GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION N0. 814
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01.03.2016

Level of Air Pollution

814. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:
SHRI DEVAJIBHAI G. FATEPARA:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the annual average level of air pollution in urban and industrial areas have reached/crossed the alarming level in major cities of the country including Delhi, if so, the details thereof, city-wise and the reasons there for along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
(b) the measures taken by the Government to curb the sources of air pollution in the said cities along with the funds provided for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
(c) whether the Government has issued guidelines and launched any new scheme or employed modern techniques to make the country pollution free;
(d) if so, the details and achievements made so far; and
(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) & (b) Central Pollution Control Board initiated National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) in the year 1984. Under NAMP, three air pollutants viz., Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) and Particulate Matter size equal to or less than 10 micron (PM_{10}), have been identified for regular monitoring at all the locations. The NAMP network presently comprises 612 operating monitoring stations located in 254 cities/towns in 29 states and 5 union territories across the country. Air quality data for million plus cities including Delhi during 2012-2015 is annexed.

The Measures taken by the Government to curb of air pollution *inter-alia* include:

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (2009), envisaging 12 pollutants;
- Formulation of environmental regulations / statutes;

- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG), ethanol blend etc.;
- Promotion of public transport network of metro, buses, e-rickshaws etc.;
- Promotion of cleaner production processes;

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

- Launching of Clean India Mission (Swatch Bharat Abhiyan);
- Amending rules for handling and management of municipal wastes including construction and demolition waste rules notified for comments of stakeholders;
- Launching of National Air Quality index by the Prime Minister in April, 2015 starting with 14 cities and now implemented in 22 cities;
- Implementing Bharat Stage IV norms in the 63 selected cities and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;
- Decision taken to leapfrog directly from BS-IV to BS- VI fuel standards w.e.f. 01.04.2020;
- Holding regular co-ordination meetings at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the National Capital Region (NCR) and Punjab;
- Formulating and notifying stringent industrial standards which include standards recently notified for thermal power plants and sugar industry;
- Giving high priority for public partnership in lane discipline, car pooling, vehicle maintenance, pollution under control certification, action against visibly polluting vehicles etc.;
- Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries;

CPCB has informed that an amount of ` 7,92,27,282, ` 7,25,83,500, ` 5,87,78,462 and ` 9,01,21,917 have been released to State and UT Governments including for metropolitan cities for air quality monitoring under NAMP during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and current year respectively.

(c) & (d) Government has adopted modern methods/technologies to minimize pollution which *inter alia* include; cleaner technologies with new innovations, Air Quality Index, Online continuous (24x7) monitoring, promotion of cleaner production by prescribing stringent environmental standards / norms etc. But for the various measures taken to control air pollution it could have been much higher.

(e) The Central Pollution Control Board has issued directions on 29.12.2015 to the PCCs/SPCBs of Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana under section 18 (1) (b) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, for prevention and control of air pollution. The directions relate to control of vehicular emissions, road dust, other fugitive emissions, pollution from bio-mass burning, industrial air pollution, pollution from construction & demolition activities etc.

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Annexure

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARA (a) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 814 DUE FOR REPLY ON 01.03.2016 AIR POLLUTION BY SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: SHRI DEVAJIBHAI G. FATEPARA: SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE

Air quality status of million plus cities for 2012, 2013 and 2014

(Annual average (µg/m^3)

