

**REPORT OF OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE IN COMPLIANCE OF ORDER OF HON'BLE NATIONAL
GREEN TRIBUNAL PASSED IN O.A.NO. 681/2018 IN RE: M.C.MEHTA VERSUS UNION OF INDIA,
WITH REGARD TO AIR QUALITY, ETC IN THE STATE OF UP**

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal dealing with the matter of OA No. 681/2018, vide order dated 06.08.2019 considered 102 Non-Attainment Cities (NACs) and raised question for the remedial measures to be adopted to enforce the Ambient Air Quality Standards regarding the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (the Air Act) and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (the EPA Act) in cities classified as 'Non-Attainment Cities' (NACs) based on monitoring of the ambient air quality. Further, 20 more cities were added to the existing list of NACs. It is already noted that in the 122 NACs the air quality is worse than National Ambient Air Quality Standards consecutively in the last five years. Highest number of cities are in Uttar Pradesh, which are as follows:

State of Uttar Pradesh	City
	1. Agra
	2. Allahabad
	3. Anpara
	4. Bareilly
	5. Firozabad
	6. Gajraula
	7. Ghaziabad
	8. Jhansi
	9. Kanpur
	10. Khurja
	11. Lucknow
	12. Muradabad
	13. Noida

	14. Raebareli
	15. Varanasi

1. In January 2019, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) released the first ever NCAP for India. Under the program, the cities are expected to reduce air pollution levels by 20-30% by 2024 from 2017 levels. However, Airpocalypse- IV Report highlights that Central pollution control board (CPCB) has identified only 122 non-attainment cities and 102 of them have been included under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) till now. These 122 cities spread across 28 States and 9 Union Territories and report is still incomplete as regards 116 more cities which exceed $60\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ limit prescribed by National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) according to 2018 annual data and should be included in the non-attainment category. The report is quoted below:

- i. **State of air-** In India, air pollution was found responsible for 12.5% of deaths. The health of children and old age people is most susceptible to poor air quality. Over 100,000 children below the age of five are prone to pulmonary diseases caused by bad air. India is one of the pioneer countries to pledge the phasing out of non-electric vehicles. Its national scheme to promote the sale of e-vehicles is yet to pick up to achieve the target of selling 15-16 million e-vehicles by 2020. However, the country had 0.28 million vehicles registered till May 2019.
- ii. **State of development-** Climate change poses the biggest economic threat in the world today and features prominently in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030. With just 10 years to go, India is yet to identify indicators to track its climate change preparedness. Of 13 SDGs the country is tracking, indicators exist for only a handful of the targets.
- iii. **State of water-** Both surface and groundwater in the country are under stress. 86 water bodies are critically polluted. The bulk of polluted water bodies is in Karnataka, Telangana and Kerala. One of the reasons is the substantial increase (136 percent) in the

number of grossly polluting industries between 2011 and 2018. Groundwater is also reeling under over-exploitation, which is running 94.5 percent of all minor irrigation schemes in the country. There has been an unsustainable increase in the number of deep tubewells that has gone up by 80 percent between 2006-07 and 2013-14.

- iv. **State of land and agriculture-** India's farm sector is under duress. While the input costs for major crops are rising, the average farmland size is shrinking. Even the share of the insured cropped area stands at a dismal 26 percent.
- v. **State of Health-** India's rural health infrastructure is ailing. There is a 35 percent shortfall in the number of 24x7 public health centres, where 26 percent of the positions for medical officers are lying vacant. In fact, Kerala does not have a single 24x7 public health centre. Another worrying trend is that the number of new doctors qualifying every year in the country has decreased by 60 percent between 2013 and 2017. The country also shares the world's largest absolute burden of at least 11 major neglected tropical diseases, which includes diseases like dengue.
- vi. **State of cities-** By 2050, India is projected to add 416 million urban dwellers to the world's urban population and will be home to about 58 percent of the total global population. Keeping this in mind, India in 2015-16 announced its ambitious plan of creating 100 smart cities. Four years later, only 21 percent of the allocated funds for smart cities have been spent. In the meanwhile, most of the urban cities have a sizeable population living in slums, which are unfit for habitation. India has 2,613 towns with slums. Of them, 57 percent are in Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra.
- vii. **State of waste-** The burden of solid waste is becoming unmanageable. In fact, 79 major protests against unsanitary landfills and dumpyards have been recorded in 22 States in past three years. Maharashtra, which registered 16 major protests, leaves 43 percent of its waste unprocessed. While India claims to process 96 percent of its biomedical waste, eight States and UTs have defaulting hospitals. The country has also recorded a 56 percent increase in the number of hazardous-waste generating industries between 2009

and 2016-17. At the same time, most of these industries are not properly maintaining their waste inventory, as mandated by law.

- viii. **State of energy** - India's natural gas and hydro-based power plants are in shambles. Gas-based plants are running at 24 percent of their capacity due to acute shortage of domestic natural gas. Hydropower projects, on the other hand, are running at just 19 percent of their capacity and their share in total installed capacity has consistently declined since 1962. The country's progress in renewable energy in 2018-19 has also been dismal. In wind, the country met only 6.3 percent of the target this year and in solar, it met 5.86 percent.
 - ix. **State of climate**- There has been a 22 percent increase in India's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions between 2010 and 2014. This has been fuelled by the energy sector, which is responsible for 73 percent of the total GHG emissions. Besides, India phased out ozone depleting substances such as chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs) by 2011; it shifted to substances such as hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFCs), which have high global warming potential. India continues to bear the brunt of extreme weather events. In 2018, 11 States recorded major extreme weather events that claimed 1,425 lives.
 - x. **State of forests**- India has recently shifted to a powerful forest fire monitoring and alert system, SNPP-VIIRS, which can capture forest fires with better accuracy and precision. In April 2019, the new technology recorded 69,523 forest fires, which was 9.5 times more than that recorded by the earlier technology (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS)).
 - xi. **State of wildlife**- 37 species were poached or seized in 2018. Of these, 13, including lion, marked an increase over the last year. 161 wild animals were also killed due to road and train accidents.
2. The above report clearly indicates that MoEFCC need to include all non-attainment cities under the fold of NCAP. While all the cities listed under NCAP have submitted city-specific clean air action plans, which have been approved by CPCB for ground implementation, but almost none of these action plans till date has a definite overall percentage reduction target

for 2024. The plans also miss out on interim targets for absolute pollution reduction, or sectorial emission load reduction targets, diesel and coal consumption caps and reduction targets etc.

3. The study showed that 80% cities had PM₁₀ levels exceeding the limits of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs) of 60 µg/m³ for PM₁₀. To make NCAP truly a 'national programme', all polluted cities should be included in NCAP and while implementing this plan, it should include specific pollution and emission reduction targets in a time bound manner. The share of air pollution from different sources indicates that 51% of pollution is caused by the industrial pollution, 27% by vehicles, 8% by crop burning and 5% by fireworks and other reasons.
4. The city level action plans provided by the non-attainment cities under NCAP also lack regional and air-shed level approach and are too city centric i.e., of course vehicular emissions within the city are a part of the problem but the major emitters in nearby regions should not be ignored. More emphasis need be laid on the regional and air-shed approach for air quality control.
5. Following elements are reported as significant sources of pollution and the departments concerned are required to take necessary steps:
 - i. Traffic snarls
 - ii. Damaged roads
 - iii. Unbridled construction
 - iv. Garbage burning
 - v. Brick kilns/factoriesand these are accelerating particulate matters, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and nitrogen dioxide.
6. The major polluters are Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), and particulate matter (PM). SO₂ is major gaseous pollutant with nasty sharp smell and colorless. It combines with other substances to form more harmful substances like sulphuric acid,

sulfurous acid, etc. NO₂ is a reddish-brown gas with a pungent, acid odour. Particulates are also known as Atmospheric aerosol particles, atmospheric particulate matter, particulate matter (PM) or suspended particulate matter (SPM). These are the deadliest form of air pollutants, as they can penetrate deep into the lungs and bloodstream unfiltered, resulting in permanent DNA mutations, heart attacks, respiratory diseases, and premature deaths.

7. **Traffic congestion:** Traffic congestion is severe in cities and towns. Traffic congestion is caused by several reasons, some of which are: increase in number of vehicles per kilometre of available roads, lack of intra-city divided-lane highways and intra-city expressways networks, lack of inter-city expressways, traffic accidents and chaos due to poor enforcement of traffic laws. Traffic congestion reduces the average traffic speed. At low speeds, scientific studies reveal that vehicles burn fuel inefficiently and pollute more per trip. A study revealed that for the same trip, cars consumed more fuel and polluted more if the traffic was congested than when traffic flowed freely. The scientific studies revealed that vehicles burn fuel inefficiently and pollute more per trip at low speed of traveling during traffic congestions in comparison to the conditions when traffic flows freely. The study showed, that at average trip speeds between 20 and 40 kilometres per hour, the cars pollutant emissions was twice as much as when the average speed was 55 to 75 kilometres per hour. Further, if the speed decreases to 5 and 10 kilometres per hour the pollutant emission increases 4-8 times. The average trip speed on many Indian city roads is less than 20 kilometres per hour; a 10-kilometre trip can take 30 minutes, or more. At such speeds, vehicles in India emit air pollutants 4 to 8 times more than they would with less traffic congestion; Indian vehicles also consume a lot more carbon footprint fuel per trip, than they would if the traffic congestion was less. Emissions of particles and heavy metals increase over time because the growth of the fleet and mileage outpaces the efforts to curb emissions. In some of the cities around 25% - 50% of children suffer from asthma.



In relation to 15 non-attainment cities included under NCAP from UP, a detailed action plan with a timeline as presented by UPPCI				
Sl. No.	Name of City	Action Points	Concerned Department	Progress
1.	Lucknow	Measures to control traffic jam (construction of peripheral roads, widening of roads, overhead bridges, multilevel parking etc.)	NHAI, PWD, Nagar Nigam, Development Authorities	It's Continuous process but within one year all bottlenecks of now will be improved.
		Environment friendly public transport system (metro, Battery/CNG buses)	Urban Development	There are 260 CNG Buses and 50 Electric Buses deployed in city. Metro Phase- 1 is in operation.
		Road dust control (Green pavements, plantation & pot hole free road)	Nagar Nigam/Development Authorities/ PWD/ Forest	Continuous Compliance. Daily road sweeping is being done engaging 9000 sweepers. Mechanical sweeping and water spraying through tankers is being done in dust cleaning of square, road, dividers & road construction. In 2019 MC planted 95000 trees for increasing green cover.
			Housing and Urban Planning	All the roads are maintained without any pot holes. Roads are constructed edge to edge to make them dust free. 60,000 Trees Planted
		Expansion of network for supply of cleaner fuel for vehicle, commercial & industrial purpose	Oil Companies/ Food & Civil Supply	1. In Lucknow City PNG/CNG Supply network developed by M/s Green Gas Ltd, Lucknow and all commercial vehicle (city Bus-40nos, commercial and private Buses-19251 nos, School Bus- 1897 nos, School Van- 467 nos, Auto rickshaw- 4343 nos, Tempos and radio Taxi- UBER, OLA- 2575 nos, E-rickshaw- 19251 nos) has converted in to CNG. 2. In Lucknow city- 15 CNG Stations are installed and operational.
		Control of industrial pollution (Action against illegal industries, compliance of emission norms by industries)	UPPCB	1. In Lucknow District, 37 plywood industries (Air Polluting units) are identified, all Industries having Appropriate APCS devices. Due to cause of poor Air Quality Index in Lucknow, 13 nos of air polluting unit of plywood suddenly closed down in certain time periods. 2. UPPCB regularly inspected industries and take action against Defaulter units. 3. Total no of brick kiln 263 in lucknow district, In which Closer order issued to 07 nos Brick Kilns and also complaint launched against 04 nos brick kilns has fill up Prosecutions under Air act 1981.
2.	Kanpur	Measures to control traffic jam (construction of peripheral roads, widening of roads, overhead bridges, multilevel parking etc.)	NHAI, PWD, Nagar Nigam, Development Authorities	Multilevel underground parking at phoolbagh is being Constructed by KDA Total plan Area 15620 SQM. No of parking 592, civil work complete work of terrace garden is in progress
		Environment friendly public	Urban	There are 270 CNG Buses deployed in city.

