

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 831
TO BE ANSWERED ON 1.03.2016

Assessment of Air Pollution

831. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the level of air pollution in Delhi in the aftermath of mass introduction of Compressed Natural Gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas driven public/private transport vehicles;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and;
- (c) the details of funds allocated and utilised during the last three years and the current year for improving the quality of air in the metropolitan cities and the details of the benefits accrued as a result thereof?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) & (b) The ambient air quality is being regularly monitored in Delhi by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with Delhi Pollution Control Committee and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) under the National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The monitoring is being done in respect of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter less than or equal to 10 micron (PM₁₀) in Delhi at ten locations. Ambient air quality data during 2000-2015 of Delhi are annexed. The analysis of data reveals that, SO₂ levels are within National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) of 50 µg/m³ (annual standard) during 2000-2015 and shows decreasing trends. The data relating to NO₂ levels are within NAAQS of 40 µg/m³ (annual standard) during 2000-2002 and exceed the NAAQS during 2003 to 2015 and shows increasing trend during 2000-2008 and fluctuating trend thereafter. The annual average of Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) shows fluctuating trends from year 2000 to 2005, and after year 2005 annual average of PM₁₀ shows increasing trend. The main contributors to PM₁₀ are soil/road dust, airborne fly ash, secondary particles, combustion related sources etc.

(c) 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.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 831 DUE FOR REPLY ON 01/03/2016 REGARDING ASSESSMENT OF AIR POLLUTION RAISED BY SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL

Air quality trend of Delhi

Years	Concentration in annual average $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀
2000	15	36	160
2001	13	40	151
2002	12	38	158
2003	10	42	151
2004	10	46	149
2005	9	47	140
2006	9	47	153
2007	6	50	170
2008	6	57	214
2009	6	50	252
2010	5	55	261
2011	5	57	222
2012	5	59	237
2013	4	66	221
2014	5	61	215
2015	5	59	221

Note: Source: Data as reported by CPCB/NEERI. Calculation for 2015 as per data available on date.

National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Residential, Industrial, Rural and others Areas (Annual average) for SO₂ = 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, NO₂ = 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and PM₁₀ = 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
