

Subsequently *vide* Notification no. S.O.5736 (E) dated 15th November, 2018, the Ministry has increased the threshold for obtaining a prior environmental clearance upto 50,000 square metres built up areas for Building or Construction projects and empowered the local bodies such as Municipalities, Development Authorities and District Panchayats, to stipulate environmental conditions while granting building permission, for the Building or Construction projects with built-up area  $\geq$  20,000 sq. m. and  $<$ 50,000 sq. m. and industrial sheds, educational institutions, hospitals and hostels for educational institutions from built-up area  $\geq$  20,000 sq.m. to  $<$ 1,50,000 sq.m. as specified in Notification S.O. 5733(E) dated 14th November, 2018.

The above Notifications have been issued for streamlining the permissions for buildings and construction sector while simultaneously strengthening efforts to improve environment through greater objectivity and transparency as it is important to streamline the process to achieve housing for all by 2022 with the objective of making available affordable housing to weaker section in urban areas, while ensuring better environment compliance monitoring through mechanism of building occupation/completion/use permissions being exercised by the local bodies, which are closer to the subject matter in this particular sector.

Based on substantial experience gained in matters relating to prior environmental clearance related to building and construction projects, the Ministry in the Notification dated 14th November, 2018 has specified various environmental conditions, *inter alia*, for Topography and natural drainage; Air Quality and Noise; Waste Management; Green cover; Top soil preservation and re-use; Water Conservation; Rain Water Harvesting; Ground Water Recharge; and Transport to address the issues related to various impacts on the environment. These conditions would provide the required technical guidance to the Urban Local Bodies.

However, the operation of both the aforesaid notifications has been stayed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the matters of Social Action for Forest and Environment *Vs.* Union of India in W.P. (C) 12570/2018 and Society for Protection of Environment and Biodiversity (SPENBIO) *Vs.* Union of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 12570. The notification dated 14th November, 2018 has also been stayed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench in the matter of Shashikant Vithal Kamble *Vs.* Union of India and Ors. in O.A. no 1017/2018.

#### **Premature deaths due to air pollution**

798. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India tops in deaths, under the age of five years due to toxic air and 60,000 such premature deaths were reported in 2016;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that around 100,000 children died in 2016 in the country between ages 5 to 14 years, due to air pollution of 2.5 particulate matter (PM);

(c) details of most polluted cities, city-wise and State-wise; and

(d) details of stringent pollution control policy and plan to stop premature deaths in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Air pollution is one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases. However, there are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/disease exclusively due to air pollution. This could be further aggravated due to other factors such as smoking, occupational exposure, heredity and general state of health and well being.

(c) CPCB has identified 102 non-attainment cities, violating National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), based on an analysis of ambient air quality data of the period 2011-2015 and WHO report 2014/2018. State-wise list of non-attainment cities is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution, which *inter alia* includes the following:—

- notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time
- 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
- leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards
- notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules
- banning of burning of biomass
- streamlining the issuance of 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 for controlling air pollution
- installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries

- notification of Graded Response Action Plan for Delhi and NCR
- comprehensive action plan for air pollution control in Delhi and NCR
- formulation of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)
- organisation of clean air campaigns, etc.

**Statement**

*State-wise list of Non-Attainment cities with respect to Ambient Air Quality India  
(2011-2015) and WHO Report 2014/2018*

Sl.No. City	Sl.No. City
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>
1. Guntur	18. Baddi
2. Kurnool	19. Damtal
3. Nellore	20. Kala Amb
4. Vijayawada	21. Nalagarh
5. Visakhapatnam	22. Paonta Sahib
<b>Assam</b>	23. Parwanoo
6. Guwahati	24. Sunder Nagar
7. Nagaon	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>
8. Nalbari	25. Jammu
9. Sibsagar	26. Srinagar
10. Silchar	Jharkhand
<b>Chandigarh</b>	27. Dhanbad
11. Chandigarh	<b>Karnataka</b>
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	28. Bangalore
12. Bhillai	29. Devanagere
13. Korba	30. Gulburga
14. Raipur	31. Hubli-Dharwad
<b>Delhi</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>
15. Delhi	32. Bhopal
<b>Gujarat</b>	33. Dewas
16. Surat	34. Indore
17. Ahmedabad	35. Sagar

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Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
36.	Ujjain	62.	Rourkela
37.	Gwalior	63.	Talcher
<b>Maharashtra</b>		<b>Punjab</b>	
38.	Akola	64.	Dera Bassi
39.	Amravati	65.	Gobindgarh
40.	Aurangabad	66.	Jalandhar
41.	Badlapur	67.	Khanna
42.	Chandrapur	68.	Ludhiana
43.	Jalgaon	69.	Naya Nangal
44.	Jalna	70.	Pathankot/Dera Baba
45.	Kolhapur	71.	Patiala
46.	Latur	72.	Amritsar
47.	Mumbai	<b>Rajasthan</b>	
48.	Nagpur	73.	Alwar
49.	Nashik	74.	Jaipur
50.	Navi Mumbai	75.	Jodhpur
51.	Pune	76.	Kota
52.	Sangli	77.	Udaipur
53.	Solapur	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
54.	Ulhasnagar	78.	Tuticorin
<b>Meghalaya</b>		<b>Telangana</b>	
55.	Byrnihat	79.	Hyderabad
<b>Nagaland</b>		80.	Nalgonda
56.	Dimapur	81.	Patencheru
57.	Kohima	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	
<b>Odisha</b>		82.	Agra
58.	Angul	83.	Allahabad
59.	Balasore	84.	Anpara
60.	Bhubneshwar	85.	Bareilly
61.	Cuttack	86.	Firozabad

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Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
87.	Gajraula	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	
88.	Ghaziabad	97.	Kashipur
89.	Jhansi	98.	Rishikesh
90.	Kanpur	<b>West Bengal</b>	
91.	Khurja	99.	Kolkata
92.	Lucknow	<b>Bihar</b>	
93.	Muradabad	100.	Patna
94.	Noida	101.	Gaya
95.	Raebareli	102.	Muzaffarpur
96.	Varanasi		

#### **Deaths due to air pollution**

†799. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cases of deaths of people have come into light in various parts of the country including Delhi due to air pollution;
- (b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take the concrete and effective steps to reduce the air pollution; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Air pollution is one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases. However, there are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/disease exclusively due to air pollution. This could be further aggravated due to other factors such as smoking, occupational exposure, heredity and general state of health and well being.

The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution, which *inter alia* includes the following:-

- notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time
- setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.