

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question? You have given half of the answer also.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: My question to the hon. Minister is: How is the Government involved in these elections? I know that the Government also sends its representatives to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Again, you are giving the information.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: How is the Government going to streamline this?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Chairman Sir, I am happy that the entire House is nearly aware of the entire process because three-fourths of the answer has been given. Yes, Sir, we send an observer but the Sports Code of 2011 lays down very specific guidelines as to how the elections will be conducted and the Government, through its observer, ensures that the Sports Code is followed, at least, by the National Federations. To ensure that the Sports Code is also followed by the State Federations, the Ministry has written a letter to all the Chief Ministers of our country requesting them to enforce the 2011, Sports Code.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, we know that there are many derecognised Sports Federations in the country under this Government. My humble question to our hon. Minister is: Is our Government taking any steps to re-establish those derecognised Sports Federations and, if so, what are the steps?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, the Sports Federations that have been derecognised, they have been derecognised because of certain lacunae in their functioning. We, along with the IOA, try to ensure that those federations overcome those issues and then hold proper elections. And once those elections are held and they apply for recognition by us, we grant them the concerned recognition.

Increase in the air pollution in the country

*202.SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the level of air pollution has increased now extremely as compared to last three years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Central Government proposes to bring about any change in the existing policy for monitoring air pollution in the light of its increasing level;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the State-wise details of funds provided by Government to undertake specific programmes in this regard during the last three years and the current year along with the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The ambient air quality is monitored by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) at 703 ambient air quality monitoring stations covering 307 cities/towns in 29 States and 6 Union Territories under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Under NAMP, three air pollutants *viz.*, Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter size equal to or less than 10 micron (PM₁₀) are monitored at all the locations.

The ambient air quality data for 46 million plus cities including Delhi is given in the Annexure-I (*See below*). Analysis of data reveals that SO₂ levels were within the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in all the cities during 2015-17. With respect to NO₂, 14 cities showed an increasing trend, 12 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 15 cities showed a fluctuating trend and 1 city revealed steady concentration. With respect to PM₁₀, 12 cities showed an increasing trend, 7 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 23 cities showed a fluctuating trend. With respect to PM_{2.5}, trends are available for 11 cities and out of 11 cities, 02 cities showed an increasing trend, 02 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 07 cities showed a fluctuating trend.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) for abatement of air pollution in the country. The NCAP aspires to strengthen the ongoing government initiatives targeted towards prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution. It lays down a comprehensive framework for management of air quality in the country by augmentation

of existing air quality monitoring network, introduction of rural monitoring stations and devising air quality management plans for non-attainment cities based on detailed source apportionment (identification of pollution sources) studies for each city.

(e) Government has provided adequate funds to CPCB for its various activities, including air pollution mitigation efforts. The details of the funds provided by government to CPCB during last three years are given in the Annexure-II (*See below*). State-wise details of funds released to various Monitoring Agencies during last three years and current year for ambient air quality monitoring as operational and maintenance cost under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) are given in the Annexure-III (*See below*). The details of funds released to SPCBs/PCCs for installation of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations are given in the Annexure-IV (*See below*).

There has been an improvement in overall air quality in 2017 in Delhi. As per AQI data, the number of good, satisfactory and moderate days in 2017 were 151 as compared to 109 in 2016. The number of poor, very poor and severe days was down to 180 in 2017 as compared to 214 in 2016. There has been further improvement in 2018. Till the end of July 2018, the number of good, satisfactory and moderate days was 96 compared to 87 in the corresponding period in 2017. Similarly, the number of poor, very poor and severe days came down from 125 in 2017 (up to July 2018 end) to 116 in 2018 in the corresponding period.

