

1	2	3
West Bengal/ Sikkim	717A	The highway starting from its junction with new NH No. 17 at Bagrakot in the State of West Bengal connecting Rhenok, Pakyong and terminating at its junction with new NH No. 10 near Gangtok in the State of Sikkim.
Sikkim	717B	The highway starting from its junction with NH No. 717A at Rhenok connecting Aritar, Rolep and terminating at its junction with NH No. 310 near Menla in the State of Sikkim.
Telangana	563	The highway starting from its junction with NH-63 near Jagtiyal connecting Karimnagar, Warangal, Mated and terminating at NH-365A near Khammam in the State of Telangana.
Himachal Pradesh	505A	The highway starting from its junction with NH No. 5 near Powari connecting Reckong Peo and terminating at Kalpa in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
Tripura and Assam	208A	The highway starting from its junction with NH 208 near Kailashahar connecting Dharmanagar, Kadamtala, Premtola, Kurti RCC Bridge in the State of Tripura Kathaltali, Kukital and terminating at its junction with NH 44 near Chand Khera in the State of Assam.

Pollution in Delhi and NCR

*159. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the current status of pollution in Delhi and its NCR areas;
- (b) how far it has been controlled;
- (c) whether Government has issued any advisory to the residents of above areas in the matter;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) how far it has helped to control pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)

of NCR States and Pollution Control Committee (PCC) of NCT Delhi is monitoring air quality, water quality and noise levels in NCR Region under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP), National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) and National Ambient Noise Monitoring Network (NANMN) respectively. The status of ambient air quality, water quality and noise levels monitored during 2015 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The main challenge to control pollution in Delhi NCR *inter alia* includes emission from automobiles, suspension of dust, construction activities, industrial emissions and disposal of untreated and partially treated sewage etc. Considering these challenges, the Government has held regular co-ordination meetings with the state Governments of NCR States including NCT of Delhi. The measures taken by the Government to control pollution in Delhi and NCR *inter alia* include the following:-

- (i) Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards envisaging 12 pollutants;
- (ii) Formulation of environmental regulations/statutes;
- (iii) Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air including noise and water quality;
- (iv) Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blend etc.;
- (v) Promotion of cleaner production processes; and
- (vi) Preparation of action plan for sewage management and restoration of water quality in aquatic resources by State Governments.

Taking note of the gravity of air pollution, the Government has taken some more measures which include:

- (i) Launched National Air Quality Index by the Prime Minister in April, 2015;
- (ii) Implementation of Bharat Stage IV (BS-IV) norms in 63 selected cities including Delhi/cities of NCR and universalization of BS-IV by 2017;
- (iii) Decision taken to leapfrog directly from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020;
- (iv) Taxing polluting vehicles and incentivizing hybrid and electric vehicles;
- (v) Mitigating action to comply with effluent standards by SPCBs/PCCs to improve the water quality of the rivers;
- (vi) Comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules including Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Hazardous Waste, Bio-medical Waste and Electronic Waste notified;

- (vii) Notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules.
- (viii) Ban on burning of leaves, biomass, municipal solid waste;
- (ix) Promotion of public transport network of metro, buses, e-rickshaws and promotion of car pooling, Pollution Under Control, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance;
- (x) Financial assistance for installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial Units;
- (xi) Revision of existing environmental standards and formulation of new standards for prevention and control of pollution from industries;
- (xii) Regular co-ordination meetings at official and Ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR;
- (xiii) 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;
- (xiv) Issuance of directions for Zero Liquid Discharge/water conservation;
- (xv) Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries;
- (xvi) Setting up of a control room in CPCB to review and monitor air quality in the NCR;
- (xvii) Curbing of non-destined commercial vehicles entering in Delhi [Notification No. 19(96)/TPT/Sect-2016, dated 5.2.2016];
- (xviii) Levying of Environment Compensation Charge (ECC);
- (xix) Commissioning of Manesar-Palwal (53 Km) Western Expressway Highway to decongest Delhi; and
- (xx) Conducting of Source Apportionment Study by IIT, Kanpur.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. However, the Air Quality Index (AQI) has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister with an objective to rate the quality of ambient air in six categories namely Good, Satisfactory, Moderately Polluted, Poor, Very Poor, and Severe with a colour code and to produce a tool for effective communication of air quality status and easy to understand to general public.

The various steps taken mentioned above including launching of AQI have contributed in controlling pollution in NCR including Delhi. But for the various steps taken by Central Government, Governments of NCR States and NCT of Delhi, the level of pollution in NCR would have been worse.

Statement***Ambient Air Quality Trend Analysis of NCR Region including
NCT of Delhi during 2015***

