GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 62
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18.07.2022

Deaths due to Pollution

62.   SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:
        SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) Whether thousands of persons die due to pollution in the country and if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State wise;
(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard and if so, the details of survey report; and
(c) the details of compensation paid to the victims and steps being taken to correct the situation by reducing the pollution levels?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) :
There is no conclusive data available to establish a direct correlation of death/disease exclusively with air pollution. Air pollution is one of the many factors affecting respiratory ailments and associated diseases. Health is impacted by a number of factors which include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc. of the individuals apart from the environment.

(b)&(c):
Information related to survey done by the Government with regard to Deaths due to air pollution and compensation paid to the victims is not available. However, Government has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in 2019 as a national level strategy to reduce air pollution levels across the country. City Specific Clean Air Action Plans have been prepared and rolled out for implementation in 132 non-attainment and million plus cities. List of 132 cities is enclosed as **Annexure I.** A portal named "Portal for Regulation of Air Pollution in Non-Attainment Cities" or "PRANA" has been launched by MoEF&CC for paperless monitoring of NCAP and for disseminating information about the programme to public.

Government has taken several steps for mitigation of air pollution which include introduction of BS-VI norms for fuel and vehicles since April, 2020, promotion of E-vehicles, expansion of network of Metro rails for public transport, cleaner fuel such as PNG, stringent emission norms for industries including coal based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs), zig-zag technology for brick kilns, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for plastic and e-waste management, real time monitoring of major industrial sectors, etc. Sector wise measures are enclosed as **Annexure II**.

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Annexure I

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (b) and (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 62 to be answered on 18.07.2022, by Shri Kotha Prabhakar Reddy and Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat

List of 132 Non-Attainment and Million Plus Cities

State	S. No.	City
Andhra Pradesh (13)	1.	Guntur
	2.	Kurnool
	3.	Nellore
	4.	Vijayawada
	5.	Vishakhapatnam
	6.	Anantapur
	7.	Chitoor
	8.	Eluru
	9.	Kadapa
	10.	Ongole
	11.	Rajahmundry
	12.	Srikakulam
	13.	Vizianagaram
Assam (05)	14.	Guwahati
	15.	Nagaon
	16.	Nalbari
	17.	Sibsagar
	18.	Silchar

State	S. No.	City
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.	Devanagere
	42.	Gulburga
	43.	Hubli-Dharwad
Madhya Pradesh (06)	44.	Bhopal
	45.	Dewas
	46.	Indore
	47.	Sagar

State	S. No.	City
	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

State	S. No.	City
	77.	Kalinga Nagar
Punjab (09)	78.	DeraBassi
	79.	Gobindgarh
	80.	Jalandhar
	81.	Khanna
	82.	Ludhiana
	83.	NayaNangal
	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.	Patancheruvu
	98.	Sangareddy
Uttar Pradesh (16)	99.	Agra
	100.	Allahabad
	101.	Anpara
	102.	Bareily
	103.	Firozabad
	104.	Gajraula
	105.	Ghaziabad

State	S. No.	City
	106.	Jhansi
	107.	Kanpur
	108.	Khurja
	109.	Lucknow
	110.	Moradabad
	111.	Noida
	112.	Raebareli
	113.	Varanasi
	114.	Gorakhpur
Uttarakhand(03)	115.	Kashipur
	116.	Rishikesh
	117.	Dehradun
West Bengal (07)	118.	Kolkata
	119.	Asansol
	120.	Barrackpore
	121.	Durgapur
	122.	Haldia
	123.	Howrah
	124.	Raniganj
Million plus cities which are not non-attainment but funded under XV-Finance Commission		
Gujarat (1)	125.	Rajkot
Haryana (1)	126.	Faridabad
Jharkhand (2)	127.	Jamshedpur
	128.	Ranchi
Madhya Pradesh (1)	129.	Jabalpur
Uttar Pradesh (1)	130.	Meerut
Maharashtra (1)	131.	Vasai-Virar
Tamilnadu (1)	132.	Chennai

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Measures taken by the Government for Air Quality Management

Vehicular Pollution Control

- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI norms for fuel and vehicles since April, 2020.
- Network of Metro rails for public transport are enhanced and more cities are covered.
- Development of Expressway and Highways are also reducing the fuel consumption and pollution.
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like CNG, LPG, ethanol blending in petrol.
- Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME) -2 scheme has been rolled out.
- Permit requirement for electric vehicles has been exempted.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.

Industrial Pollution Control

- Stringent emission norms for Coal based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs).
- Pet coke and furnace oil have been banned as fuel in Delhi and NCR States.
- Shifting of industrial units to PNG.
- Installation of online continuous emission monitoring devices in highly polluting industries.
- Shifting of Brick kilns to zig-zag technology for reduction of pollution

Waste Management

- Notifications of 6 waste management rules covering solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, C&D waste and hazardous waste.
- Setting up infrastructure such as waste processing plants.
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for plastic and e-waste management.
- Ban on burning of biomass/garbage.

Crop Residue Management

- Under Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi', agricultural machines and equipment for in-situ crop residue management are promoted with 50% subsidy to the individual farmers and 80% subsidy for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres.
- Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) has been launched as an initiative to set up Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) production plants and make CBG available in the market for use in automotive fuels.

Monitoring of Ambient Air Quality

- Expansion of air quality monitoring network of manual as well as continuous monitoring stations under programmes such as National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP).
- Initiation of pilot projects to assess alternate ambient monitoring technologies such as low-cost sensors and satellite-based monitoring.
- Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi, Kanpur and Lucknow. The system provides alerts for taking timely actions