		transport system (metro, Battery/CNG buses)	Development	
			Housing and Urban Planning	Work of Kanpur Metro Priority Section Phase-1 (IIT Kanpur To Muijheel Started on 15-11-2019
		Road dust control (Green pavements, plantation & pot hole free road)	Nagar Nigam/Development Authorities/ PWD/ Forest	Continuous Compliance. Daily road sweeping is being done engaging 5000 sweepers. Water spraying through tankers is being done in dust prone area, Jetting machine is used for cleaning of square, road, dividers & road construction. In 2019 MC planted 120000 trees for increasing green cover.
			Housing and Urban Planning	To Control Dust 44,000 No of Plants has been planted during year 2019 & 20 total 4.73 KM of Roads made pot hole free under KDA scheme Action taken report Attached for other Construction work
		Expansion of network for supply of cleaner fuel for vehicle, commercial & industrial purpose	Oil Companies/ Food & Civil Supply	As per the M/S CUGL letter currently average per day supply of CNG in Kanpur is 104022 kg, Domestic-12075 SCM, Industrial 33178 SCM & Commercial 13022 SCM. CUGL is supplying PNG to more than 50 industrial & 130 commercial units in different areas of Kanpur city buses will start after the availability of CNG for the city
		Control of industrial pollution (Action against illegal industries, compliance of emission norms by industries)	UPPCB	Prosecution against 10 nos. of brick kilns has been recommended under Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
3.	Agra	Measures to control traffic jam (construction of peripheral roads, widening of roads, overhead bridges, multilevel parking etc.)	Housing and Urban Planning	Agra Development authorities has completed Inner ring Phase-1 from NH-2 to fathehabad road of length 11 Km. to reach Jamahal without 7.13 km from fathehabad road to Devari road is under construction 60% work has been completed
		Environment friendly public transport system (metro, Battery/CNG buses)	Urban Development	There are 170 CNG Buses deployed in city.
			Housing and Urban Planning	ADA is operating 12 battery buses. 44 battery operated golf carts and 9 CNG buses at different monument for ecofriendly transportation. Agra Metro is being sanctioned by U.P. Government & is in planning stage.
		Road dust control (Green pavements, plantation & pot hole free road)	Nagar Nigam/Development	Continuous Compliance. Daily road sweeping is being done engaging 3890 sweepers. Mechanical sweeping and water spraying through tankers is being done in

			Authorities/ PWD/ Forest	dust prone area. Jetting machine is used for cleaning of square, road, dividers & road construction. In 2019 MC planted 109000 trees for increasing green cover.
			Housing and Urban Planning	All roads under ADA Colonies are free from pot holes. ADA planted 40,000 plants at agra inner ring road & at various scame of ADA under green plantation & to reduce road dusi.
		Expansion of network for supply of cleaner fuel for vehicle, commercial & industrial purpose	Oil Companies/ Food & Civil Supply	GAIL- 1. As per Supreme court guidelines, GAIL Gas is sippingly natural gas to industries. There is no expansion of GAIL Gas network for industrial purpose in Agra. Average daily Gas consumption for Agra Industries is in the range of appx. 40000-50000 SCMD. TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT- 2. RTO Agra Office has registered 2314 E-rickshaw, 771 motor Cycle/Scooter and 4 Cars. Establishment of charging has not been done yet. 3. 170 city buses (JNNURM) of Agra Mathura city Transport services Ltd ply and state govt will be providing 100 new electric buses to the city soon.
		Control of industrial pollution (Action against illegal industries, compliance of emission norms by industries)	UPPCB	1. All the identified operating air polluting industries have installed requisite air pollution control devices and use natural Gas/LPG as fuel. Regularly by UPPCB. All the air polluting industries are using natural Gas/LPG as a fuel in TTZ area. 2. 02 units have installed Monitoring of industrial emission including real time online monitoring through OCEMS (Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System) 3. Notice issued to all defaulting brick kilns (Survey of brick kilns are done by UPPCB on regular basis and action are being taken against the brick kilns which are found violating the norms during inspection.) 4. Total no of brick Kilns identified – 113 No identified of brick kilns granted consent – 66 No of defaulter brick kilns – 4 5. Closure order has been issued to all defaulting 47 brick kilns. No. Of brick kilns recommended for prosecution – 02 6. No of brick Kilns converted into Induced draft with zig zag technique – 02 7. 01 CAAQMS are operational in Nagar Nigam building Sanjay Place, Agra. AQI is being displayed in daily Newspaper and at 02 display boards. Established by Agra Smart City limited. 8. SAMEER APP has been developed for lodging complaints related to air pollution. Further complaints are being lodged under integrated grievance redressal system (IGRS) and social media.
4.	Anpara	Road dust control (Green	Housing and	5000 trees Planted Roads belongs to Zila Panchayat

		pavements, plantation & pot hole free road)	Urban Planning	
		Expansion of network for supply of cleaner fuel for vehicle, commercial & industrial purpose	Oil Companies/ Food & Civil Supply	No network developed for cleaner fuel.
		Control of industrial pollution (Action against illegal industries, compliance of emission norms by industries)	UPPCB	<p>INSTALLATION OF OCEMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All industries such as M/s UPRVUNL, Anpara-A (3x210 MW), B(2x500 MW) & D (2x500 MW), M/s LancoAnpara Power Ltd. Anpara, Sonbhadra (2x600 MW) and M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd., (Power Division) Renusagar (840 MW), M/s N.T.P.C. Ltd. Rihand Nagar (Stage I, II, III 2x500 MW each), M/s N.T.P.C. Ltd., Shaktinagar, Sonbhadra (5x200 MW and 2x500 MW) have installed OCEMS and are connected to CPCB & UPPCB server. ➤ M/s UPRVUNL, Obra-A is closed & Obra-B (5x200 MW i.e. Unit 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13) is operational. Unit 9, 10 & 11 have installed OCEMS and connected to CPCB & UPPCB server. Unit no. 12 & 13 are under maintenance. ➤ M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd. (Aluminium Division) Renukoot Sonbhadra have installed OCEMS and are connected to CPCB & UPPCB server. <p>ACHIEVING OF EMISSION NORMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ M/s UPRVNL, Anpara-A & B have Proposed for retrofitting and augmentation of ESPs for achieving the PM emission Norms. Tender have been open for unit-B and bid is under evaluation process through NTPC. Unit-D is already achieving P< value less than 50 mg/Nm3. ➤ M/s Lanco Anpara Power Ltd., Anpar, Sonebhadra is achieving PM Value less than 50 mg/Nm3. ➤ M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd. (Power Division) Renusagar, Sonbhadra is achieving PM value less than 100 mg/Nm3. ➤ M/s NTPC Ltd. Rihand Nagar (Stage- I & II) is achieving PM value less than 100 mg/Nm3 and Stage-III is achieving PM value less than 50 mg/Nm3. ➤ M/s N.T.P.C. Ltd. Shaktinagar, Sonbhadra is achieving PM value lass then 150 mg/Nm3 and have to achieving PM value lass then 100 mg/Nm3 by 31.12.2021. ➤ M/s UPRVUNL, Ober Unit-A is closed & Unit-B (5x200 MW i.e. Unit 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13) is operational. Unit 9, 10, & 11. Have been upgraded for achieving PM value lass then 100 mg/Nm3. Unit 12 &13 are under renewal and maintenance. <p>INSTALLATION OF WEB CAMERAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Web camera have been installed by M/s UPRVNL, Anpara at over flow point of AWRS and OCEMS are

				<p>installed at outlet point of ETP in Unit-D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Web camera and OCEMS are installed by M/s Lanco Anpara Power Ltd. Anpara, Sonbhadra at outlet of ETP & STP. ➤ Web camera and OCEMS are installed by M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd., (Power Division) Renusagar, Sonbhadra at outlet of ETP, STP and over flow point of AWRS. ➤ M/s NTPC Rihand Nagar Have installed Web camera at stage-I ETP & AWRS and OCEMS are installed at ETP of Stage-I, II & III. ➤ M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd. (Aluminium Division) renukoot Sonbhadra have installed OCEMS ETP & STP connected to CPCB & UPPCB server. Web camera is also installed at outlet of ETP and connected to CPCB & UPPCB server. ➤ M/s Grasim Industries Ltd (Chemical & Captive Power) Renukoot gave installed Web camera at outlet of ETP and connected to CPCB & UPPCB server. ➤ SMS alerts are being received & notices are being sent to defaulters for achieving norms. ➤ All industries have developed proper green belts. <p>ENVIRONMENTAL COMPENSATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Environmental Compensation of Rs. 6.11 Cr. is imposed on M/s UPRVUNL Anpara & M/s UPRVUNL Obra and M/s Northern Coal Fields Limited (NCT) Krishnashila each unit for violating Norms. ➤ Environmental Compensation of Rs. 1.30 Cr. is imposed on M/s Northern Coal Fields Limited (NCL), Dudhichua for violating Norms. ➤ Environmental Compensation of Rs. 1.25 Cr. is imposed on M/s Northern Coal Fields Limited (NCL) Khadia for violating Norms. ➤ Environmental Compensation of Rs. 0.65 Cr. is imposed on M/s Northern Coal Fields Limited (NCL) Bina and Kakari each for violating Norms. ➤ Environmental Compensation of Rs. 0.46 Cr. is imposed on M/s NTPC Thermal Power Plant at Rihandnagar for violating Norms. ➤ Environmental Compensation of Rs. 0.27 Cr. is imposed on M/s NTPC Thermal Power Plant, at Shaktinagar for violating Norms. <p>Environmental Compensation of Rs. 0.24 Cr. is imposed on M/s LANCO Anpara Power Ltd, Anpara for violating Norms.</p>
5.	Gajraula	Road dust control (Green pavements, plantation & pot hole free road)	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities/ PWD/ Forest	<p>Continuous Compliance. Daily road sweeping is being done engaging 57 sweepers. Water spraying through tankers is being done in dust prone area. Jetting machine is used for cleaning of square, road, dividers & road construction. In 2019 the ULB planted 3535 trees for increasing green cover.</p>

