

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1694
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.03.2016

Testing of Pollution Level

1694. DR. K. KAMARAJ:

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

- (a) whether the Government or any of its agencies are conducting periodic test on the level of pollution in various cities of the country including Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise along with the names of most polluted cities in the country, State/UT and serial-wise in each of the years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014- 2015;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed pollution standard for cities in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to make the cities pollution free in the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) & (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is monitoring air and water bodies across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) and National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). The NAMP network presently comprises 612 operating monitoring stations located in 254 cities/towns in 29 states and 5 union territories across the country. Three air pollutants viz. Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) and Particulate Matter (PM) of size less than or equal to 10 micron (PM₁₀) are being monitored at all the locations. Other parameters like PM_{2.5}, Carbon monoxide (CO), Ammonia (NH₃), Lead (Pb), Ozone (O₃), Benzene (C₆H₆), Benzo (a) pyrene, Arsenic (As) and Nickel (Ni) are being monitored at selected locations and are being added to the monitoring network under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Air quality data for million plus cities including Delhi during 2012, 2013 and 2014 is annexed.

CPCB in association with SPCBs is assessing the aquatic resources at 2500 locations (surface water & ground water) in the country under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. CPCB has carried out comprehensive assessment of water quality of surface water resources and identified 302 polluted river stretches on 275 rivers. One of the major sources of water pollution

is discharge of treated/untreated/ partially treated sewage in water resources. It is estimated that the total volume of municipal waste water generation in the country is about 61948 MLD whereas the sewage treatment capacity developed so far is 23277 MLD leaving a wide gap of more than 38,671 MLD.

(c) & (d) CPCB has identified and formulated the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) on April 11, 1994 which was notified in Gazette of India, Extra-ordinary Part-II Section 3, sub section (ii), dated May 20, 1994. The revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards notified on November, 2009 comprises 12 pollutants namely, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, Carbon Monoxide (CO), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Ammonia (NH₃), ground level Ozone (O₃), Lead, Arsenic, Nickel, Benzene and BaP (particulate phase). These standards are not city or area specific; rather they are applicable to the entire country. More stringent standards are prescribed for ecologically sensitive area.

(e) Major steps taken by the Government to make the cities pollution free in the country include the following:

- (i) Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (2009), envisaging 12 pollutants;
- (ii) Formulation of environmental regulations / statutes;
- (iii) Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air and water quality;
- (iv) Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel, ethanol blend etc. replacing petrol and diesel;
- (v) Promotion of cleaner production processes;

Taking note of the gravity of Pollution, the Government has taken some more measures which include:

- I. Launched National Air Quality index by the Prime Minister in April, 2015 starting with 14 cities and now extended to 22 cities;
- II. Implementation of Bharat Stage IV (BS-IV) norms in 63 selected cities and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;
- III. Decision taken to leapfrog directly from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards;
- IV. Ban on burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste;
- V. Promotion of public transport network of metro, buses, e-rickshaws and promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance;
- VI. Revision of existing environmental standards and formulation of new standards for prevention and control of pollution from industries.
- VII. Regular co-ordination meetings at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments
- VIII. Preparation of action plan for sewage management and restoration of water quality in aquatic resources by State Governments;
- IX. Action to comply with effluent standards is taken by SPCBs / PCCs to improve the water quality of the rivers;
- X. Installation of Online Effluent Monitoring System to check the discharge of effluent directly into the rivers and water bodies;

- XI. Issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to industries and under Section 18(1)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- XII. Installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units;

Annexure

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARA (a) & (b) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1694 DUE FOR REPLY ON 08.03.2016 REGARDING TESTING OF POLLUTION LEVEL BY DR. K. KAMARAJ, HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Air quality status of million plus cities for 2012, 2013 and 2014 (Annual average $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

