been assigned specific responsibility for safe disposal of e-waste. The rules provide for simplified permission process for setting up of dismantling and recycling facilities. State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities, and to undertake industrial skill development and establish measures for protection of health and safety of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities of e-waste.

Comprehensive policy for improving air quality

45. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that many cities, towns and many places across the country are facing air pollution problem, due to which Air Quality Index (AQI) is somewhere between severe and poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive policy including creating awareness among public to restrain from air polluting activities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board is monitoring ambient air quality in 731 locations covering 312 cities/ towns in 29 States and 6 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Under NAMP three criteria pollutants *viz.* PM_{10} (Particulate Matter having an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 μm), Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) is being monitored regularly at all locations. The details of ambient air quality data for million plus cities during 2015-2017 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Analysis of data revealed that SO_2 levels were within the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in all 43 cities during 2015-17. With respect to NO_2, 14 cities showed an increasing trend, 14 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 14 cities showed a fluctuating trend and 1 city revealed steady concentration. With respect to PM_{10}, 14 cities showed an increasing trend, 8 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 21 cities showed a fluctuating trend. With respect to $PM_{2.5}$, trends are available for 15 cities and out of 15 cities, 05 cities showed an increasing trend, 04 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 06 cities showed a fluctuating trend.

Details of comparative AQI status for Delhi based on Continuous Ambient Air Quality System (CAAQMS) during 2016-2018 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Overall improvement in air quality of Delhi is noted in 2018 (Jan.–31st Dec., 2018) as compared to 2017 (Jan. 31st Dec., 2017).

Number of 'Good' to 'Moderate' days has increased to 159 in 2018, as compared to 152 in 2017, and number of 'Poor' to 'Severe' days has reduced to 206, compared to 213 in 2017.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution and enhancing public awareness and capacity building measures.

Further, Public Complaints regarding air pollution issues in Delhi NCR (Noida, Gurugram, Greater Noida, Faridabad and Ghaziabad) are taken through 'Sameer App', 'Emails' (*Aircomplaints.cpcb@gov.in*) and 'Social Media Networks' (Facebook and Twitter) and are being forwarded to enforcement agencies for redressal.

Statement-I

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

(Annual average in $\mu g/m^3$)

Sl.No.	State	Cities	SO_2	NO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
2015						
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	4	22	186	-
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	13	21	89	29
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	4	26	250	-
4.	Punjab	Amritsar	11	30	148	-
5.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	13	40	83	-
6.	Karnataka	Bangalore	6	20	119	54
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3	23	158	105
8.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	13	20	59	22
9.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	4	25	47	30
10.	Delhi	Delhi	5	65	220	95
11.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	12	37	168	-

Sl.No.	State	Cities	SO_2	NO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
12.	Maharashtra	Dombivali/Ambernath	20	53	104	-
13.	Haryana	Faridabad	15	74	105	56
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	23	37	260	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	10	14	125	77
16.	West Bengal	Howrah	15	43	123	73
17.	Telangana	Hyderabad	4	23	93	-
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	11	20	97	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	9	28	90	40
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	7	36	171	-
21.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	6	24	152	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	6	36	201	-
23.	West Bengal	Kolkata	7	56	105	55
24.	Rajasthan	Kota	6	34	134	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	28	169	-
26.	Punjab	Ludhiana	11	27	139	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	13	25	64	32
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	6	39	144	-
29.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	4	25	106	26
30.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	10	25	90	-
31.	Maharashtra	Nashik	15	23	78	-
32.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	18	42	125	-
33.	Bihar	Patna	4	41	204	-
34.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	23	52	102	-
35.	Maharashtra	Pune	23	62	99	-
36.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	13	36	188	-
37.	Gujarat	Rajkot	13	19	83	30
38.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	19	36	220	-
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	@	@	@	@
40.	Gujarat	Surat	14	20	89	31
41.	Maharashtra	Thane	28	58	117	-

Sl.No.	State	Cities	SO_2	NO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
42.	Gujarat	Vadodara	14	20	87	33
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	19	33	145	-
44.	Maharashtra	Vasai-Virar	NA	NA	NA	NA
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	6	37	110	-
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	9	19	61	-
2016						
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	5	22	198	-
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	14	27	108	34
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	4	37	196	-
4.	Punjab	Amritsar	12	29	194	-
5.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	14	39	92	-
6.	Karnataka	Bangalore	3	31	103	51
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3	15	89	27
8.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	10	18	65	25
9.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	6	24	59	35
10.	Delhi	Delhi	7	66	278	118
11.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	15	37	226	-
12.	Maharashtra	Dombivali/Ambernath	26	76	128	-
13.	Haryana	Faridabad	-	-	-	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	15	28	235	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	10	14	96	52
16.	West Bengal	Howrah	10	59	119	67
17.	Telangana	Hyderabad	4	27	100	49
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	11	20	95	54
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	10	23	71	32
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	8	33	199	-
21.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	6	23	168	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	7	39	217	-
23.	West Bengal	Kolkata	4	49	113	70
24.	Rajasthan	Kota	7	30	109	-