		Expansion of network for supply of cleaner fuel for vehicle, commercial & industrial purpose	Oil Companies/ Food & Civil Supply	No network developed for cleaner fuel.
		Control of industrial pollution (Action against illegal industries, compliance of emission norms by industries)	UPPCB	There is no any illegal industry found in Gajraula kasba, During the joint Inspection (UPPCB & CPCB) of M/s Jublient Life sciences Ltd. (Power Plant) Gajraula on deted 18-07-2019 and found the emission norm with respect to NO ₂ (459.9 mg/Nm ³ against the norms of 300 mg/Nm ³). Hence a direction has been issued by board on dated 30.10.2019, copy enclosed.
6.	Ghaziabad	Measures to control traffic jam (construction of peripheral roads, widening of roads, overhead bridges, multilevel parking etc.)	Housing and Urban Planning	Re-Construction of old damaged Bridge over hind on river at G. T road Ghaziabad.
				Implementing ITMS in Ghaziabad City for Traffic management,
				Constructing Multilevel parking near Swam jyanti park Indrapuram Ghaziabad
				Construction of Northern Peripheral Road for, Raj Nagar Ext. To Meerut road.
		Construction of 6-lane 14 indon Elevated Road		
		Environment friendly public transport system (metro, Battery/CNG buses)	Urban Development	To ensure emission friendly public transport in the city
Road dust control (Green pavements, plantation & pot hole free road)	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities/ PWD/ Forest	Continuous Compliance. Daily road sweeping is being done engaging 3570 sweepers. Mechanical sweeping and Water spraying through tankers is being done in dust prone area. Jetting machine is used for cleaning of square, road, dividers & road construction. In 2019 MC planted 200000 trees for increasing green cover.		
		Housing and Urdan Planning	Already planted 1.21 Lacs trees and developed green pavement in 38 km stretches of different roads of Ghaziabad City. 26.81 Km Road under GDA will be free from potholes in one month. Planning to develop one model road in all Zones to make green pavement.	
Expansion of network for supply of cleaner fuel for vehicle, commercial & industrial purpose	Oil Companies/ Food & Civil Supply	Presently, Gas pipelines have been laid in Industrial areas of Ghaziabad (Sahibabad Industrial are, Loni road and anand industrial area, Meerut road Industrial area, Bulandsheher Road Industrial area, S.S. of GT Road Industrial area, UdyogKunj Industrial area and KaviNagar Industrial area. Pipelines needs to be laid in Loni Area There are 49 CNG stations in Ghaziabad		
Control of industrial pollution (Action against illegal	UPPCB	Regular drive with district administration is being carried out by UPPCB. Since August 2019, total of 331		

		industries, compliance of emission norms by industries)		illegal units have been closed down and environmental compensation of Rs. 1,34,500/- have been collected from illegal industries. Regular inspections of units in industrial areas are being carried out. EC of Rs. 5,15,22,812 have been imposed against the defaulter units.
7.	Noida	Measures to control traffic jam (construction of peripheral roads, widening of roads, overhead bridges, multilevel parking etc.)	NHAI, PWD, Nagar Nigam, Development Authorities	<p>Strengthening of Metro Rail Network The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) prepared a new DPR for construction of Metro Rail from Vaishali Metro Station to Mohan Nagar and Vaishali to Noida Sector-62 via Indirapuram, Vasundra to Shahibabad. The proposed Metro rail length is 10.17 Km.</p> <p>Strengthening of Infrastructure (Underpass/Elevated Road/Multi level Parking):</p> <p>1-Construction of Under pass at crossing of sec-71 is under progress to reduce traffic congestion.</p> <p>2- Construction of Under pass at parthala chowk is under progress to reduce traffic congestion.</p> <p>3-(i) Multilevel Parking has been commissioned at sec-18</p> <p>(ii) Construction of Multi Level Parking at sec-1 is under progress</p>
		Road dust control (Green pavements, plantation & pot hole free road)	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities/ PWD/ Forest	Approximately 70 K.M. of Green Pavements have been developed Approximately 32 K.M. of Green Pavements is under Development from sec 72 to 76
		Expansion of network for supply of cleaner fuel for vehicle, commercial & industrial purpose	Oil Companies/ Food & Civil Supply	Presently, Gas pipelines have been laid in Industrial areas of NOIDA (Phase-1, Phase-2, Phase-3, NSEZ & Hosiery Complex). There are 43 CNG stations in Gautam Buddh Nagar.
		Control of industrial pollution (Action against illegal industries, compliance of emission norms by industries)	UPPCB	<p>Air pollution Control System in industries 27 industries have been identified as air polluting industries using coal/Biomass/HSD/PNG as a fuel. 05 Coal/biomass based industries have installed online continuous emission monitoring system (OCEMS). All industries have installed air pollution control system to achieve the norms. Besides the same other small industries are using LPG/PNG in other progress.</p> <p>CNG/PNG Fuel IGL (Indraprasth Gas Ltd.) a joint venture company of GAIL and BPCL has developed City Gas Distribution Network in the area of Noida and Greater Noida to supply PNG and CNG to all the industrial/commercial/domestic and retail outlets for supply if CNG to vehicles. Presently IGL is supplying PNG to 416 industrial units in Distt, Gautam budh Nagar.</p> <p>Penalty imposed against violators in compliance of GRAP and NGT Orders</p>

				<p>Fine of Rs. 02,09,65,000/- (two Crore Nine Lakhas and Sixty five Thousand only in Noida region) has been imposed/recommended under GRAP.</p> <p>Prosecution against violators In Exercise of powers vested with District collector under section 19 of Environment (Prevention Act), 1986 complain against 25 defaulters has been registered under section 15/16 of Environment (Prevention Act), 1986 in CJM court, GB Nagar. Besides this, around 50 people have also been arrested under Section 151 and other relevant sections of CrPC for Violating SoPs for dust mitigation and causing harm to public health.</p> <p>Drives Against Illegal Units In Noida region 40 Hot Mix Plant and 13 Ready Mix Plant are installed. Out of which 5 Hot Mix Plant and 2 Ready Mix Plant are operational with the permission of NGT orders. Rest. Illegal Hot Mix/Ready Mix Plants have been closed by the Board. 24 Illegal C&D Waste crushing Units were dismantled with the help of City Magistrate Noida. 10 illegal dyeing units in Barola were sealed by joint team of City Magistrate Noida and UPPCB. 77 Noida. 05 illegal RMC plants were sealed by joint team of City Magistrate Noida and UPPCB.</p>
8.	Varanasi	Measures to control traffic jam (construction of peripheral roads, widening of roads, overhead bridges, multilevel parking etc.)	NHAI, PWD, Nagar Nigam, Development Authorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive Mobility plan and Alternative Analysis Report has been prepared by M/s RITES Ltd. And it is under finalization. After due approval DPR will be prepared for Metro (lite)/Ropeway system for the City 2. CNG Busses have been procured by Transport Department and plying on the road.
		Environment friendly public transport system (metro, Battery/CNG buses)	Urban Development	There are 130 CNG Buses deployed in city.
		Road dust control (Green pavements, plantation & pot hole free road)	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities/ PWD/ Forest	<p>Continuous Compliance. Daily road sweeping is being done engaging 3000 sweepers. Mechanical sweeping and Water spraying through tankers is being done in dust prone area. Jetting machine is used for cleaning of square, road, dividers & road construction. In 2019 MC planted 181000 trees for increasing green cover.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. VDA is ensuring 33.35 Km. Pothole free roads under their ownership roads. 3. 9191 Trees planted 4. Green curtain implementation drive for under construction buildings. 5. Being Done as per NGT Guidelines.

		Expansion of network for supply of cleaner fuel for vehicle, commercial & industrial purpose	Oil Companies/ Food & Civil Supply	As per Regional Transport Office, till 16 August- 2019 total number of vehicle in Varanasi city is 1,004,489. All these vehicles are categorized into two- 1. Heaver Vehicle Which includes Diesel-driven vehicles; 2. Light Vehicle which includes Diesel-driven Petrol-CNG-driven vehicles etc. 3. Total number of Heavy Diesel-driven vehicles are 51,343 4. Total number of light diesel-driven vehicles are 69,585 5. Total number of Petrol driven vehicles are 868,268 6. Total number of Petrol/CNG driven vehicles are 4,328 7. Total number of Electric driven vehicles are 7,470 8. Total number of Petrol LPG driven vehicles are 2,995 9. Total number of CNG only driven vehicles are 35 10. Total number of Solar driven vehicles are 02 11. Total number of Petrol hybrid driven vehicles are 84 12. Total number of Diesel hybrid driven vehicles are 183 13. Other are 175
		Control of industrial pollution (Action against illegal industries, compliance of emission norms by industries)	UPPCB	1. Number of Defaulter Units-42 2. Number of Show cause Notice-26 3. Number of Closure order-4 4. Total Environmental Compensation Imposed-07 5. Prosecution Filed-12
9.	Prayagraj	Environment friendly public transport system (metro, Battery/CNG buses)	Urban Development	There are 130 CNG Buses deployed in city.
		Road dust control (Green pavements, plantation & pot hole free road)	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities/ PWD/ Forest	Continuous Compliance. Daily road sweeping is being done engaging 3200 sweepers. Mechanical sweeping and Water spraying through tankers is being done in dust prone area. Jetting machine is used for cleaning of square, road, dividers & road construction. In 2019 MC planted 34939 trees for increasing green cover. To Control Dust 40,000 No. Of Plants has been planted during year 2019-20 Total 32.2 Km of Roads made pot hole free
		Expansion of network for supply of cleaner fuel for vehicle, commercial & industrial purpose	Oil Companies/ Food & Civil Supply	Information not received from concern department.

		Control of industrial pollution (Action against illegal industries, compliance of emission norms by industries)	UPPCB	Regular drive with district administration is being carried out by UPPCB in Shankargarh area for monitoring of illegal silica sand washing units. Total of 71 illegal silica sand washing units have been closed down.
10.	Bareilly	Environment friendly public transport system (Metro Battery/ CNG buses)	Urban Development	To ensure emission friendly public transport in the city,
		Road dust control (Green pavements, plantation & pot hole free road)	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities/ PWD/ Forest	Continuous compliance. Daily road sweeping is being done engaging 2291 sweepers Mechanical sweeping and water spraying through tankers is being done in dust prone area. Manual cleaning is being done of square, mad dividers & road construction. In 2019 MC planted 46000 trees for increasing green cover. To control dust 2050 No of plants has been planted during year 2019-20 pot hol free roads in process.
		Expansion of network for supply of cleaner fuel vehicle, commercial & industrial purpose	Oil Companies/ Food & Civil Supply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Bareilly City PNG/ CNG Supply network developed by M/s Central UP Gas Ltd, Bareilly. 2. In Bareilly city-06 CNG Station are installed, aprox.30000kg CNG consume per day. And-05 PNG Station are proposed. 3. In Bareilly City-90 commercial CNG Consume per day. And-17000 are House hold connection, aprox. 5000 SCM/ ay PNG consume/day.
		Control of industrial pollution illegal industries, compliance of emission norms by industries	UPPCB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 In Bareilly District 17 Category (Air Polluting) are identified all Industries having Appropriate APCs. 2 UPPCB regularly inspected industries and take action against Defaulter Industries. <p>Closer order issued to 16 Brick kilns and also-16 Prosecution Complaint launched.</p>
11	Rae Bareli	Measures to control traffic jam (construction of peripheral road, widening of roads overhead bridges, multilevel parking etc.)	NHAI, PWD Nagar Nigam Development Authorities	Traffic mobility plan is under preparation
		Road dust control (Green Pavements, plantation & pot hole free road)	Nagar Nigam/ Development/ PWD/ Forest	Continuous Compliance. Daily road sweeping is being done engaging 482 sweepers. Water spraying through tankers is being done in dust prone area. Jetting machine is used for cleaning of square, road dividers & road construction. In 2019 ULB planted 55000 trees for increasing green cover. In addition Raebareilly Development Authority planted 10753 plants during year 2017 to 2019-20 Total 5 KM. road made pot hole free.
		Expansion of network for supply of cleaner fuel for vehicle, commercial &	Oil Companies/ Food & Civil Supply	Information is not available from concerned departments