Annexure-I

Air quality status of million plus cities for 2015, 2016 and 2017

(Annual average in µg/m³)

Sl. No.	State	Cities	2015				2016				2017			
			SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	4	22	186	-	5	22	198	-	4	23	193	-
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	13	21	89	29	14	27	108	34	13	29	114	37
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	4	26	250	-	4	37	196	-	4	40	140	
4.	Punjab	Amritsar	11	30	148	-	12	29	194	-	11	27	168	
5.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	13	40	83	-	14	39	92	-	10	33	83	-
6.	Karnataka	Bangalore	6	20	119	54	3	31	103	51	2	31	91	46
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3	23	158	105	3	15	89	27	4	15	93	41
8.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	13	20	59	22	10	18	65	25	11	16	66	
9.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	4	25	47	30	6	24	59	35	5	26	49	35

10.	Delhi	Delhi	5	65	220	95	7	66	278	118	7	68	241	106
11.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	12	37	168	-	15	37	226	-	15	37	238	-
12.	Maharashtra	Dombivali/ Ambernath	20	53	104	56	26	76	128	-	27	70	177	-
13.	Haryana	Faridabad	15	74	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	23	37	260	77	15	28	235	-	22	35	283	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	10	14	125	73	10	14	96	52	10	17	110	47
16.	West Bengal	Howrah	15	43	123	-	10	59	119	67	11	61	91	55
17.	Telangana	Hydrabad	4	23	93	-	4	27	100	49	6	34	120	52
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	11	20	97	40	11	20	95	54	11	21	80	43
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	9	28	90	-	10	23	71	32	10	21	74	23
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	7	36	171	-	8	33	199	-	8	31	178	
21.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	6	24	152	-	6	23	168	-	6	22	182	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	6	36	201	-	7	39	217	-	7	45	224	-
23.	West Bengal	Kolkata	7	56	105	55	4	49	113	70	4	37	109	64

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24.	Rajasthan	Kota	6	34	134	-	7	30	109	-	8	27	132	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	28	169	-	8	27	214	-	8	26	247	105
26.	Punjab	Ludhiana	11	27	139	-	11	25	139	-	9.5	28	162	
27.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	13	25	64	32	15	24	76	38	14	23	67	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	6	39	144	-	7	55	157	-	7	52	153	
29.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	4	25	107	26	6	30	119	-	3	18	151	-
30.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	10	25	90	-	16	26	118	-	9	28	95	
31.	Maharashtra	Nashik	15	23	78	-	13	27	85	-	12	22	79	
32.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	18	42	125	-	19	46	118	-	22	45	105	
33.	Bihar	Patna	4	41	204	-	4	32	212	-	5	39	156	-
34.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	23	52	102	-	32	71	105	-	24	61	82	-
35.	Maharashtra	Pune	23	62	99	-	28	78	107	-	21	65	102	-
36.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	13	36	188	-	12	31	148	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Gujarat	Rajkot	13	19	83	30	13	21	92	32	15	21	100	35

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38.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	19	36	220	-	20	37	196	-	19	37	142	-
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shrinagar	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
40.	Gujarat	Surat	14	20	89	31	13	22	92	31	16	24	99	34
41.	Maharashtra	Thane	28	58	117	-	18	60	122	-	18	47	125	-
42.	Gujarat	Vadodara	14	20	87	33	14	23	92	30	15	22	103	35
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	19	33	145	-	11	32	256	-	10	40	215	-
44.	Maharashtra	Vasai-virar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	6	37	110	-	6	44	102	-	6	29	99	-
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	9	19	61	-	8	18	77	-	9	17	73	-

NB. NA- No. monitoring station in the city, @ -monitoring station sanctioned but not yet operational, '-' data not received, National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for Residential, Industrial, Rural and others Areas (Annual average) for SO₂ = 50 µg/m₃, NO₂ = 40 µg/m₃, PM10 = 60 µg/m₃, & PM2.5 = 40 µg/m₃ and SO₂ = 20 µg/m₃, NO₂=30 µg/m₃, PM₁₀ = 60 µg/m₃ and PM2.5 = 40 µg/m₃ for Ecologically sensitive area The data furnished in the table for year 2017 is as available on date.