Sl.No.	State	Cities	SO_2	NO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	27	214	-
26.	Punjab	Ludhiana	11	25	139	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	15	24	76	38
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	7	55	157	-
29.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	6	30	119	20
30.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	16	26	118	-
31.	Maharashtra	Nashik	13	27	85	-
32.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	19	46	118	-
33.	Bihar	Patna	4	32	212	-
34.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	32	71	105	-
35.	Maharashtra	Pune	28	78	107	-
36.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	12	31	148	-
37.	Gujarat	Rajkot	13	21	92	32
38.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	20	37	196	-
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	@	@	@	@
40.	Gujarat	Surat	13	22	92	31
41.	Maharashtra	Thane	18	60	122	-
42.	Gujarat	Vadodara	14	23	92	30
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	11	32	256	-
44.	Maharashtra	Vasai-Virar	NA	NA	NA	NA
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	6	44	102	-
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	8	18	77	-
2017						
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	4	19	185	124
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	14	29	120	38
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	4	40	140	
4.	Punjab	Amritsar	11	27	168	-
5.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	10	33	83	-
6.	Karnataka	Bangalore	2	31	92	46
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	4	15	93	41

Sl.No.	State	Cities	SO_2	NO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
8.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	9	17	62	32
9.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	5	26	49	34
10.	Delhi	Delhi	7	68	241	106
11.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	15	37	238	-
12.	Maharashtra	Dombivali/Ambernath	27	70	176	-
13.	Haryana	Faridabad	-	-	-	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	22	34	280	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	10	17	110	47
16.	West Bengal	Howrah	11	63	110	64
17.	Telangana	Hyderabad	6	28	108	54
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	11	21	80	43
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	10	21	74	23
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	8	30	177	-
21.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	6	21	180	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	7	45	224	-
23.	West Bengal	Kolkata	6	41	120	71
24.	Rajasthan	Kota	8	28	130	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	26	246	102
26.	Punjab	Ludhiana	10	28	162	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	14	23	67	30
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	7	52	153	-
29.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	3	18	151	40
30.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	9	27	102	-
31.	Maharashtra	Nashik	12	22	81	-
32.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	22	45	105	-
33.	Bihar	Patna	5	39	156	-
34.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	23	61	82	-
35.	Maharashtra	Pune	21	65	102	-
36.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	10	27	103	-
37.	Gujarat	Rajkot	16	22	106	37

Sl.No.	State	Cities	SO$_2$	NO$_2$	PM$_{10}$	PM$_{2.5}$
38.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	19	37	142	-
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	@	@	@	@
40.	Gujarat	Surat	16	26	106	36
41.	Maharashtra	Thane	18	47	125	-
42.	Gujarat	Vadodara	16	23	108	36
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	10	38	244	-
44.	Maharashtra	Vasai-Virar	NA	NA	NA	NA
45.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	6	29	99	-
46.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	9	17	73	-

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 SO$_2$ = 50 µg/m³, NO$_2$ = 40 µg/m₃, PM$_{10}$ = 60 µg/m³ and PM$_{2.5}$ = 40 µg/m³ and SO$_2$ = 20 µg/m³, NO$_2$ = 30 µg/m³, PM$_{10}$ = 60 µg/m³ and PM$_{2.5}$ = 40 µg/m³ for Ecologically sensitive area.

The data furnished in the table for year 2017 is as available on date.

Statement-II

Details of Comparative AQI status for Delhi during 2016-2018

Category		2016 354 Days	2017 365 Days	2018 365 Days	2016	2017	2018
Good	(0–50)	0	2	0	108	152	159
Satisfactory	(51–100)	25	45	53			
Moderate	(101–200)	83	105	106			
Poor	(201–300)	120	115	113	246	213	206
Very Poor	(301–400)	101	89	73			
Severe	(>401)	25	9	20			

Notification of CAMPA Act

†46. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any law in order to collect money from the organisations/institutions for using the forest land for afforestation and other related activities after change in land use;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.