		industrial purpose		
		Control of industrial pollution (Action against illegal industries, compliance of emission norms by industries)	UPPCB	Near Raebareli city area there are mainly 06 no. of air polluting industries are installed in industrial area Amawa road and in other region in which 05 units are cement blending units and 01 is thermal power plant. All units are operational and complying the environmental norms. These units have adequate air pollution control systems Regular inspection / monitoring of these units is being done by this office. During inspection of any industry found defaulter then recommended for necessary action to the board Head office as per environmental Acts.
12	Khurja	Measures to control traffic jam (construction of peripheral road, widening of roads, overhead bridges, multilevel parking etc.)	NHAI, PWD, Nagar Nigam, Development Authorities	Foot path has been constructed by ULB Khurja at Gandhi Road, Khurja. Parking of vehicle has been shifted to Jewar Adda for control the traffic jam, NG-91 is constructed, Which is bypass road of Khurja.
		Environment friendly public transport system (Metro Battery/ CNG buses)	Urban Development	There are two CNG station situated in Khurja city.1029 Number commercial CNG vehicles, 509 Number non-commercial vehicles are using CNG in District Bulandshahr.
		Road dust control (Green pavements. Plantation & pot hole free road)	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities/ PWD/ Forest	Continuous compliance. Daily road sweeping is being done engaging 286 sweepers. Water spraying through tankers is being done in dust prone area. Jetting machine is used for cleaning of square, road, dividers & road construction. In 2019 ULB planted 6500 trees for increasing green cover. To Control dust 500 plants has been planted tear 2019-20 All roads pot hole free.
		Expansion of network for supply of cleaner fuel for vehicle, commercial & industrial purpose	Oil companies/ Food & civil /Supply	1. In Khurja City PNG supply network developed by M/s Adani Gas Ltd, Khurja . 2. In Khurja city -02CNG Stations are installed. 3. 6000 Number are house hold connection. 4. 184 Number Industries are using PNG. 5. 01 Number is commercial connection.
		Control of industrial pollution (Action against illegal industries, compliance of emission norms by industries)	UPPCB	1. 184 Number Industries areUsing PNG in Khurja. 2. 21 Red category (Air Polluting are identified, all Industries having Appropriate APCS. 3. UPPCB regularly inspected industries and action against Defaulter Industries. 4. 05 Numbr illegal Industries closed by UPPCB Bulandshahar in Khurja. 5. Closer order issued to 14 Brick Kilns.
		Measures to control traffic jam (construction of peripheral road, widening of roads overhead bridges, multilevel parking etc.)	NHAI, PWD Nagar Nigam Development Authorities	
13.	Moradabad	Environment friendly public transport system (Metro Battery/ CNG buses)	Urban Development	

		Road dust control (Green pavements. Plantation & pot hole free road)	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities/ PWD/ Forest	<p>Continuous compliance. Daily road sweeping is being done engaging 2100 sweepers. Water spraying through tankers is being done in dust prone area. Manual cleaning is being done of square, road, dividers & road construction. In 2019 MC planted 71192 trees for increasing green cover.</p> <p>Roads identified under Smart City Project by Nagar Nigam Moradabad shall be covered by green pavement. Plantation and free from pot holes and almost dust free in the Moradabad city area. Work is still going on</p>
		Expansion of network for supply of cleaner fuel for vehicle, commercial & industrial purpose	Oil companies/ Food & civil /Supply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At present, PNG is being supplied to 60 Industries and Gas Supply to 06 other industries is proposed. 2. Total domestic PNG connection are approx 5500. 3. Total CNG stations for vehicles are 09 and 04 new stations are proposed. 4. Total commercial PNG connections are 10 and 03 new connections are proposed. 5. Presently the PNG is supplied to the industries in the area of Harthala, Premnagar, Lakdi Fazalpur and Delhi Road. In the locality of PNG to the industries is proposed. 6. The supply of Natural gas to approx 5455 nos. Metal Furnaces is proposed to be completed by 31-12-2020. The Work of gas supply will be completed in 4 Phases, in which Phase 1 (Karula ares), laying work of pipeline has been completed and is ready to supply gas to 265 nos. Of metal furnaces.
		Control of industrial pollution (Action against illegal industries, compliance of emission norms by industries)	UPPCB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The closure orders have been issued by the Board against total 84 nos. Metal furnaces (Coal based) operating illegally in the residential areas of Moradabad City and a sum of Rs. 2,88,80,000/- has been imposed as Environmental compensation against defaulting metal furnaces. 2. The closure order has been issued as well Environmental compensation of Rs 1,62,40,000/- has been imposed by the Board against an illegal Industry having Coupla Furnace. 3. The closure order has been issued against another air polluting industry and E.C. of Rs. 6,12,000/- has also been imposed.
14.	Firozabad	Road dust control (Green pavements. Plantation & pot hole free road)	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities/ PWD/ Forest	<p>Continuous compliance. Daily road sweeping is being done engaging 1818 sweepers. Water spraying through tankers is being done in dust prone area. Manual cleaning is being done of square, road, dividers & road construction. In 2019 MC planted 125000 trees for increasing green cover. To Control dust 10130 plants has been planted in last years. ie</p>

				2018-19 & 2019-20 All roads pot hole free.
		Expansion of network for supply of cleaner fuel for vehicle, commercial & industrial purpose	Oil companies/ Food & civil /Supply	Network for cleaner fuel like natural gas as already was developed and in operation for industrial purpose. As Per FAIL, supply of cleaner fuel for vehicle and commercial purposes will be initiated after the permission/ approval from the ministry.
		Control of industrial pollution (Action against illegal industries, compliance of emission norms by industries)	UPPCB	Action against 04 nos. Of industries has been initiated. 02 no. Of show cause notices and 02 no. Of closures are recommended for non-compliance.
15.	Jhansi	Environment friendly public transport system (Metro Battery/ CNG buses)	Urban Development	
		Road dust control (Green pavements. Plantation & pot hole free road)	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities/ PWD/ Forest	Continuous compliance. Daily road sweeping is being done engaging 1658 sweepers. Mechanical sweeping and Water spraying through tankers is being done in dust prone area. Jetting machine is used for cleaning of square, road, dividers & road construction. In 2019 MC planted 60000 trees for increasing green cover. All the road of Jhansi city are covered by green pavement. Plantation and free from pot holes and almost dust free in the Jhansi city Area, Work is still going on,
		Expansion of network for supply of cleaner fuel for vehicle, commercial & industrial purpose	Oil companies/ Food & civil /Supply	BS-6 Norms fuel supply for vehicles and gas filling station for vehicles are operational.
		Control of industrial pollution (Action against illegal industries, compliance of emission norms by industries)	UPPCB	Yes (02 Number of show cause notice issued by board on date 20-12-2019 and one industry matter is under consideration.

- i. In Lucknow, to control the traffic jams, widening and strengthening of 19 roads of 267 km and construction of 14 overhead bridges are planned to be completed by June 2021. To control the Road dust, maintenance of 205 roads of 393 km, construction of 1 herbal road, plantation of 26714 plants and plastic road of 1.25 km were targeted to be completed by March 2020.
- ii. In Kanpur, to control the traffic jams, widening and strengthening of 12 roads of 172 km and construction of 18 overhead bridges are planned to be completed by December

2020. To control the Road dust maintenance of 278 roads of 414 km, construction of 1 herbal road, plantation of 24714 plants and plastic road of 1.00 km is targeted to be completed by March 2020.
- iii. In Agra, to control the traffic jams, widening and strengthening of 16 roads of 169 km and construction of 17 overhead bridges is planned to be completed by March 2021. To control the Road dust maintenance of 224 roads of 278 km, construction of 1 herbal road, plantation of 28714 plants and plastic road of 1.30 km is targeted to be completed by March 2020.
 - iv. In Anpara, to control the traffic jams, widening and strengthening of 8 roads of 141 km and construction of 9 overhead bridges is planned to be completed by March 2021. To control the Road dust maintenance of 245 roads of 537 km, construction of 1 herbal road and plantation of 24714 plants is targeted to be completed by March 2020.
 - v. In Gajraula, to control the traffic jams, widening and strengthening of 3 roads of 34 km and construction of 2 overhead bridges is planned to be completed by December 2020. To control the Road dust maintenance of 219 roads of 357 km, construction of 1 herbal road, plantation of 26714 plants is targeted to be completed by March 2020.
 - vi. In Ghaziabad, to control the traffic jams, widening and strengthening of 5 roads of 35 km and construction of 5 overhead bridges is planned to be completed by December 2020. To control the Road dust maintenance of 73 roads of 107 km, construction of 1 herbal road, plantation of 2950 plants is targeted to be completed by March 2020.
 - vii. In Varanasi, to control the traffic jams, widening and strengthening of 29 roads of 286 km and construction of 16 overhead bridges is planned to be completed by March 2021. To control the Road dust maintenance of 170 roads of 165 km, construction of 1 herbal road, plantation of 26714 plants and plastic road of 1.00 km is targeted to be completed by March 2020.
 - viii. In Noida, to control the traffic jams, widening and strengthening of 3 roads of 24 km and construction of 1 overhead bridge is planned to be completed by December 2020. To control the Road dust maintenance of 86 roads of 160 km, construction of 1 herbal road, plantation of 350 plants is targeted to be completed by March 2020.

- ix. In Prayagraj, to control the traffic jams, widening and strengthening of 61 roads of 887 km and construction of 9 overhead bridges is planned to be completed by June 2021. To control the Road dust maintenance of 264 roads of 478 km, construction of 1 herbal road, plantation of 24714 plants and plastic road of 3.4 km is targeted to be completed by March 2020.
- x. In Bareilly, to control the traffic jams, widening and strengthening of 14 roads of 209 km and construction of 24 overhead bridges is planned to be completed by March 2021. To control the Road dust maintenance of 251 roads of 248 km, construction of 1 herbal road, plantation of 28714 plants and plastic road of 1.00 km is targeted to be completed by March 2020.
- xi. In Rae Bareli, to control the traffic jams, widening and strengthening of 6 roads of 113 km and construction of 6 overhead bridges is planned to be completed by March 2021. To control the Road dust maintenance of 209 roads of 339 km, construction of 1 herbal road, plantation of 28714 plants is targeted to be completed by March 2020.
- xii. In Khurja, to control the traffic jams, widening and strengthening of 10 roads of 128 km and construction of 9 overhead bridges is planned to be completed by March 2021. To control the Road dust, maintenance of 180 roads of 332 km, construction of 1 herbal road is targeted to be completed by March 2020.
- xiii. In Moradabad, to control the traffic jams, widening and strengthening of 11 roads of 170 km and construction of 18 overhead bridges is planned to be completed by March 2021. To control the Road dust maintenance of 148 roads of 266 km, construction of 1 herbal road, plantation of 22714 plants is targeted to be completed by March 2020.
- xiv. In Firozabad, to control the traffic jams, widening and strengthening of 4 roads of 82 km and construction of 16 overhead bridges is planned to be completed by March 2021. To control the Road dust maintenance of 145 roads of 228 km, construction of 1 herbal road, plantation of 22714 plants is targeted to be completed by March 2020.
- xv. In Jhansi, to control the traffic jams, widening and strengthening of 14 roads of 177 km and construction of 4 overhead bridges is planned to be completed by March 2021. To control the Road dust maintenance of 59 roads of 132 km, construction of 1 herbal road,

plantation of 26714 plants and a plastic road of 1.10 km is targeted to be completed by March 2020.

xvi. Even after taking all the listed measures to control the air pollution in the NACs the level of the pollution is not reducing to the desired level. The Hon'ble NGT has further directed to incorporate these suggestions to reduce Air pollution in Uttar Pradesh:

- ✓ The citizens should look forward to adapting the minimalist lifestyle to reduce their daily life carbon footprints.
- ✓ The control of air pollution strengthens and improves the quality and services in public transportation.
- ✓ The use of Smart traffic lights or intelligent traffic lights should be installed at all the traffic signals to prevent traffic congestion and reduce vehicle emissions in the city.

xvii. In the State, online pollution under control (PUC) certification systems were made operational from 1-04-2019. A total of 577 online PUC centers are functional in 15 NACs. From 1-04-2019 to 30-11-2019 a total of 14248516 vehicles were registered, against which 2333254 PUCs were issued, 12220 challans were issued from 1-04-2019 to 30-11-2019 and 41918 challans were issued from 1-04-2018 to 30-11-2018. A list of the share of different types of transportation systems in Uttar Pradesh as provided is annexed herewith as **Annexed 1**.