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Annexure-II*Details of Grants-in-Aid released to CPCB during the last 3 years*

Sl. No.	Financial year	Amount released (in ₹ crore)
1.	2015-2016	66.50
2.	2016-2017	88.19
3.	2017-2018	118.80

Annexure-III*Details of Payment Released to Various Monitoring Agencies under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)*

Sl. No.	Name of Monitoring Agency	Funds released under NAMP for operation & maintenance in different financial year (Amount in ₹)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh SPCB	-	-	27555500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh SPCB	-	-	4109334
3.	Assam SPCB	-	-	35912000
4.	Bihar SPCB	-	-	2216665
5.	Chandigarh PCC	-	4113833	3253333
6.	Chhattisgarh ECB	1526250	-	4465333
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli PCC and Daman & Diu PCC	-	-	3492333
8.	Goa SPCB	7789333	-	24410667
9.	Himachal Pradesh SEP & PCB	10128333	-	29309334
10.	Jammu and Kashmir SPCB	-	-	4528000
11.	Jharkhand SPCB	-	-	14893167

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka SPCB	6749583	-	21134667
13.	Kerala SPCB	-	-	22320000
14.	Madhya Pradesh SPCB	-	7984417	13566666
15.	Maharashtra SPCB	-	16316919	30544001
16.	Meghalaya SPCB	7845833	-	14485333
17.	Mizoram SPCB	5413333	4253333	7346667
18.	Nagaland SPCB	-	3658667	3061333
19.	Odisha SPCB	-	5872500	17080001
20.	Punjab SPCB	-	-	20361083
21.	Puducherry	-	5110333	3432000
22.	Rajasthan SPCB	4218750	-	13434667
23.	Sikkim SPCB	-	-	6149334
24.	Tamil Nadu SPCB	-	-	16813333
25.	Telangana SPCB	-	-	17985000
26.	Tripura SPCB	-	-	896000
27.	Uttar Pradesh SPCB	7263333	-	31390667
28.	Uttarakhand EP&PCB	4085833	-	14544000
29.	West Bengal SPCB	-	-	19439917
30.	NEERI	13612000	22288000	21600000
31.	IIT Kanpur	-	-	8040177
TOTAL		6,86,32,581	6,95,98,002	45,77,70,512

Note:- SPCB - State Pollution Control Board, SEP&PCB - State Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board, EP& PCB - Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board, PCC - Pollution Control Committee. NEERI is at present monitoring in 6 cities in 5 different states/Union territories namely Delhi, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Annexure-IV

*Details of funds released by the Government during last three years to State/UTs.
for installation of CAAQMS*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Fund Released (Rs. in Crore)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-2018
1.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	1.50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	0.50
3.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	0.50
4.	Assam	Nil	Nil	0.90
5.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	0.90
6.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	0.90
7.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	0.90
8.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	0.90
9.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	0.90
10.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	0.90
11.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	1.00
12.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	1.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	0.50
14.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	0.50
	TOTAL	Nil	Nil	11.80
	GRAND TOTAL		11.80	

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Sir, my first supplementary is this. In Annexure-III of the reply given by the hon. Minister, the details of payments released to various monitoring agencies under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) have been given. However, in this detail, at serial no. 22, Rajasthan SPCB has been released funds for the years 2015-16 and 2017-18. However, no funds

have been released for the year 2016-17 to the State of Rajasthan. In Annexure-IV, the State of Rajasthan has been released no funds for the installation of CAAQMS...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Sir, I would like to know the reasons for non-release of funds to the State of Rajasthan during 2016-17 for NAMP and about no mention of Rajasthan in Annexure-IV.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, let me explain to the hon. Member first, through you, that this is a National Clean Air Programme and for this programme, we had, in fact, initially selected 94 cities based on the levels of PM10 during the last five years and when they have been consistently high above the acceptable levels. Then we added eight more cities with some additional WHO data and on the basis of this, 102 cities have been selected for the National Clean Air Programme. For this Programme to be implemented, the cities have to make their respective plans. The Central Pollution Control Board as well as the State Pollution Control Boards and the related stakeholders, including the Municipal Corporations, they are all supposed to be making their own plans. They have to send their plans to the Centre. Right now, I have to inform this House that we have received plans for something like 70 cities, out of which 30 have already been given approval. For the rest of the cities, we have given them some suggestions. And for the rest of the 30 cities, we are pursuing with them to make their plans. From the Central side, we have organised seven workshops at the regional level to support them. As far as the funding is concerned, the hon. Member will see that this whole issue is actually related to the plans. From the first year to the last year, there is a very significant increase in the funds that has been given to Rajasthan Government.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Sir, my second supplementary is this. It is good to know that there has been an improvement in the overall air quality in 2017 in Delhi. However, I would like to know how many countries have issued travel advisories to the tourist citizens for not visiting Delhi and other cities of the country due to increased level of air pollution. Has any study been made as to how it has impacted our tourism industry and what has been the response of the Government? ... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot ask so many supplementaries. You have to be specific. Supplementary has to be specific.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, let me inform the hon. Member, through you, that as far as pollution in Delhi is concerned, over the last two years continuously, the number of

