

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1029
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.02.2019

National Clean Air Programme

1029. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including its objectives, funds allocated and salient features;
- (c) whether NCAP will be launched in the 43 smart cities falling in the list of 102 non-attainment cities, if so, the details thereof along with the cities chosen under the programme, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government proposes tentative national level target of 20 per cent - 30 per cent reduction of PM 2.5 and PM10 concentration by 2024, if so, the details thereof along with the names of the cities which have recorded high levels of PM 2.5; and
- (e) whether city specific action plans are being formulated for 102 non-attainment cities identified for implementing mitigation actions under NCAP and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(DR. MAHESH SHARMA)

- (a) & (b) In order to address the increasing air pollution across the country in a comprehensive manner, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has launched a National Clean Air Program (NCAP) as a pan India time bound national level strategy.

Overall objective of the NCAP is comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution besides augmenting the air quality monitoring

network across the country. A budgetary allocation of Rs.150 crore has been made under NCAP during the financial year 2019-20.

The NCAP focuses on collaborative and participatory approach covering all sources of pollution and coordination between relevant Central Ministries, State Governments, local bodies and other stakeholders.

The main components of NCAP include City specific air pollution abatement action plan for 102 polluting cities of the country, increasing number of monitoring stations, technology support, public participation on planning and implementation, source apportionment studies, guidelines for Indoor Air Pollution, setting up of Rural Monitoring stations etc.

- (c) Smart cities framework is being used to launch NCAP in 43 smart cities falling in the list of 102 non-attainment cities. State wise list of cities is enclosed as **Annexure I**.
- (d) Taking into account the available international experiences and national scientific and technical studies, mid-term target for reduction of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentration by 2024 forms an integral component of the NCAP. This is keeping 2017 as the base year for comparison of concentration. Analysis of ambient air quality data for PM_{2.5} for the year 2017 reveals that 32 cities exceed National Ambient Air Quality Standard of 40µg/m³. List of cities is enclosed as **Annexure II**.
- (e) CPCB has identified 102 non-attainment cities, based on data for the period 2011 – 2015 and WHO report 2014/2018. City specific action plans are being formulated for 102 non-attainment cities identified for implementing mitigation actions under NCAP. Till date, 63 action plans have been received.

ANNEXURES REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1029 DUE FOR REPLY ON 08.02.2019 REGARDING 'NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME' BY SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI, SHRI BHARAT SINGH, SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA, SHRIMATI ANJU BALA, SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV AND KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE, HON'BLE MEMBERS OF LOK SABHA

Annexure I

List of Smart cities as well as non-attainment cities of India

S.No.	State	City
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
2	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati
3	Assam	Guwahati
4	Bihar	Patna
5	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
7	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
8	Delhi	New Delhi
9	Gujarat	Surat
10	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
11	Haryana	Faridabad
12	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar
13	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu
14	Karnataka	Davangere
15	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad
16	Karnataka	Bengaluru
17	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
18	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
19	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
20	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
21	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar
22	Maharashtra	Pune
23	Maharashtra	Solapur
24	Maharashtra	Nagpur
25	Maharashtra	Nashik
26	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
27	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
28	Odisha	Rourkela
29	Punjab	Ludhiana
30	Punjab	Amritsar

31	Punjab	Jalandhar
32	Rajasthan	Jaipur
33	Rajasthan	Udaipur
34	Rajasthan	Kota
35	Tamil Nadu	Thootukkudi
36	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
37	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
38	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
39	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
40	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
41	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
42	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
43	West Bengal	Kolkata

Annexure II**Ambient air quality in cities with respect to PM_{2.5} during 2017**

