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Jammu and Kashmir	20659	
Jharkhand	27048	277.747
Karnataka	11075	
Kerala	324	
Madhya Pradesh	21897	
Maharashtra	25294	
Manipur	5299	
Meghalaya	2912	
Mizoram	2905	
Odisha	58620	
Punjab	9209	
Rajasthan	22491	
Sikkim	3930	
Tamil Nadu	1185	
Telangana	9197	
Tripura	2743	
Uttar Pradesh	14129	
Uttarakhand	18577	
West Bengal	845	
TOTAL	352806	888.577

Environmental pollution due to coal mining

191. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the production of coal may lead to rise of dust particles in air and water pollution specially in Chandwa road in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government for minimizing of dust produced by coal mining and for recycling of water; and

(c) whether Government is considering any special package to control air pollution caused by coal mining in Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST

AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Different coal mining operations namely, drilling, blasting and material handling contribute to dust generation and water pollution. Transportation of coal by uncovered trucks, also adds to dust generation along roads.

As mandated under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, coal mining projects are required to undertake EIA studies and prepare Environment Management Plan for obtaining environmental clearances from the concerned regulatory authorities. Different measures to control dust/emissions and water pollution, as proposed by the project proponent are examined by the sectoral Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for their efficacy and adequacy and suitable conditions are imposed accordingly while granting environment clearances to coal mining projects.

(c) The environmental clearance conditions prescribed for coal mines in Jharkhand address the issue of air pollution. Further, to control air pollution in identified cities in the country, including Dhanbad in Jharkhand, the Central Government has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) with the mandate to meet the prescribed annual average ambient air quality standards at all locations in the country within the stipulated time-frame. Under the NCAP, an amount of ₹ 10 crore has been earmarked for Dhanbad in Jharkhand.

Air quality and effectiveness of pollution control programmes

192. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no significant improvement is found in air quality even after pollution control programmes being implemented so far;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to have a fresh look at the problem; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) data indicated general improvement in Air Quality Index (AQI) of Delhi in 2018, despite usual seasonal pattern wherein minimum pollutant levels are observed during monsoon, moderate levels during summers and high concentration of pollutants in winters. Overall improvement in air quality of Delhi was noted in 2018 (January-December, 2018) as compared to