S. No.	City	State	2012			2013			2014		
			SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀
1.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	5	23	196*	5	21	184*	8	12	182*
2.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	12	24	83*	12	17	79*	13	20	85*
3.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	4	32	317*	5	29	235*	4	28	250*
4.	Amritsar	Punjab	15	39	202*	13	40	180*	14	42*	187*
5.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	9	32	80*	10	37	84*	12	39	85*
6.	Bangalore	Karnataka	14	28	121*	13	26	113*	13	30	140*
7.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	3	21	173*	3	26	220*	2	20	156*
8.	Chennai	Tamilnadu	12	21	57	14	22	75*	13	22	59
9.	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	3	27	68*	4	24	56	5	25	48
10.	Delhi (DMC)	Delhi	5	59*	237*	4	66*	221*	5	61*	215*
11.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	17	40	178*	16	40	151*	14	37	162*
12.	Faridabad	Haryana	12	38	184*	12	26	196*	13	25	197*
13.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	30	34	248*	26	34	285*	26	39	246*
14.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	13	27	329*	13	27	197*	11	17	148*
15.	Howrah	West Bengal	13	40	186*	11	45*	187*	9	35	111
16.	Hyderabad (GH)	Telangana	4	28	79*	5	24	90*	5	24	98*
17.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	12	20	143*	11	19	156*	11	20	144*
18.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	2	24	75*	2	23	69*	2	23	69*
19.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	9	52*	187*	7	40	160*	7	41*	154*
20.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	6	24	189*	5	23	176*	7	31	189*
21.	Kalyan Dombivali	Maharashtra	IA	IA	114*	25	54*	91*	40	77*	141*
22.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	8	34	215*	7	31	201*	5	34	199*
23.	Kolkata	West Bengal	12	70*	135*	11	70*	159*	15	IA	107*
24.	Kota	Rajasthan	8	32	156*	7	33	122*	7	35	128*
25.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	8	32	211*	8	29	192*	8	28	175*
26.	Ludhiana	Punjab	11	27	228*	11	26	204*	10	26	152*
27.	Madurai	Tamilnadu	14	30	48	14	22	41	13	26	45
28.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	4	43*	129*	5	39	134*	8	48*	154*
29.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	5	20	117*	3	13	117*	4	20	95*
30.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	10	32	103*	8	27	89*	10	25	93*
31.	Nashik	Maharashtra	24	27	95*	28	29	85*	25	26	73*
32.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	17	43*	120*	17	44*	137*	18	40	151*
33.	Patna	Bihar	6	36	166*	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Maharashtra	22	47*	89*	20	43*	86*	22	41*	93*
35.	Pune	Maharashtra	22	45	92	20	41*	88*	23	45*	92*
36.	Raipur\$	Chattisgarh	14	40	268*	15	41*	305*	16	41*	329*
37.	Rajkot	Gujarat	13	17	99*	12	17	87*	13	19	82*
38.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	18	35	202*	19	36	177*	18	34	197*
39.	Shrinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
40.	Surat	Gujarat	16	26	97*	13	20	88*	15	20	89*
41.	Thane	Maharashtra	20	12	72*	17	32	110*	18	60*	109*
42.	Vadodara	Gujarat	16	33	102*	14	19	89*	15	21	87*
43.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	18	21	138*	19	28	145*	19	32	139*
44.	Vasai-virar	Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
45.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	6	12	97	5	19	104*	5	24	100*
46.	Vishakhapatnam (GVMC)	Andhra Pradesh	12	13	65*	13	18	67*	13	20	64*

NB. NA- no monitoring station in the city, @ - monitoring station sanctioned but not yet operational, '-' data not received, IA inadequate data, \$ - there are three operating station in Raipur, however during 2013,2014 only one station is in operation, *Concentration exceeding NAAQS of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for SO₂, 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for NO₂, 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for PM₁₀, and 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for PM_{2.5} for Residential/ industrial / other area & 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for SO₂, 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for NO₂, and 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for Ecologically sensitive area.