good days—you know that we have the Air Quality Index which has itself been developed by this Government, and which was released by our hon. Prime Minister, three years back,— for Delhi have improved, the number has improved, and the number of bad days has decreased. Moreover, as far as the study is concerned, we are, in fact, doing our own environmental health profile study with the involvement of twenty cities of this whole country where every city has been released fifty lakhs of rupees. There is coordination of the State Pollution Control Boards, Medical Colleges, doctors, as well as the Central Pollution Control Board. Moreover, as per the ICMR study which was done in the last twenty years, from 1990 to almost 2016, there has been a reduction of 23.4 per cent, and this is caused because of pollution, and this has been reported in the LAMSAT also.

SHRI ANIL DESAI : Sir, rapid urbanization is taking place and villages are turning into cities. This is necessary for the development of the economy and the country too. May I know from the hon. Minister what specific measures are being taken by the Government to have a balance between the green cover eco-sensitive zones and the rapid development which is coming on the other side so that it is preserved and the pollution levels are brought under control?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, we have a very ambitious programme which involves multiple stakeholders, and I think, I have to inform the House that in the last two years itself, as per the latest forest report, we have increased our forest cover in this country by over 7,000 square kms. That is, I think, the most important thing. Moreover, to ensure that we handle this issue, multiple Ministries are involved; whether it is the Agriculture Ministry, whether it is the Ministry of Surface Transport, or, whether it is the Ministry of Clean Energy. Through every Ministry, we are getting strong inputs, like for Agriculture, there is a programme whereby almost Rs. 1.100 crores are being given to farmers in the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and in Punjab, so that we give them farm implements at subsidized rates. Similarly, for electric mobility, there is an impending programme. We are going to give maximum subsidy for the next five years to ensure that ultimately, by 2030, we shift to total electric mobility.

श्री राजमणि पटेल: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विगत तीन वर्षों में कितने प्रतिशत प्रदूषण बढ़ा है? प्रदूषण बढ़ने के क्या-क्या कारण हैं और उनको दूर करने के लिए क्या-क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I think, number one, the very fact that this statement itself is debatable whether the level of pollution has increased or not, because as I said, even in the LAMSAT latest report, it was reported, and they have reported the ICMR

study, where the pollution-related spread of illnesses etc., are reduced by 23.6 per cent. As far as various initiatives are concerned, have mentioned that the most ambitious initiative is the National Clear Air Programme for which we are going to spend a lot of money, and almost 102 cities are part of that programme, plus all these interventions regarding our involvement. I mentioned a couple of them in the last supplementary answer, but, like leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI by 2020, this is a major intervention which we are doing. Then, of course, in agriculture, and other departments....

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, Haryana surrounds Delhi on three sides, but, as per the information given by the hon. Minister in the written reply, I do not really see mention of Haryana anywhere. In Annexure-I, you have said that you have included Faridabad as one of the Million Plus cities. But, after 2015, you don't have any information about the air quality status of Faridabad. Consequently, I suppose that there are no agencies monitoring air quality status in Haryana. What is the reason?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, the Minister.

KUMARI SELJA: Haryana farmers ...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once I say 'the Minister', the rest is not going on record.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, the hon. Member should have been happy that Haryana is not in the list of 'non-attainment city' because we have monitored five years' PM10 level. Where PM10 level is high above the desirable limits, on the basis of that, plus on the basis of the WTO data, 102 cities, to begin with, have been labelled as 'non-attainment cities'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, please sit down. You know the procedure.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: We have the list of all these 102 cities which are in the category of 'non-attainment cities'. I would say that fortunately Haryana is not in the list. Then, why are you worried about it, Madam? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister.

Water contaminated by arsenic and other heavy metals

*203.SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a recent study report, around 47.41 crore people in the country are compelled to consume water contaminated by arsenic and other heavy metals;

*Not recorded.