

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1579
TO BE ANSWERED ON 26.07.2016

Air Quality Monitoring Stations

1579. SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH:

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

- (a) whether Greenpeace has claimed on the basis of data taken from the American Space Agency, NASA that Indian climate has worsened as compared to that of China;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the number of air quality monitoring stations operational in the country as compared to China;
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to establish more/new monitoring stations and if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and
- (e) the steps being taken for an effective monitoring system and long term policies to minimize the level of air pollution?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE)

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) Green Peace India published a report titled 'Clean Air Action Plan: The Way Forward' in February, 2016. The report stated that air pollution levels in India have risen rapidly in contrast to the improvement in average air quality in China. The report brought out by the Green Peace India is on the basis of NASA Satellite data which is based on extrapolated and constructed data without field validation.
- (c) 621 air quality monitoring stations under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme and 43 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (CAAQM) Stations are operational in the country.
- (d) Yes, Sir. The location of CAAQM stations proposed to be set up is annexed.
- (e) The major steps being taken by the Government for an effective monitoring system and long term policies to minimize the level of air pollution *inter alia* include the following:-
 - (i) Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards;

- (ii) Formulation of environmental regulations / statutes;
- (iii) Strengthening of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality;
- (iv) Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blend etc.;
- (v) Promotion of cleaner production processes.
- (vi) Launching of National Air Quality index by the Prime Minister in April, 2015;
- (vii) Implementation of Bharat Stage IV (BS-IV) norms in 63 selected cities and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;
- (viii) Decision taken to leapfrog directly from BS-IV to BS-VI emission standards by 1st April, 2020;
- (ix) Taxing polluting vehicles and incentivizing hybrid and electric vehicles;
- (x) Comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules including Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Hazardous Waste, Bio-medical Waste and Electronic Waste notified;
- (xi) Notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules;
- (xii) Ban on burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste;
- (xiii) Promotion of public transport network of metro, buses, e-rickshaws and promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance;
- (xiv) Revision of existing environmental standards and formulation of new standards for prevention and control of pollution from industries;
- (xv) Regular co-ordination meetings at official and ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR;
- (xvi) Issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under Section 18(1)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for prevention and control of pollution;
- (xvii) Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARA (d) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1579 DUE FOR REPLY ON 26.07.2016 REGARDING AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS BY SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH, HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

The proposed Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS)

A. CAAQMS under installation in million plus cities

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Nagpur | 2. Nasik | 3. Aurangabad | 4. Amritsar |
| 5. Ludhiana | 6. Howrah | 7. Srinagar | 8. Vijayawada |
| 9. Ghaziabad | 10. Coimbatore | | |

B. CAAQMS proposed in million plus cities

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Vishakhapatnam | 2. Raipur | 3. Indore | 4. Jabalpur |
| 5. Dhanbad | 6. Bhopal | 7. Gwalior | 8. Ranchi |
| 9. Meerut | 10. Allahabad | 11. Pimpri-Chinchwad | 12. Madurai |
| 13. Surat | 14. Vadodara | 15. Rajkot | 16. Vasai-Virar |
| 17. Thane | 18. Navi Mumbai | 19. Kalyan-Dombivali | 20. Kota |

C. CAAQMS proposed in 21 State Capitals including UTs

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|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Kavaratti | 2. Bhubaneswar | 3. Shimla | 4. Thiruvananthapuram |
| 5. Gandhi Nagar | 6. Panaji | 7. Dehradun | 8. Guwahati |
| 9. Shillong | 10. Imphal | 11. Itanagar | 12. Aizawl |
| 13. Kohima | 14. Gangtok | 15. Agartala | 16. Chandigarh |
| 17. Puducherry | 18. Port Blair | 19. Silvassa | 20. Daman |
| 21. Amravati | | | |