

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UN-STARRED QUESTION No. 676
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.02.2021

National Clean Air Programme

676. SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of cities identified under the National Clean Air Programme to improve the ambient air quality;
- (b) the action plan prepared to assess the development since the launch of programme, city-wise; and
- (c) the extent to which air pollution has further worsened the conditions in Delhi and effort being made to improve the air quality?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO)

(a) 122 non-attainment cities have been identified under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) based on air quality levels exceeding National Ambient Air Quality Standards from 2015-2019. The list of these non-attainment cities is given at Annexure.

(b) Out of 122 non-attainment cities, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has approved 111 city action plans for ground implementation and 13 city action plans are under review. The city specific action plans have been prepared which *inter-alia* include measures for strengthening the monitoring network, reducing vehicular/industrial emissions, increasing public awareness etc. The details of short, medium and long-term city specific action are available at <https://cpcb.nic.in/approved-city-action-plans/>. Implementation and development of the city specific action plans are regularly monitored by Committees at Central and State level namely Steering Committee, Monitoring Committee and Implementation Committee since the launch of programme. CPCB is assisting the State Governments in formulation, implementation and monitoring of the city specific action plans.

(c) There has been significant improvement in the air quality since 2016. The same is depicted in the table given below:

Year (no. of days)		2016*	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2016*	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Category		(354)	(365)	(365)	(365)	(366)					
Good	(0–50)	0	2	0	2	5	108	152	159	182	227
Satisfactory	(51–100)	25	45	53	59	95					
Moderate	(101–200)	83	105	106	121	127					
Poor	(201–300)	120	115	113	103	75	246	213	206	183	139
Very Poor	(301–400)	101	89	73	56	49					
Severe	(>401)	25	9	20	24	15					

In a comparison between 2016 and 2019, the ‘Good’, ‘Satisfactory’ and ‘Moderate’ days increased to 182 in 2019 in comparison to 108 in 2016 whereas, number of ‘Poor’, ‘Very Poor’ and ‘Severe’ reduced from 246 in 2016 to 183 in 2019. In a comparison between 2019 and 2020, the ‘Good’, ‘Satisfactory’ and ‘Moderate’ days increased to 227 in 2020 in comparison to 182 in 2019 whereas, number of ‘Poor’, ‘Very Poor’ and ‘Severe’ reduced from 183 in 2019 to 139 in 2020.

The consistent improvement in the air quality in Delhi is a result of the efforts made by the government which *inter-alia* include:

- (i) Monitoring of implementation of measures related to management of air pollution in Delhi and NCR by a High Level Task Force (HLTF) constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to PM in November, 2017;
- (ii) Comprehensive Air Plan (CAP) for Delhi NCR identifying the timelines and implementing agencies for actions;
- (iii) Implementation of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for Delhi and NCR for different levels of pollution;
- (iv) Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country;
- (v) Development of peripheral Expressway and Highways are also reducing the fuel consumption and pollution;
- (vi) Network of Metro rails for public transport are enhanced and more cities covered;
- (vii) Use of RFID tags have been made mandatory for commercial vehicles entering Delhi;
- (viii) Rolling out of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME) -II scheme to promote electric vehicles;
- (ix) Banning of use of pet coke and furnace oil as fuel and import of petcoke permitted in Cement Kilns, Lime Kilns, Calcium Carbide plants and Gasification plants of Oil Refineries for use as feed stock or for manufacturing process;
- (x) Shifting to PNG clean energy by 2,829 industrial units in Delhi – NCR;
- (xi) Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices in red category 562 industrial units in Delhi and NCR;

- (xii) Strict action, including closure of air polluting units (including DG sets) (230), issuing of show-cause notices (91) and filing of legal cases (8), have been taken against non-complying units;
- (xiii) Revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time;
- (xiv) Shifting to zig-zag technology by 2697 brick kilns;
- (xv) Operation of 03 Waste-to-Energy (W-t-E) plants in Delhi with a total capacity of 5300 Tonnes Per Day (TPD) with a capacity of 59 MW;
- (xvi) Operation of Multiple waste to compost plants with over 200 TPD capacity including centralized and decentralized composting facilities;
- (xvii) Operation of Bioremediation and bio-mining of landfill sites;
- (xviii) Deployment of increased numbers of mechanised road sweeping machines;
- (xix) Issuance of SoPs and notification regarding dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities;
- (xx) Operation of three C&D waste processing plants with 2,650 TPD capacity;
- (xxi) Mechanism for using anti-smog gun in all construction projects in Delhi-NCR;
- (xxii) Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi in October, 2018;
- (xxiii) Deployment of dedicated squads/ teams to monitor polluting activities, especially in hotspots, in Delhi and NCR and report on SAMEER App since 2018;
- (xxiv) Ambient air purification through Wind Augmentation and Purification Units (WAYUs) for pollution abatement at traffic intersections;
- (xxv) Pilot project for installation of smog tower (medium scale air cleaning system) to be replicated in some sensitive and hotspot areas for localized reduction of pollution levels in Delhi;
- (xxvi) Assessment through real time source apportionment to characterize PM_{2.5} including organic matter, and inorganic components during the Lockdown period indicating substantial reduction in the share of vehicular emission in PM_{2.5};
- (xxvii) Advisory issued to State Boards to use dust suppressant, etc.