Sl. No.	Name of state	Name of city	Location	2015		
				SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi	Delhi	Nizamuddin	4	44*	218*
2.	Delhi	Delhi	Shahzada Bagh	4	54*	256*
3.	Delhi	Delhi	Shahadra	4	53*	242*
4.	Delhi	Delhi	Janakpuri	4	50*	183*
5.	Delhi	Delhi	Siri Fort	4	49*	174*
6.	Delhi	Delhi	N.Y. School	6	94*	160*
7.	Delhi	Delhi	Town Hall	5	110*	248*
8.	Delhi	Delhi	Mayapuri Industrial Area	8	99*	296*
9.	Delhi	Delhi	Pitampura	4	35	234*
10.	Delhi	Delhi	ITO	@	@	@
11.	Haryana	Faridabad	Regional Office, HSPCB	14	65*	105*
12.	Haryana	Faridabad	Shivalic Global Industries	17	83*	@
13.	Haryana	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	-	-	-
14.	Haryana	Mewat	—	NA	NA	NA
15.	Haryana	Rohtak	Rohtak	-	-	-
16.	Haryana	Sonepat	Sonepat	-	-	-
17.	Haryana	Rewari	Rewari	-	-	-
18.	Haryana	Jhajjar	—	NA	NA	NA
19.	Haryana	Panipat	Panipat	-	-	-
20.	Haryana	Palwal	Palwal	-	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	M/s Atlas Cycles	22	36	239*
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Bulandshaar Road Industrial Area	23	39	257*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	Gee-Pee Engineering Works	9	29	156*
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	Regional Office, UPPCB	8	27	141*
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Begum Bridge	@	@	@
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Thana Railway Road	@	@	@
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandsahar	—	NA	NA	NA
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	—	NA	NA	NA
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Budh Nagar	—	NA	NA	NA
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	—	NA	NA	NA
31.	Rajasthan	Alwar	RIICO Pump House	11	23	165*
32.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Regional Office	11	23	169*
33.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Gaurav Solvex Ltd	11	23	198*

Source: Data as reported by CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs/NEERI; National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Residential, Industrial, Rural and others Areas (Annual average) for SO_2 = 50 microgramme per cubic metre. NO_2 = 40 microgramme per cubic metre and PM_{10} = 60 microgramme per cubic metre.

Note: NA - no station, '-' stations sanctioned but not under operation.

* Concentration exceeding National Standard.

@ Data not available. The data furnished in the table for year 2015 as available on date. All values in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and annual average.

(A) Ambient noise level data of Delhi for the year 2015

Sl. No.	Location	Limit in dB (A) Leq		Observation in dB (A) Leq	
		Day	Night	Day	Night
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi, Dilshad Garden (S)	50	40	57	55
2.	Delhi, CPCB HQ. (C)	65	55	69	59
3.	Delhi, DCE(S)	50	40	60	56
4.	Delhi, ITO (C)	65	55	74	70
5.	Delhi, NSIT (S)	50	40	60	56
6.	Delhi, Civil Lines (C)	65	55	72	73

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Delhi, R K Puram (R)	55	45	62	57
8.	Delhi, Anand Vihar (C)	65	55	70	66
9.	Delhi, Mandir Marg (S)	40	40	76	74
10.	Delhi, Punjabi Bagh (R)	55	45	86	82

Note: Day indicates from 06 AM to 10 PM

Night indicates 10 PM to 6 AM

(B) Drains discharging wastewater of Delhi in River Yamuna

Drains Falling in Yamuna	Average Discharge (Jan.–Nov., 2015)		
	in m ³ /sec	(CUSEC)	(MLD)
1	2	3	4
Najafgarh Drain (Delhi)	23.72	837.66	2049.41
Magzine Road Drain (Delhi)	0.21	7.42	18.14
Sweeper Colony Drain (Delhi)	0.06	2.12	5.18
Khyber Pass Drain (Delhi)	0.06	2.12	5.18
Metcalf House Drain (Delhi)	0.04	1.41	3.46
ISBT + Mori Gate Drain (Delhi)	0.93	32.84	80.35
Tonga Stand Drain (Delhi)	0.13	4.59	11.23
Kailash Nagar Drain (Delhi)	0.11	3.88	9.50
Civil Mill Drain (Delhi)	0.08	2.83	6.91
Power House Drain (Delhi)	1.07	37.79	92.45
Sen Nursing Home Drain (Delhi)	0.72	25.43	62.21
Drain No. 14 (Delhi)	0.05	1.77	4.32
Barapulla Drain (Delhi)	0.91	32.14	78.62
Maharani Bagh Drain (Delhi)	0.2	7.06	17.28
Tuglakabad Drain (Delhi)	1.43	50.5	123.55
Abu Fazal Drain (Delhi)	0.45	15.89	38.88
Jaitpur Drain (Delhi)	0.13	4.59	11.23
Shahdara Drain (Delhi)	4.52	159.62	390.53

1	2	3	4
Contribution of Out Falls in Old Agra Canal (Delhi)	3.34	117.95	288.58
Sarita Vihar Drain (Delhi)	0.45	15.89	38.88
Molarband Drain (Delhi)	0.1	3.53	8.64

Least visible pollutant particle in air in major cities

*160. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has found the smallest and the least visible pollutant particles in air in major cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such smallest and least visible pollutant particles are causing lung cancer and cardiac ailments; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The total Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) in ambient air is comprised of PM_{10} (particulate matter less than 10 micron), $PM_{2.5}$ (particulate matter less than 2.5 micron) and PM_1 . The least visible particulate matter *i.e.* PM_1 (particulate matter less than 1 micron) is significantly smaller than $PM_{2.5}$ is not monitored by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as the same is not regulated. The monitoring of PM_1 is not being done even by the Environment Protection Agency of United States of America on regular basis. CPCB is in the process of planning to undertake monitoring of PM_1 initially with certain locations in Delhi and other major cities of the country, for this purpose CPCB is studying all aspects of Monitoring of PM_1 including technology and international monitoring protocols. Presently, CPCB in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) monitoring ambient air quality at 612 monitoring stations located in 254 cities/towns in 29 States and 5 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMPP). Earlier, dust in ambient air was being monitored as SPM (particulate matter less than 100 micron) and PM_{10} but now PM_{10} at all locations and $PM_{2.5}$ at select locations. The air quality monitoring data with respect to Particulate matter in million plus cities during 2015 given in Statement (*See below*).