectoral interventions such as road dust control, solid waste management, vehicular emissions, construction and demolition activities and industrial pollution. District level implementation Committees constituted under the Chairmanship of District Collector, approve the City level action plan prepared by concerned ULBs and prioritise the activities.

MoEFCC has disseminated the Guidance Document on 'Designing, Constructing and Maintaining Urban Roads and Greening of Traffic Corridors for Dust Control' to all cities under NCAP, with request to use the same for construction and maintenance of dust free roads. It integrates engineering standards prescribed by the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) with environmental safeguards such as dust control measures, vegetation, and drainage systems, to ensure sustainable urban infrastructure and measurable improvement in air quality.

A centralised air quality portal and mobile app-SAMEER is functional for tracking and dissemination of near real time air quality data and hourly Air Quality Index to the public. CPCB issues a daily bulletin at 04:00 PM comprising AQI of various cities in the country. SAMEER app also serves as a grievance redressal mechanism which allows the citizens to report pollution related complaints for quick resolution by the concerned agencies. Further, air quality monitoring data is also made available by respective SPCBs/PCCs on their websites.

The focused actions by 130 cities under NCAP have shown positive results with 103 cities showing reduction in PM10 concentration in 2024-25 with respect to 2017-18, 64 cities have shown reduction in PM10 levels by more than 20% with respect to base year 2017-18 and 25 of these cities have achieved a reduction of more than 40%. A total of 22 Cities have met NAAQS and have PM10 Concentrations less than 60 µg/m^3.

***

List of non-attainment cities (NACs) and other Million Plus cities under NCAP

State	S. No.	City
Non-attainment cities		
Andhra Pradesh (13)	1.	Guntur
	2.	Kurnool
	3.	Nellore
	4.	Vijayawada
	5.	Vishakhapatnam
	6.	Anantapur
	7.	Chittoor
	8.	Eluru
	9.	Kadapa
	10.	Ongole
	11.	Rajahmundry
	12.	Srikakulam
	13.	Vizianagaram
Assam (05)	14.	Guwahati
	15.	Nagaon
	16.	Nalbari
	17.	Sivasagar
	18.	Silchar
Bihar (03)	19.	Patna
	20.	Gaya
	21.	Muzaffarpur
Chandigarh (01)	22.	Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh (03)	23.	Bhilai
	24.	Korba
	25.	Raipur
Delhi (01)	26.	Delhi
Gujarat (03)	27.	Surat
	28.	Ahmedabad
	29.	Vadodara
Himachal Pradesh (7)	30.	Baddi
	31.	Damtal
	32.	Kala Amb
	33.	Nalagarh
	34.	Paonta Sahib
	35.	Parwanoo
	36.	Sunder Nagar
Jammu & Kashmir (2)	37.	Jammu

	38.	Srinagar
Jharkhand (01)	39.	Dhanbad
Karnataka (04)	40.	Bangalore
	41.	Davanagere
	42.	Gulbarga
	43.	Hubli-Dharwad
Madhya Pradesh (06)	44.	Bhopal
	45.	Dewas
	46.	Indore
	47.	Sagar
	48.	Ujjain
	49.	Gwalior
Maharashtra (18)	50.	Akola
	51.	Amravati
	52.	Aurangabad
	53.	Badlapur
	54.	Chandrapur
	55.	Jalgaon
	56.	Jalna
	57.	Kolhapur
	58.	Latur
	59.	Mumbai
	60.	Nagpur
	61.	Nashik
	62.	Navi Mumbai
	63.	Pune
	64.	Sangli
	65.	Solapur
	66.	Ulhasnagar
	67.	Thane
Meghalaya (01)	68.	Byrnihat
Nagaland (02)	69.	Dimapur
	70.	Kohima
Orissa (07)	71.	Angul
	72.	Balasore
	73.	Bhubaneswar
	74.	Cuttack

	75.	Rourkela
	76.	Talcher
	77.	Kalinga Nagar
Punjab (09)	78.	Dera Bassi
	79.	Gobindgarh
	80.	Jalandhar
	81.	Khanna
	82.	Ludhiana
	83.	Naya Nangal
	84.	Pathankot/Dera Baba
	85.	Patiala
	86.	Amritsar
Rajasthan (05)	87.	Alwar
	88.	Jaipur
	89.	Jodhpur
	90.	Kota
	91.	Udaipur
Tamilnadu (03)	92.	Thoothukudi
	93.	Trichy
	94.	Madurai
Telangana (04)	95.	Hyderabad
	96.	Nalgonda
	97.	Sangareddy
Uttar Pradesh (16)	98.	Agra
	99.	Allahabad
	100.	Anpara
	101.	Bareilly
	102.	Firozabad
	103.	Gajraula
	104.	Ghaziabad
	105.	Jhansi
	106.	Kanpur
	107.	Khurja
	108.	Lucknow
	109.	Moradabad
	110.	Noida
	111.	Raebareli

	112.	Varanasi
	113.	Gorakhpur
Uttarakhand (03)	114.	Kashipur
	115.	Rishikesh
	116.	Dehradun
West Bengal (07)	117.	Kolkata
	118.	Asansol
	119.	Barrackpore
	120.	Durgapur
	121.	Haldia
	122.	Howrah
Million plus cities which are not categorised as non-attainment cities		
Gujarat (1)	123.	Rajkot
Haryana (1)	124.	Faridabad
Jharkhand (2)	125.	Jamshedpur
	126.	Ranchi
Madhya Pradesh (1)	127.	Jabalpur
Uttar Pradesh (1)	128.	Meerut
Maharashtra (1)	129.	Vasai-Virar
Tamilnadu (1)	130.	Chennai

*****