8. **Fuel adulteration:** Some taxis and auto-rickshaws run on adulterated fuel blends. Adulteration of gasoline and diesel with lower-priced fuels is common. These adulterants result in the increased emissions of harmful pollutants from vehicles, thus adding up to urban air pollution. Financial incentives arising from differential taxes are also a cause of fuel adulteration. Gasoline carries a much higher tax than diesel. However, the kerosene meant for cooking purpose is taxed less than diesel; thus the solvents and lubricants with low tax are the preferred blending fuels to reduce the total fuel cost. The public transport drivers using these types of low grade hydrocarbon for blending into highly taxed hydrocarbon in the proportion of 20-30%. The use of adulterated fuel increases the tail pipe emissions of hydrocarbons (HC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and particulate matter (PM). The Air toxin emissions of benzene and polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are the



primary concern as they are well-known carcinogens. It is an established fact that Kerosene is more difficult to burn than gasoline, which emits higher levels of HC, CO and PM even when used in catalyst-equipped cars. It also has higher concentration of sulphur in it. The consequences of these short term savings from the drivers are resulting in long term air pollution, quality of life and effect on health. Also these adulterations result in the reduction of vehicle's engine life and higher maintenance costs, particularly if the taxi, auto-rickshaw or truck is being rented for a daily fee.

9. **Fuel and biomass burning:** The burning of fuelwood and biomass results in the near-permanent haze and smoke over the rural and urban areas, visible in the satellite pictures of the country. The fuelwood and biomass cakes are mainly used for cooking and general heating needs. The use of traditional cookstoves known as *challah* or *chulha* for cooking has low thermal efficiency and emits huge smoke. In India, over 100 million Indian households are still using these traditional cooking stoves for preparing three-time meals a day. The use of fuelwood and biomass for cooking results in the release of harmful chemicals and other materials into the indoor air, as a result, the air quality gets deteriorated. The release of these pollutants in close space is more harmful to the family's health, especially women than in open space. Indoor air pollution from solid fuels accounted for 3.5 million deaths and 4.5% global daily-adjusted life year (DALY) in 2010; it also accounted for 16% particulate matter pollution. According to the report of Global Burden of Disease, the household air pollution from the burning of solid fuels is ranked third among the disease and injury risk factors. **In Uttar Pradesh, a total share of fire-wood used for cooking is more than 50.6% followed by the use of cow dung cake i.e 26.58%. A list of comparison of the share of the different types of fuels used in cooking is as follows:**

Fuel Type	Uttar Pradesh
Fire-wood	52.60
Crop residue	9.41
Cowdung cake	26.58
Coal,Lignite,Charcoal	0.16
Kerosene	0.39
LPG/PNG	10.46
Electricity	0.08

Biogas	0.19
Any other	0.13

10. The air pollution is also the main cause of the brown cloud which delays the start of monsoon. India is the world's largest consumer of fuelwood, agricultural waste and biomass for energy purposes. As per recent nationwide study report, India uses 148.7 million tonnes of coal replacement worth of fuel-wood and biomass annually for domestic energy use. India's national average annual per capita consumption of fuelwood, agricultural waste and biomass cakes was equivalent to 206 kilogram coal. The overall contribution of fuelwood, including sawdust and wood waste, was about 46% of the total, the rest being agricultural waste and biomass dung cakes. Traditional fuel (fuelwood, crop residue and dung cake) dominates domestic energy use in rural India and accounts for about 90% of the total. In urban areas, this traditional fuel constitutes about 24% of the total. India burns tenfold more fuelwood every year than the United States; the fuelwood quality in India is different from the dry firewood of the United States; and, the Indian stoves in use are less efficient, thereby producing more smoke and air pollutants per kilogram equivalent.

11. As per report by UPPCB, from January 2019 actions were taken against the defaulter industries in which an EC of 43.77 crores was imposed on the defaulters.

Show cause notice	Closure order	Prosecution	Environmental Compensation/Penalty (Rs in Crore)
495	1290	308	43.77

12. Brick kilns industry is also a source of pollution. As, the heating of the bricks in the kilns results in the generation of waste heat and ashes which are not very well managed in these industry. A list of district wise brick kilns industry as well as the defaulters as reported by UPPCB is annexed herewith as **Annexure-2**. It is evident from this list that-

- In 71 district of Uttar Pradesh, total number of registered brick kilns is 19009 out of which 8893 have been granted compliance status of Consent to Operate (CTO) air, 202 industries have been rejected, for 90 industries, it is still pending and 9834 have

not applied to get the compliance status. 10037 industries were found defaulters and closure orders have been issued to 3233 industries. Show cause notices have been issued to 189 industries. Notices have also been issued to 7088 industries. 227 industries are being prosecuted under section 37 of Air Act 1981 and 109 industries are under process of prosecution. 521 industries have themselves closed their working and legal notices have been issued to 475 industries.

13. A list of sugar industries districtwise with their working status, Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) status, name of the closest tributary etc is submitted by UPPCB, which is annexed herewith as **Annexure 3**.

- (i) The report reveals that the Mill at serial no. at 32 in Saharanpur, 34 in Mathura, 35 in Aligarh, 41 in Bulandshahr, 54 in Sitapur, 60 in Hardoi, 63 in Ballia, 70, 71 and 72 in Basti, 73 in Sant Kabir Nagar, 102 in Pilibhit, 130 in Rampur and 133 in Sambhal are not operational and UPPCB is required to take necessary action and also to consider to issue notice with regard to imposition of EC in case of violation of the rules. In case of report of closure of industry, UPPCB may also consider as to whether ETPs with regard to water treatment and treatment of solid waste generating from the residential area are required or not.
- (ii) A total of 25 building projects found defaulters have been prosecuted under the provision of EPA 1986 in Gautam Budh Nagar since April, 2018. Action has been taken against 70 defaulter building construction projects under section 151 of Cr.PC in Ghaziabad and Gautam Budh Nagar and 1 FIR has been lodged. Environmental Compensation of Rs. 1.5 Crore was imposed against illegal burning of garbage in the State from April, 2019. In 2 cases, prosecution has been launched for garbage burning against Regional Manager, UPSIDA, Gautam Budh Nagar and Executive Officer, Nagar Palika Parishad, Dadri.
- (iii) In the case of M.C. MEHTA VERSUS UNION OF INDIA & ORS. Writ Petition(s)(Civil) No(s). 13029/1985, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has expressed grave concern over pollution which affects the life of people and violates their right to life. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the said case observed as under:

“The scientific data which has been pointed out indicates that life span of the people is being reduced by this kind of pollution which is being created and that people are being advised not to come back to Delhi or to leave the Delhi due to severe pollution condition which has been created. There cannot be large scale exodus. People have to perform their duty in Delhi also and people cannot be evacuated from Delhi being a capital city”.

(iv) **The health risks:** The burning of the fossil fuels is found responsible for more than 4m premature deaths around the world each year and costs the global economy about \$8bn a day, according to a study. The Greenpeace Southeast Asia and the Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air, reported that burning gas, coal and oil causes three times the number of deaths as road traffic accidents globally. In low income countries, children are getting highly effected, as a result approximately 40,000 children die every year before reaching the age of five. The inhaling of the polluted air not only results in bad effects on our health but also results in economic loss. Deaths due to air pollution, increasing risk of stroke, lung cancer and asthma affect the total economy of the nation costing approximately trillions of dollars in the treatment and precautions of these diseases. The health impacts of surface level concentrations of common pollutants PM_{2.5}, ozone and NO₂ and the associated economic cost conducted in 2018 are presented as follows:

- I. NO₂ from petrol and diesel vehicles, power plants and factories, is linked to roughly 4million new cases of asthma in children each year. Approximately 16 million children live with the condition due to exposure to fossil fuel pollution.
- II. Tiny particulate pollution – known as PM_{2.5} – is attributed to roughly 1.8billion days of work absence because of illness each year.

17. India is one of the countries bearing the highest economic cost of soaring pollution. Despite all efforts towards using the renewable energy and cleaner fuels, the economic loss due to burning of fossil fuels is estimated around \$8 billion a day. That’s about 3.3% of global gross domestic product, or \$2.9 trillion per year, according to a report from Greenpeace Southeast Asia and Center for Research on Energy and Clean Air. Phasing out existing coal, oil and gas

infrastructure and transitioning to renewable energy is required to avoid the worst impact of climate change. In the absence of efforts to curb greenhouse gas emissions, the earth could warm by 2 degrees Celsius by 2050, cutting global GDP by 2.5% to 7.5%.

18. Compared to other pollutants such as ozone and nitrogen dioxide, the PM_{2.5} leads to the greatest health impact and cost due to increased work absences, while nations with large populations typically have a heavier absolute cost burden, according to the report. In 2019, about 91% of the global population lived in places where levels of air pollution exceeded guidelines set by the World Health Organization. Microscopic fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) is the most costly pollutant which accounts for more than two trillion dollars per year of damages, measured in terms of health impacts, missed workdays due to illness and years lost owing to premature deaths.
19. Each year the global economy takes \$350 billion and \$380 billion hits from nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)—a byproduct of fossil fuel combustion in vehicles and power plants—and ozone, respectively, according to middle-ground estimates. The global breakdown for premature deaths each year was 500,000 for NO₂, one million for ozone and three million for PM_{2.5}. PM_{2.5} particles penetrate deep into the lungs and enter the bloodstream, causing cardiovascular respiratory problems. In 2013, the World Health Organization classified it as a cancer-causing agent. Globally, air pollution accounts for 29% of all deaths and disease from lung cancer, 17% from acute lower respiratory infection and a quarter from stroke and heart disease, according to the WHO.
20. According to the latest report by environment organization, the cost of air pollution borne by India from fossil fuels is 5.4 percent of the country's annual GDP estimated around 10.7 lakh crore (USD 150 billion).
21. Another source of economic costs is that approximately 350,000 new cases of child asthma each year are linked to nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), a by-product of fossil fuel combustion. *"Around 12.85 lakh more children in India live with Asthma linked to fossil fuel pollution. Exposure to pollution from fossil fuels also leads to around 49 crore days of work absence due to illness,"* reported by Greenpeace Southeast Asia.

