non-biodegradable waste. The Rules also make it mandatory for the manufacturers of sanitary pads to provide for equal number of the disposable pouches in the packets of sanitary pads which are placed in the market.

(e) The Ministry has not conducted any study in this regard.

**Regulation of air quality and abatement of air pollution**

4189. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing policy for regulation of air quality and abatement of air pollution at various locations across the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the air quality level has declined in various cities of the country and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether the number of patients with respiratory diseases have increased manifold in the country due to poor air quality;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Air quality regulation and actions for abatement of air pollution is undertaken under various provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Further, the Government has laid down National Ambient Air Quality Standards and has notified 115 emission/effluent standards for 104 different industrial sectors besides 32 general ambient standards. Apart from above, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued a comprehensive set of directions under Section 18 (1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1986 for implementation of 42 measures to mitigate air pollution in major cities which provides for an overarching policy framework.

(b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is monitoring air quality across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The analysis of air quality data of 42 cities during 2016 with respect to $SO_2$ revealed that all 42 cities are within the NAAQS of 50 $\mu g/m^3$ (annual standard). As for $NO_2$, out of 42 cities, 12 cities namely Amritsar, Aurangabad, Delhi, Howrah,

Kalyan Dombivli, Kolkata, Meerut, Navi Mumbai, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune, Thane and Vijayawada exceed the NAAQS of 40 $\mu g/m^3$ annual standard. With respect to $PM_{10}$, fluctuating trend have been observed in these cities.

(c) and (d) The number of patients with respiratory diseases during 2013-15 has shown minimal increase. However, respiratory problems are caused by number of factors such as food habits, occupation, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity etc. including air pollution.

(e) The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution which *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/ alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; notification of graded response action plan for Delhi and NCR etc.

**Impact of climate change on lives and livelihoods of tribals**

4190. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to assess the impact of climate change on lives and livelihoods of people staying in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what mitigation measures Government has planned to cope with the projected impacts; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) A scientific study to assess the impact of climate change has been undertaken and a report entitled "Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment–A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" was published in 2010 by the Government. The study assessed impacts of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely, agriculture, water, forests and human health in four climate sensitive regions of India, namely,