Sl. No.	State / UT	Sl. No.	City	Average No. of monitoring days	Annual average of PM _{2.5} in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
1.	Bihar	1.	Begusarai	104	68*
		2.	Muzaffarpur	103	89*
2.	Chandigarh	3.	Chandigarh	135	64*
3.	Chhattisgarh	4.	Raigarh	12	45
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.	Silvassa	95	33
5.	Daman & Diu	6.	Daman	95	32
6.	Delhi	7.	Delhi	71	106*
7.	Goa	8.	Amona	105	22
		9.	Assanora	105	17
		10.	Bicholim	105	20
		11.	Codli	105	21
		12.	Cuncoim	104	45*
		13.	Curchorem	104	28
		14.	Honda	105	27
		15.	Kundaim	105	18
		16.	Margao	105	19
		17.	Panaji	28	47
		18.	Ponda	105	23
		19.	Sanguem	103	29
		20.	Tilamol	104	32
		21.	Tuem	105	18
22.	Usgao	105	24		
8.	Gujarat	23.	Ahmedabad	95	38
		24.	Anklesvar	104	35
		25.	Jamnagar	99	36
		26.	Rajkot	95	37
		27.	Surat	104	36
		28.	Vadodara	99	36
		29.	Vapi	89	36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30.	Manali	88	23
		31.	Parwanoo	95	20
		32.	Sunder Nagar	96	41*
10.	Karnataka	33.	Bagalkote	78	37
		34.	Bangalore	66	46*
		35.	Belgaum	64	53*
		36.	Bijapur	65	39
		37.	Chitradurga	46	20
		38.	Devanagere	35	22
		39.	Hassan	50	29
		40.	Hubli-Dharwad	95	35
		41.	Karwar	10	28
		42.	Kolar	18	42
		43.	Mandya	29	25
		44.	Mangalore	47	50
		45.	Mysore	31	27
		46.	Raichur	115	39
		47.	Shimoga	75	17
		48.	Timukuru	25	58
11.	Madhya Pradesh	49.	Amlai	88	30
		50.	Bhopal	70	41*
		51.	Chhindwara	98	41*
		52.	Gwalior	96	47*
		53.	Indore	64	43*
		54.	Jabalpur	99	23
		55.	Katni	100	41*
		56.	Nagda	82	33
		57.	Prithampur	62	44*
		58.	Sagar	99	25

Sl. No.	State / UT	Sl. No.	City	Average No. of monitoring days	Annual average of PM _{2.5} in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
		59.	Satna	81	31
		60.	Singrauli	94	50*
		61.	Ujjain	66	37
12.	Maharashtra	62.	Mumbai	83	40
13.	Odisha	63.	Angul	100	45*
		64.	Balasore	103	45*
		65.	Berhampur	101	35
		66.	Bhubneshwar	51	36
		67.	Cuttack	103	43*
		68.	Jharsuguda	69	47*
		69.	Kalinga Nagar	71	57*
		70.	Konark	69	36
		71.	Paradeep	86	40
		72.	Puri	26	25
		73.	Rayagada	105	34
		74.	Rourkela	67	42*
		75.	Sambalpur	107	46*
		76.	Talcher	100	45*
14.	Tamilnadu	77.	Chennai	83	32
		78.	Coimbatore	94	34
		79.	Madurai	38	30
15.	Telangana	80.	Adilabad	91	31
		81.	Hyderabad	85	54*
		82.	Khammam	27	27
		83.	Nalgonda	87	36
		84.	Nizamabad	86	29
		85.	Patencheru	68	31
		86.	Sangareddy	94	37
16.	Tripura	87.	Agartala	69	40
17.	Uttar Pradesh	88.	Agra	106	124*
		89.	Lucknow	74	102*
18.	West Bengal	90.	Asansol	104	67*
		91.	Barrackpore	104	44*
		92.	Darjeeling	54	21
		93.	Durgapur	103	69*
		94.	Haldia	104	35
		95.	Howrah	104	64*
		96.	Kalyani	103	46*
		97.	Kolkata	105	71*
		98.	Siliguri	103	24

NB: No. of monitoring days ≥ 50 have been considered as adequate. "*" cities exceeding NAAQS w.r.t PM_{2.5}, Alwar in Rajasthan (Aravali Hills), Agra, Firozabad, Mathura in Uttar Pradesh (Taj-Trapezium), Dehradun in Uttarakhand (Doon valley) are cities in Ecologically sensitive area. The rest fall under Residential / industrial / rural / other areas, NAAQS (annual): PM_{2.5}=40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, (Residential / industrial / rural / other areas and Ecologically sensitive area)