22. The stubble burning is another issue to be considered at priority resulting in air pollution. From 1 October to 22 December 2019 in 75 districts of UP, a total of 5430 instances of stubble burning have been recorded and 5686 were reported by the district officers. A total of 4492 instances of rice stubble burning and 496 cases of sugarcane stubble burning were recorded. Other waste burning cases were also recorded, that included 134 cases of urban waste burning and 475 cases of rural waste burning along with 155 instances of other type of open fires were reported. Accordingly, action was taken by the UPPCB and a total of 238.34 lakh rupees were imposed as EC, out of which 83.69 lakh rupees have been recovered so far.
23. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed that "No farmer can be said to be having a right under the guise that he is not having sufficient time to use the stubble for the purpose of manure, since they have less time between two crops, cutting and sowing of next crop. As such, they cannot by burning it in their fields, put the life of the sizeable population in jeopardy". The action of stubble burning is considered as the violation of the Court's order and will be punishable under statutory provisions.
24. Also there is a need to have innovative solutions to use the left over stubbles for production of some useful items or to use this waste as a source of energy.
25. The Ambient air quality of different cities of the year 2017, 2018, 2019 of UP are presented as below:

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA OF DIFFERENT CITIES OF UTTAR PRADESH (YEAR 2017-2019)										
S. No.	Name of City	Year 2017 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$			Year 2018 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$			Year 2019 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
		PM10	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM10	SO ₂	NO ₂	PM10	SO ₂	NO ₂
1	Lucknow	230.70	8.19	25.41	215.85	8.03	28.50	196.64	8.34	30.57
2	Kanpur	224.34	6.65	44.46	216.98	7.11	45.54	207.90	8.65	42.91
3	Agra	186.10	7.00	14.75	218.76	5.30	21.87	194.56	5.47	24.96
4	Sonebhadra	158.85	16.35	31.05	183.00	17.20	27.64	171.54	16.64	28.11

5	Gajraula	205.40	22.15	34.95	225.67	19.92	32.71	226.38	24.38	37.04
6	Ghaziabad	275.45	16.60	39.30	234.90	17.76	26.61	195.35	13.41	36.60
7	Hapur	254.10	12.15	22.35	264.20	14.56	26.61	229.35	14.62	23.99
8	Varanasi	250.86	10.24	39.18	200.73	9.04	35.26	185.15	9.48	34.46
9	Noida	209.65	11.40	37.95	239.80	17.41	38.53	205.41	12.64	43.07
10	Firozabad	219.77	8.50	31.10	223.01	8.05	30.89	211.99	8.03	31.03
11	Jhansi	112.85	6.60	19.35	95.99	5.92	18.07	95.47	6.33	17.82
12	Khurja	192.45	22.70	21.15	205.65	20.62	19.20	229.00	20.14	18.78
13	Allahabad	145.26	4.30	41.00	231.05	3.91	46.32	217.45	5.48	44.56
14	Meerut	150.65	6.50	50.75	177.99	7.30	58.45	205.17	8.77	62.66
15	Moradabad	213.05	19.60	33.50	227.42	19.88	34.33	238.88	25.58	41.17
16	Bareilly	206.85	11.50	21.40	227.30	11.38	22.83	223.34	30.53	34.66
17	Raibareli	140.93	11.37	17.23	132.14	11.30	17.36	164.42	11.24	16.98
18	Mathura	160.95	10.90	27.40	151.38	11.42	24.82	161.22	12.25	27.58
19	Saharanpur	173.35	15.05	28.65	175.98	16.69	27.66	171.46	15.92	23.45
20	Gorakhpur	162.07	18.97	35.07	217.00	28.49	44.60	296.03	22.68	35.30
21	Unnao	125.55	9.50	28.55	131.68	9.03	27.24	134.00	9.16	27.24
22	Greater Noida	-	-	-	209.94	13.97	25.01	174.89	12.25	28.54
23	MuzzafarNa gar	-	-	-	158.92	7.21	33.13	181.36	8.39	35.14
24	Bagpat	-	-	-	180.18	15.19	22.54	167.33	11.22	20.96

The Air Quality data provided by UPPCB for PM_{2.5} for the past five years is as follows:

8

Sr. No.	Station	2015 µg/m ³	2016 µg/m ³	2017 µg/m ³	2018 µg/m ³	2019 µg/m ³
1	Agra	110	126	104	102	73
2	Kanpur	94	130	104	103	97
3	Varanasi	104	130	109	95	92
4	Lucknow	108	106	102	95	77
5	Ghaziabad	NA	NA	151	135	124
6	Noida	NA	NA	129	125	117
7	Moradabad	NA	NA	175	102	101
8	Gr. Noida	NA	NA	NA	109	106
9	Baghpat	NA	NA	NA	113	102
10	Hapur	NA	NA	NA	155	97
11	Bulandshahr	NA	NA	NA	106	93
12	Muzaffarnagar	NA	NA	NA	119	87
13	Meerut	NA	NA	NA	NA	142

30. The key findings of the regular monitoring done by UPPCB are as follows:

- The monthly analysis of the air quality index in the UP State indicates that in the months of November, December and January, Air quality index was found in category of very poor and severe range at some places in Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Muzaffarnagar, Hapur, Allahabad, Ghaziabad, Bareilly, Noida, and Firozabad. However, in the month of May and August, at some places in Hapur, Gorakhpur and Allahabad AQI was recorded in category of very poor to severe range **Annexure 4**.
- Most of the cities in Uttar Pradesh continue to violate India's and world's air quality PM₁₀ targets. A decreasing trend has been observed in sulphur dioxide levels in residential areas of Lucknow, during last few years. The decreasing trend in sulphur dioxide levels may be due to recently introduced clean fuel standards, and the increase

in use of LPG as domestic fuel instead of coal or fuelwood, and the use of CNG instead of diesel in certain vehicles.

- A decreasing trend has been observed in nitrogen dioxide levels in some residential areas. Most of the cities greatly exceed acceptable levels of suspended particulate matter. This may be because of refuse and biomass burning, vehicles, power plant emissions and industrial sources.
 - The Indian air quality monitoring stations reported lower levels of PM₁₀ and suspended particulate matter during monsoon months possibly due to wet deposition and air scrubbing by rainfall. Higher levels of particulates were observed during winter months possibly due to lower mixing heights and more calm conditions. In other words, UP's air quality worsens in the winter season and improves with the onset of monsoon season.
 - As per the real time air quality monitoring the ambient air quality index (AQI) on 05-03-2020 was recorded as 176 (falling in the unhealthy category)- the PM_{2.5} is recorded as 104 µg/m³, O₃ is recorded as 42µg/m³, CO is recorded as 680 µg/m³, NO₂ is recorded as 25 µg/m³, SO₂ is recorded as 8 µg/m³ at 10.30 A.M. However, the daily average AQI for 24-02-2020 is recorded as 169, and the historical data from 28-11-2019 to 04-03-2020 indicates an AQI mainly in unhealthy to very unhealthy conditions in Lucknow, the capital city of Uttar Pradesh.
26. The Air Act stipulates stopping of any activity violating norms of air quality and taking steps for prosecution or other regulatory measures which have been read to include recovery of compensation on 'Polluter Pays' principle. The prepared National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) proposing to reduce the pollution in next 10 years - 35% in next 3 years, 50% in the next 5 years and 70-80% in next 10 years. It may be noted that as a result of such exercise, earlier in the year 2017 the number of NACs was 95 which number increased to 102 in the year 2018 and has now reached 122. This shows actions taken so far are inadequate and do not match the increasing pollution. The plantation drives have been done to combat the air pollution, vide **Annexure 5**. The report reveals that more than 4.31 crore trees have been planted by the different departments during the financial year 2019-20, but the department has not examined the survival rate of the plants. The result of these

plantations can be assessed on the basis of survival rate and the Department of Forest is required to take steps to ensure the survival by maintaining the plans during summer season and to study the survival rate after the summer season.

27. The remediation of legacy waste is another untackled problem that is releasing emission in the ambient air and the incident of fire in these large dumpsites further adds to the air pollution.
28. The stipulated specific steps for different levels of air quality, such as improvement in emission and fuel quality and other measures for vehicles, strategies to reduce vehicle numbers, non-motorised transport network, parking policy, traffic management, closure of polluting power plants and industries including brick kilns, control of generator sets, open burning, open eateries, road dust, construction dust, etc are required to be taken. The UPPCB has also submitted a report on the status of the air pollution in UP and the corrective measures being taken by the UPPCB, vide **Annexure 6**. A perusal of the report reveals that on 1st November, 2019 the AQI of Baghpat (465), Ghaziabad (496), Greater Noida (496), Hapur (472), Kanpur (403), Meerut (410) and Noida (499) was found severe of quality and may affect life and health of the persons residing within the territories of these districts. In spite of all efforts, as narrated and submitted, by the district authorities, the AQI was still of severe quality and steps taken are not satisfactory and not found to control the deteriorating AQI. The State Government is required to take remedial measures and district authorities should be directed to take necessary action at their own levels by adopting different methods as submitted in the Action Plan to achieve the desired AQI.
29. The situation as noticed is that even after taking measures to control air pollution in past years, there is not a very significant difference in air pollution reduction. In Uttar Pradesh many industries are also using their thermal waste in generation of electricity, thus controlling the air pollution at source. A list of captive thermal power plants currently running in UP as provided by UPPCB is as follows:

Information regarding Captive Thermal Power Plants in U.P.

Sr No	Name of Captive Power Plant	Capacity in KW/Date of Commissioning	SO ₂ emission mg/Nm ³		Nox Emission (mg/Nm ³)		Particulate matter mg/Nm ³	Mercury (ug/nm ³)	Station Heat Rate Kcal / KWh
			As on Date of Commissioning	At Present	As on Date of Commissioning	At Present			
1	M/S Grasim industries Ltd. Unit-1	Unit # 1 25 MW/ 1996	293	389	134	213	55.4	0.78	3200
2	M/S Grasim industries Ltd. Unit-2	Unit # 2 25 MW/ 2005	283	412	115	203	61.2	0.85	3180
3	Captive Thermal power Plant, Dalia Cement Factory, Dalia, Sonbhadra	27 MW Date of Commissioning- 30 March 2009	490	410	290	250	<50	NA	3015
4	Captive Thermal power Plant, Chunar Cement Factory, Chunar, Mirzapur 231311	38 MW Date of Commissioning- 30 JUNE 2009	470	320	250	190	32.8 (Avg. value during Jan. 2016)	NA	3540
5	Jaypee Churk Industrial Complex, Vill. & Post Churk, Sonbhadra Unit-1	Unit-1 (60 MW) COD 8/1/2014	385.01	Unit under shutdown since 24/01/2016	180	Unit under shutdown since 24/01/2016	32.8 (Avg. value during Jan. 2016)	-	2900 (Kcal/KWH)
6	Jaypee Churk Industrial Complex, Vill. & Post Churk, Sonbhadra Unit-2	Unit-2 (60 MW) COD- 12/7/2014	260.00	Unit under shutdown since 08/04/2016	86.7	Unit under shutdown since 08/04/2016	39.29	0.0013	
7	Jaypee Churk Industrial Complex, Vill. & Post Churk, Sonbhadra Unit-3	Unit-3 (60 MW) COD- 10/7/2015	356.70	412.43	76.2	84.6 (As on Mar 2017)	31.96	-	
8	Hindalco Industries Ltd (Renusagar Power Division)	At the time of commissioning total capacity 840 MW	At the time of commissioning (840 MW) on 31.10.2013 SO ₂ emission was- 326.5	474.2	At the time of commissioning (840 MW) on 31.10.2013 NO ₂ emission was- 227.8	373.1	At the time of commissioning (840 MW) on 31.10.2013 SPM level-102.04	NA	Heat rate for FY 13-14-2656 and for FY 15-16 - 2640
9	M/s Jubilant Life Sciences Ltd. (Power Plant), Bhartiagram, Gajraula, Amroha	37500 KW Coal Based 02.02.1982	21	27	26	35	38	-	-
10	M/s Gallantt Ispat Limited, Gorakhpur	10 MW AFBC 10.01.2012	108 (As on Dec, 2016)	82	183 (As on Dec, 2016)	251	24	-	3100

A perusal of report reveals that the industries mentioned above are not maintaining the parameters as laid down under Section 16 (2)(h) of National Ambient Air Quality Standard issued by Central Pollution Control Board, vide Notification No. B-29016/20/90/PCI-1 dated November 18, 2009 and as commanded from time to time. SO₂, NO₂ and particulate matters are not as per parameter laid down in the Rules and notifications. UPPCB may be directed to take remedial and coercive measures so that the desired target as per the Act may be achieved and AQI of desired level may be maintained.