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO THE RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 676 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 08.02.2021 REGARDING "NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME" RAISED BY SHRI SANJAY SINGH, HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

List of 122 non-attainment cities under National Clean Air Programme

State	S.No.	City	State	S.No.	City
Andhra Pradesh (13)	1.	Guntur	Madhya Pradesh (06)	62.	Bhopal
	2.	Kurnool		63.	Dewas
	3.	Nellore		64.	Indore
	4.	Vijayawada		65.	Sagar
	5.	Vishakhapatnam		66.	Ujjain
	6.	Anantapur		67.	Gwalior
	7.	Chittoor	Meghalaya (01)	68.	Byrnihat
	8.	Eluru	Nagaland (02)	69.	Dimapur
	9.	Kadapa		70.	Kohima
	10.	Ongole	Orissa (07)	71.	Angul
	11.	Rajahmundry		72.	Balasore
	12.	Srikakulam		73.	Bhubaneswar
	13.	Vizianagaram		74.	Cuttack
Assam (05)	14.	Guwahati		75.	Rourkela
	15.	Nagaon		76.	Talcher
	16.	Nalbari		77.	Kalinga Nagar
	17.	Sibsagar	Punjab (09)	78.	Dera Bassi
	18.	Silchar		79.	Gobindgarh
Bihar (03)	19.	Patna		80.	Jalandhar
	20.	Gaya		81.	Khanna
	21.	Muzaffarpur		82.	Ludhiana
Chandigarh (01)	22.	Chandigarh		83.	Naya Nangal
Chhattisgarh (03)	23.	Bhilai		84.	Pathankot/Dera Baba
	24.	Korba		85.	Patiala
	25.	Raipur		86.	Amritsar
Delhi (01)	26.	Delhi	Rajasthan (05)	87.	Alwar
Gujarat (03)	27.	Surat		88.	Jaipur
	28.	Ahmedabad		89.	Jodhpur
	29.	Vadodara		90.	Kota
Himachal Pradesh (7)	30.	Baddi		91.	Udaipur
	31.	Damtal	Tamilnadu (02)	92.	Thoothukudi
	32.	Kala Amb		93.	Trichy
	33.	Nalagarh	Telangana (04)	94.	Hyderabad

	34.	Paonta Sahib		95.	Nalgonda
	35.	Parwanoo		96.	Patancheruvu
	36.	Sunder Nagar		97.	Sangareddy
Jammu & Kashmir (2)	37.	Jammu	Uttar Pradesh (15)	98.	Agra
	38.	Srinagar		99.	Allahabad
Jharkhand (01)	39.	Dhanbad		100.	Anpara
Karnataka (04)	40.	Bangalore		101.	Bareilly
	41.	Devanagere		102.	Firozabad
	42.	Gulburga		103.	Gajraula
	43.	Hubli-Dharwad		104.	Ghaziabad
Maharashtra (18)	44.	Akola		105.	Jhansi
	45.	Amravati		106.	Kanpur
	46.	Aurangabad		107.	Khurja
	47.	Badlapur		108.	Lucknow
	48.	Chandrapur		109.	Moradabad
	49.	Jalgaon		110.	Noida
	50.	Jalna		111.	Raebareli
	51.	Kolhapur		112.	Varanasi
	52.	Latur	Uttarakhand (03)	113.	Kashipur
	53.	Mumbai		114.	Rishikesh
	54.	Nagpur		115.	Dehradun
	55.	Nashik	West Bengal (07)	116.	Kolkata
	56.	Navi Mumbai		117.	Asansol
	57.	Pune		118.	Barrackpore
	58.	Sangli		119.	Durgapur
	59.	Solapur		120.	Haldia
	60.	Ulhasnagar		121.	Howrah
	61.	Thane		122.	Raniganj