S. No.	City	State	2012			2013			2014			2015			
			SO_2	NO_2	PM_{10}	SO_2	NO_2	PM_{10}	SO_2	NO_2	PM_{10}	SO_2	NO_2	PM_{10}	PM2.5
1.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	5	23	196*	5	21	184*	8	12	182*	8	15	192*	-
2.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	12	24	83*	12	17	79*	13	20	85*	13	20	86*	31
3.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	4	32	317*	5	29	235*	4	28	250*	3	28	249*	-
4.	Amritsar	Punjab	15	39	202*	13	40	180*	14	42*	187*	12	34	169*	-
5.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	9	32	80*	10	37	84*	12	39	85*	12	40	82*	-
6.	Bangalore	Karnataka	14	28	121*	13	26	113*	13	30	140*	5	20	131*	-
7.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	3	21	173*	3	26	220*	2	20	156*	3	23	168*	100
8.	Chennai	Tamilnadu	12	21	57	14	22	75*	13	22	59	13	20	56	22
9.	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	3	27	68*	4	24	56	5	25	48	4	25	47	24
10.	Delhi (DMC)	Delhi	5	59*	237*	4	66*	221*	5	61*	215*	5	59*	221*	95
11.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	17	40	178*	16	40	151*	14	37	162*	12	37	168*	-
12.	Faridabad	Haryana	12	38	184*	12	26	196*	13	25	197*	15	73*	105*	-
13.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	30	34	248*	26	34	285*	26	39	246*	23	37	247*	-
14.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	13	27	329*	13	27	197*	11	17	148*	10	14	127*	78
15.	Howrah	West Bengal	13	40	186*	11	45*	187*	9	35	111	15	43*	123*	73
16.	Hyderabad (GH)	Telangana	4	28	79*	5	24	90*	5	24	98*	5	25	94*	-
17.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	12	20	143*	11	19	156*	11	20	144*	11	20	95*	-
18.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	2	24	75*	2	23	69*	2	23	69*	9	26	88*	33
19.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	9	52*	187*	7	40	160*	7	41*	154*	7	35	167*	-
20.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	6	24	189*	5	23	176*	7	31	189*	6	24	151*	-
21.	Kalyan Dombivali	Maharashtra	IA	IA	114*	25	54*	91*	40	77*	141*	17	47*	94*	-
22.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	8	34	215*	7	31	201*	5	34	199*	6	35	200*	-

23.	Kolkata	West Bengal	12	70*	135*	11	70*	159*	15	IA	107*	6	53*	108*	56
24.	Kota	Rajasthan	8	32	156*	7	33	122*	7	35	128*	6	33	115*	
25.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	8	32	211*	8	29	192*	8	28	175*	8	28	172*	106
26.	Ludhiana	Punjab	11	27	228*	11	26	204*	10	26	152*	11	27	139*	-
27.	Madurai	Tamilnadu	14	30	48	14	22	41	13	26	45	13	26	65*	24
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*	3	23	90*	22
30.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	10	32	103*	8	27	89*	10	25	93*	10	29	85*	-
31.	Nashik	Maharashtra	24	27	95*	28	29	85*	25	26	73*	19	22	78*	-
32.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	17	43*	120*	17	44*	137*	18	40	151*	18	43*	137*	-
33.	Patna	Bihar	6	36	166*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Maharashtra	22	47*	89*	20	43*	86*	22	41*	93*	19	53*	98*	-
35.	Pune	Maharashtra	22	45	92	20	41*	88*	23	45*	92*	20	59*	96*	-
36.	Raipur$	Chattisgarh	14	40	268*	15	41*	305*	16	41*	329*	13	36	186*	-
37.	Rajkot	Gujarat	13	17	99*	12	17	87*	13	19	82*	13	19	83*	30
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*	14	20	89*	31
41.	Thane	Maharashtra	20	12	72*	17	32	110*	18	60*	109*	28	58*	116*	-
42.	Vadodara	Gujarat	16	33	102*	14	19	89*	15	21	87*	14	21	89*	33
43.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	18	21	138*	19	28	145*	19	32	139*	19	36	174*	-
44.	Vasai-virar	Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
45.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	6	12	97	5	19	104*	5	24	100*	5	34	107*	-
46.	Vishakhapatnam (GVMC)	Andhra Pradesh	12	13	65*	13	18	67*	13	20	64*	8	18	60*	-

*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 and for 2015 two monitoring station is operating, *Concentration exceeding NAAQS of 50 µg/m3 for SO_2, 40 µg/m3 for NO_2, 60 µg/m3 for PM_{10}, and 40 µg/m3 for $PM_{2.5}$ for Residential/ industrial / other area & 20 µg/m3 for SO2, 30 µg/m3 for NO2, and 60 µg/m3 for Ecologically sensitive area. The data furnished in the table for year 2015 is as available on date.*