Out of 10 captive thermal power plants in Uttar Pradesh, 6 CTPPs were found exceeding the initial SO₂ emission limits and 1 was found exceeding the NO_x emission limit; 1 was found exceeding the particulate matter emission limits and 2 were found exceeding the mercury emission limits as notified by MoEFCC vide Gazette Notification No. S.O.3305(E) dated 07.12.2015.

30. The Hon'ble NGT in case of defaulters has issued an EC to be payed as mentioned in the table below.

Sl. No.	Directions regarding EC by Hon'ble NGT
1.	In default of compliance of installation of stations and AQI displaying at national portal SPCB/PCCs will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 5 Lakh per month starting from 01.01.2021.
2.	SPCBs/PCCs may furnish action taken report to CPCB so that CPCB can file an appropriate report before this Tribunal. For any default, compensation will be liable to be paid @ of Rs. 5 lakh per month after 01.04.2020.
3.	The review of master plans may be carried out and Mechanism for shifting industrial units from residential areas be evolved immediately The Chief Secretaries concerned may monitor compliance. In default, the concerned States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 5 lakhs per month after the stipulated timeline already mentioned.
4.	PGRPs may be developed for the remaining NACs and report furnished by the SPCBs/PCCs to CPCB within two months. In default, SPCBs/PCCs concerned will be liable to pay compensation @ Rs. 2 lakhs per month from 01.02.2020.
5.	Compliance of directions with regard to the remaining cities in terms of observations in Para 18 within by 30.06.2020. In default, the States/UTs will be liable to pay @ Rs. 5 lakhs per month till compliance.

Action Plan Implantation and approval:

Sl. No	Nane of city	Measures to control traffic jam (construction of peripheral road, widening of roads, overhead parking etc.)	Timelin e for meetin g the target	Environment- friendly Public transport system (Metro, Battery/ CNG buses)	Timeline for meeting the target	Road dust control (Green pavements, plantation & pothole free road)	Timeline for meeting the target
1	Lucknow	It's continuous process but within one year all bottlenecks of now will be improved.	01 Year	Metro phase-1 Electric Busses are in operation by Nagar Vikas Vibhag	Completed	All the roads ate maintained without any pol holes. Roads are constructed edge to make them dust-free 60,000 Trees Planted	Achieved
2	Kanpur	Multilevel underground parking	31.03.20	Work of Kanpur	30.06.2021	To Control Dust 44,000 No of Plants	Achieved

		at phoolbagh is being constructed by KDA Total plan Area 15620 SQM. No of parking 592. Civil work complete work of terrace garden id in progress		metro priority section Phase-1 (Ilt Kanpur to Motijheel) Started on 15.11.2019		has been planted during year 2019&20 Total 4,73 KM of Roads mads pot hole free under KDA scheme Action taken report Attached for other Construction work (Annexure-1)	
3	Agra	Agra Development authorities has completed Inner ring road Phase-1 fork NH-2 fathehabad road of length 11 Km. to reach Tajmagal without jam. Inner ring phase-2 of length 7.13 km. from fathehabad construction 60% work has been completed	Inne ring phase-2 (Nearly 6 months)	ADA is operating 12 battery buses.44 buttery operated golf carts and 9 CNG buses at different monument for eco friendly transportation Agra Metro is being sanctioned by U.P. Government & is in planning stage.	Completed	All roads under ADA Colonies free potholes ADA planted 40,000 plants at Agra inner road & ADA under green plantation & to reduce road dust.	Achieved
4	Anpara					5000 Trees planted Roads belongs to Zila panchayat	
5	Ghaziabad	(a) Re-Construction of old damaged Bridge over bindon river at G.T road Ghaziabad (B) Implementing ITMS in Ghaziabad city for Traffic management. (c) Constructing Multi level pakung nea Swarnjanti park Indrapuram Ghaziabad (d) Construction of Northern peripheral Road from Raj Nagar Ext, to Meerut road (e) Construction of 6-lane Hindon Elevated Road	One year One year One year Two year Comple ted	Metro from Dilshad Garden to New Bus adda Ghaziabad	Completed	Already planted 1-21 Lakhs trees and developed green pavement in 38 km. stretches of different roads of Ghaziabad City 26.81Km. road under GDA will be free from potholes in one month. Planning to develop one model road in all Zones to make green pavement.	One year

6	Varanasi			1. Comprehensive Mobility plan and Alternative Analysis Report has been prepared by M/s RITES Ltd. And it is under finalization After due approval DPR will be prepared for Metro (lite) Ropeway system for the city 2 CNG Busses have been procured Department and plying on the road.	Ongoing	1 VDA is ensuring 33.356 Km. pothole free roads under their ownership roads. 2. 9191 Trees planted 3. Green implementation drive for under-construction buildings 4. Being Done as per NGT Guidelines	Ongoing
7	Prayagraj	To Improve Traffic jam 33 roads had been widened during last kumbh 55 Road junctions have been improved. 8 roads had been widen under phase-1 of Smart City is planned to improve under Smart City phase-II	Two years under smart City Phase-II	NA	NA	To Control Dust 40,000 No. of plants has been planted during year 2019-20 Total 32.2 Km. of Roads made pot hole free	Achieved
8	Bareilly	Widening work of two main roads of Bareilly city is in progress.	March 2020	N.A.	N.A.	To control dust 2050 No. of planted during year 2019-20 Pothole free roads in Process	01 year
9	Rae Bareilly	To improve Traffic mobility of the city traffic mobility plan of the Raebareilly city in under preparation by the consultant. 3 roads have been widened during the year 2019-20	Three years as per traffic mobility plan	N.A.	N.A.	To control Dust 10753 No. of plants during year 2017 to 2019&20 total 5 Km. Roads pothole free.	--
10	Khurja /Bulands hahar	To improve Traffic jam Roadways to Mandir marg parallel to Ganda Nala, Mandir marg to	Achieve	N.A.	N.A.	To control Dust 5000 plants has been planted during year 2019-20 All roads	Achieved

		Kila Road jewer road (R.K. Farm House) to Maharaja Agarsen school parallel Nala 4 km. long Road has been constructed)				pothole free	
11	Moradabad/ Gajraula	All these measures are being adopted under smart city scheme.	02 year	25 Electric buses are to be purchased under Transport Ministry project. 1.00 Hectare land for Bus depot has been identified by MDA in Transport Nagar scheme Moradabad. NCG & Battery Auto Rickshaws are running in Moradabad city	06 Months	Roads identified under smart City project by Nagar Nigam Moradabad shall be covered by green pavement plantation and free from potholes and almost dust free in the Moradabad city are work is still going on	12 Months
12	Firozabad	No such project is under consideration.	N/A	N/A	N/A	To control dust 10130 plants has been planted in last two years ie 2018-19 & 2019-20 All roads pol hole free.	Achieved
13	Jhansi	All these measures are being adopted under smart city schemes	01 year	25 Electric buses are to be purchase under smart city project CNG & Battery Auto Rickshaws are running in Jhansi City area.	06 Months	All the roads of Jhansi city are covered by green pavement plantation and free from potholes and almost dust-free in the Jhansi city Area work is still going on.	06 Months

Recommendations:

In light of above, we recommend as follows:

1. The responsible authorities including District magistrate and the responsible police officers must ensure that not even a single instance of stubble burning takes place in the area.

2. Gram Pradhans and village panchayats be also directed to ensure that no such stubble burning takes place. Sarpanch of every panchayat and SHO of the concerned area have to list the people who have been burning or burnt the stubble in their fields. State Government and UPPCB are directed to pay compensation on their failure in preventing stubble burning. The State Level Committee should meet and prepare a road map to prevent the similar situation in future and action taken report should be submitted quarterly.
3. The small and marginal farmers, who have not burnt the stubble in the State, be provided financial support of Rs. 100/- per quintal of non-basmati paddy by the State Government.
4. The State have to provide machines which will take care of the stubble like happy seeders, hydraulically reversible MB plough and paddy straw chopper to farmers who cannot afford these machines for the time being free of cost. Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment and Forest be directed to prepare a comprehensive scheme of providing modern equipments to farmers.
5. A crop residuary management plan need be formulated and executed.
6. A roadmap should be prepared by the State and UPPCB, to stop all the construction, demolition, garbage burning and related activities. The use of water sprinklers/dust suppressors is recommended to control road dust. The anti-smog guns should be used for large construction sites. For roads where traffic congestion is more, a traffic plan should be prepared to ensure that there is no extra burden on a particular road.
7. The GRAP categorizes levels of pollution as severe plus, severe, very poor, moderate to poor. The action to be taken in such situations includes stopping entry of trucks, stopping construction activities, odd and even scheme of private vehicles, shutting of schools, closing of brick kilns, stone crushers, hot mix plants, power plants, intensifying public transport services, mechanized cleaning of road, and sprinkling of water, stopping the use of diesel generator sets, enhancing parking fees, etc.
8. The monitoring of industrial areas especially at nights be done to ensure compliance of norms and standards by industries for PM/NO_x/Sox by UPPCB.

9. The State Pollution Control Boards be directed to design a State wide ambient air quality monitoring programme in a revised format by strengthening the existing monitoring network with respect to coverage of more cities/towns. The scope of monitoring should be expanded to include all twelve (12) notified parameters as per Notification No B-29016/20/90/PCI-L dated 18th November, 2009 of CPCB. The continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (AAQMS) should be preferred in comparison to manual monitoring stations.
10. It is expected that all such AAQMS will be connected to central server of CPCB for reporting analysis of results in a form of Air Quality Bulletin for general public at regular intervals atleast on weekly basis and ambient air quality on continuous basis on e-portal.
11. If the action plans are not enforced within the stipulated time, there should be provision for accountability, source appointment (SA), carrying capacity (CC) assessment within the responsible authority as well as a need to revisit the air pollution reduction targets of 20-30% by 2024. The targets should be increased and the timeline for the set targets should be decreased to meet the constitutional mandate of the right to breath clean air.
12. Afforestation is one of the mitigation measures against air pollution. In every season, robust plants with low maintenance and low water requirements should be planted in the city. Also the survival of these plants be taken into consideration for better performance.
13. Regular washing of the plant leafs will also be beneficial in maintaining the aesthetics of the planted areas.
14. The Government of UP be directed to identify the dumping wastes of plastic, industrial and other wastes. It be ensured that waste is not burnt and the same is used for processing/incineration. Piled up waste be removed within a time-frame and action taken report be filed quarterly.
15. Large air purifiers be installed in the highly polluted cities which can be beneficial in maintaining the ambient air quality of the city.
16. A strict provision for the brick kiln industries to use their waste heat in producing energy should be made.



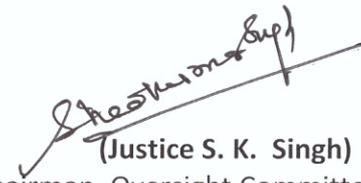
17. Awareness programmes be conducted regarding the ill effects of air pollution and the preventive measures be taken by people to reduce the pollution at source and keep themselves and their families healthy.
18. In place of traditional chullhas, modern energy efficient chulhas should be encouraged as these will be more fuel efficient and complete combustion of the fuelwood will result in less air pollution in comparison to traditional cooking chulhas.
19. The adoption of clean energy and transport system would have economic as well as health benefits. A weekly car-free day will result in both health and environmental benefits. Use of electric cars, solar power and metros will also help in reducing environmental pollution.

Member Secretary UPPCB is directed to send the report to Regional General, NGT New Delhi with the request to place the report before the tribunal, a copy to chief secretary UP for information and necessary action. The report be also uploaded on the website of NGT and Oversight Committee.



(Dr Anup Chandra Pandey)

Member, Oversight Committee, U.P.



(Justice S. K. Singh)

Chairman, Oversight Committee, U.P.

Date: ^{06th} / March / 2020

Annexure 1

Row Labels	Bus	Educational Institution Bus	Goods Carrier	Motor Cab	Three Wheeler (Goods)	Three Wheeler (Passenger)	Grand Total
Agra RTO	943	86	1005	54	1616	6818	10576
Akbarpur(Ambedkar Nagar)				0			2
Aligarh RTO	10		66	0			79
Amethi ARTO			1	0			1
Auraiya	1			0	1	37	47
Ayodhya RTO				1			3
Azamgarh RTO				0			9
Badaun			1	1			7
Baghpat	385	8	646	5			1049
Barabanki ARTO	1			0		3	11
Bareilly	111	11	15	12	1	49	307
Basti RTO				0			1
Bijnor	1		1	0			3
Bulandshahar	289	1	256	9	2	46	618
Chandauli				0			2
Deoria				0			3
Etah	1		3	0			4
Etawah	1		1	2			4
Farrukhabad				0			2
Fathehpur				0			1
Ferozabad	15	2	117	28	25	2809	3010
Ghaziabad	1965	35	2494	88	156	10631	15644
Ghazipur			1	1			2
Gonda				0			1
Gorakhpur RTO				1			9
Hapur	56	1	156	0	2	227	471
Hardoi	2		1	0			3
Hathras	6		12	3			22
Jaunpur				0			1
JhansiRTO				0		1	1
JPNagar	32		22	0			55
Kanpur Dehat	4	2	12	1	27	10	56
Kanpur Nagar RTO	1224	109	1261	62	924	1558	5261
Kasganj(kashi ram nagar)	1			0			1
Kaushambi				0			1
Mahanagar ARTO Lucknow (UP321)				0			8
Maharajganj				0			1
Mainpuri				0			1
Mathura	11	34	416	68	9	197	753
Meerut RTO	400		495	18	3	1462	2568

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ANNEXURE - 1A

Information regarding Compliance Status of Brick Kilns

Annexure-2

Annexure-2

S. N.	Regional Office	District	Total No. of Brick Kilns	Compliance Status of CTO Air				Total No. of Defaulter Brick Kilns (6+8)	Status of Action Taken against Defaulter Brick Kilns as shown in Column No. 9					Legal Notices issued for Prosecution	Remark
				Grant	Reject	Pending	Not Applied		Closure order issued	Show Cause Notice issued	Prosecution under Section 37 of Air Act, 1981	Under Process for Prosecution	Self Closed		
1	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	313	59	0	0	254	19	11	14	13	14	15	16	17
2			128	50	0	0	63	66	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
3	Shiv Nagar	Shiv Nagar	107	50	2	7	48	35	3	4	16	5	14	14	14
4			632	48	0	0	387	27	8	129	5	2	2	7	7
5	Prayagraj	Kaushambi	277	180	0	1	96	3	0	72	0	0	15	0	0
6		Fatehpur	442	178	0	9	255	22	6	206	0	0	7	0	0
7		Banda	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
8		Chitrakoot	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9	Banda	Hamirpur	35	2	1	18	14	0	0	15	0	0	13	0	0
10		Manoba	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
11		Jhansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Jhansi	Lalitpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13		Jalaun	12	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	2	0	0	2	2

S. N.	Regional Office	District	Total No. of Brick Kilns	Compliance Status of CTO Air				Total No. of Defaulter Brick Kilns (6+8)	Status of Action Taken against Defaulter Brick Kilns as shown in Column No. 9						Legal Notices issued for Prosecution	Remark
				Grant	Reject	Pending	Not Applied		Closure order issued	Show Cause Notice issued	Notices issued	Prosecution under Section 37 of Air Act, 1981	Under Process for Prosecution	Self Closed		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
30	Mathura	Mathura	190	123	0	0	67	67	39	0	0	0	0	28	0	
31		Firozabad	204	95	0	1	108	108	13	2	93	3	6	6	9	
32		Etawa	198	55	0	1	142	142	14	3	125	0	0	0	0	
33		Mainpuri	167	22	0	1	144	144	10	0	134	0	0	7	0	
34	Agra	Agra	113	61	0	2	50	50	44	0	0	2	0	0	2	
35	Bulandshahar	Bulandshahar	410	207	12	1	190	203	62	0	129	19	0	12	0	
36		Lucknow	263	215	9	3	36	45	7	2	25	4	0	7	3	
37		Sitapur	269	250	0	0	19	19	2	3	7	7	0	0	7	
38	Lucknow	Barabanki	333	296	5	6	26	31	5	2	20	5	0	0	0	
39		Lakheempur	226	206	7	1	12	19	0	1	7	11	0	0	6	
40	Raibareilly	Raibareilly	386	275	9	0	102	111	7	17	91	0	0	3	0	
41		Sultanpur	256	62	6	0	188	194	18	12	194	2	0	0	2	
42		Amethi	233	105	14	0	114	128	19	8	125	0	0	0	0	
43		Pratapgarh	355	166	21	0	168	189	39	11	189	0	0	0	0	
44		Unnao	244	228	12	0	14	26	6	3	2	3	0	12	0	
45	Unnao	Hardoi	334	276	23	0	35	58	9	1	39	7	0	2	0	

S. N.	Regional Office	District	Total No. of Brick Kilns	Compliance Status of CTO Air				Total No. of Defaulter Brick Kilns (6+8)	Status of Action Taken against Defaulter Brick Kilns as shown in Column No. 9						Legal Notices issued for Prosecution	Remark	
				Grant	Reject	Pending	Not Applied		Closure order issued	Show Cause Notice issued	Notices issued	Prosecution under Section 37 of Air Act, 1981	Under Process for Prosecution	Self Closed			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
62		Ayodhya	191	145	0	0	46	46	1	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	
63		Ambedkar Nagar	275	87	1	0	187	188	29	0	159	0	4	0	34		
64	Ayodhya	Gonda	224	148	0	0	76	76	18	0	58	6	2	0	16		
65		Behraich	300	174	0	0	126	126	7	0	119	2	2	0	6		
66		Shravasti	103	61	0	0	42	42	2	0	40	0	0	0	0		
67	Bijnor	Bijnor	336	153	1	0	182	183	15	21	147	5	0	0	5		
68		Amroha	237	71	0	0	166	166	28	3	135	7	0	0	7		
69		Moradabad	338	160	0	1	177	177	124	6	45	24	0	0	24		
70	Moradabad	Rampur	175	113	0	1	61	61	18	1	41	1	0	0	1		
71		Sambhal	362	191	0	1	170	170	168	0	0	3	0	0	3		
72		Bareilly	315	133	2	2	178	180	17	9	146	3	6	0	9		
73		Pilibheet	202	122	1	0	79	80	19	0	61	1	3	0	4		
74	Bareilly	Badayu	248	130	1	1	116	117	6	0	112	0	0	0	0		
75		Sahjhanpur	273	187	1	3	82	83	1	0	79	0	4	0	4		
Total			19009	8893	202	90	9834	10037	3233	189	7088	227	109	521	475		

Status of Sugar Industries in Uttar Pradesh

S. No	Circle	Regional Office	District	Name & Address of Industry	Category/Sector	Date of Inspection	Operational Status	ETP Status Y/N	Discharge (KLD)	Achieving/Not Achieving Norms	Consent Status	Name of Drain	Name of Main Tributary of River Ganga	Govt./Pvt.	Dismantled / Self Closed	Attached Distillery (Yes/No)	Irrigation Plan Submitted (Yes/No)	CGWA Permission (Yes/No)	15 days treated effluent holding laggon (Yes/No)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	1	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Modi Sugar Mills, Modi Nagar, Ghaziabad.	Sugar	02.02.2019	Operational	Yes	500.0	Yes	Granted	Kadriabad	Kali East	Pvt	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
2	1	Ghaziabad	Hapur	Brajnathour Sugar Mills, Brajnathour, Distt-Hapur.	Sugar	25.02.2019	Operational	Yes	300.0	Yes	Granted	Kadriabad	Kali East	Pvt	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
3	1	Ghaziabad	Hapur	Simhaoli Sugar Mills Ltd (Sugar unit) Simhaoli, Distt-Hapur.	Sugar	25.02.2019	Operational	Yes	1000.0	Yes	Granted	Phuldera	Ganga	Pvt.	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
4	2	Kanpur	Etawah	Kisan Sahjan Chinni Mills Ltd. (Sugar unit), Kaximganj, Etawah.	Sugar	22.12.2016	Operational	Yes	250.0	Yes	Granted	Ganga	Ganga	Govt.	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	2	Kanpur	Kanpur	Ghatampur Sugar Co. Ghatampur Kanpur (U.P.)	Sugar	07.12.19	Not Operational	Dismantled	NA	NA	-	-	Ghoga	Govt.	Dismantled	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	3	Meerut	Meerut	Daurala Sugar Works, Sugar Unit, Daurala, Meerut	Sugar	26.02.19	Operational	Yes	1200.0	Yes	Granted	-	Kali East	Pvt.	-	-	-	-	-
7	3	Meerut	Meerut	PLU (U.P. State Sugar Corp. Ltd. Sahabti Tando, Meerut.	Sugar	08.02.19	Operational	Yes	180.0	Yes	Granted	-	Kali East	Pvt.	-	-	-	-	-
8	3	Meerut	Meerut	Mawana Sugar Works, Mawana, Meerut.	Sugar	06.02.19	Operational	Yes	2500.0	Yes	Granted	-	Kali East	Pvt.	-	-	-	-	-
9	3	Meerut	Meerut	Naglamal Sugar Complex, Goth Road, Meerut	Sugar	09.02.19	Operational	Yes	2000.0	Yes	Granted	-	Kali East	Pvt.	-	-	-	-	-
10	3	Meerut	Meerut	UP State Sugar Corp. Ltd. MChhuddinpur, Meerut	Sugar	16.02.19	Operational	Yes	250.0	Yes	Granted	-	Kali East	Govt.	-	-	-	-	-
11	3	Meerut	Baghpat	Ramala Sahjan Chini Mills Ltd. Ramala, Baghat.	Sugar	01.02.19	Operational	Yes	480.0	Yes	Granted	Kandla	Kanshi	Govt.	-	-	-	-	-
12	3	Meerut	Baghpat	SREC Sugar Ltd. Lohar Malakpur, Baghat.	Sugar	01.02.19	Operational	Yes	800.0	Yes	Granted	Malakpur Drain	Kanshi	Pvt.	-	-	-	-	-
13	3	Meerut	Baghpat	The Baghat Co-Operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Baghat.	Sugar	16.02.19	Operational	Yes	270.0	Yes	Granted	Drain	Kanshi	Govt.	-	-	-	-	-
14	3	Meerut	Meerut	Bajaj Industries Ltd. Sugar Unit, Meerut.	Sugar	10.02.19	Operational	Yes	1200.0	Yes	Granted	Kanshi Drain	Kanshi	Pvt.	-	-	-	-	-
15	3	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	The Ganga Khera Sugar Mills Ltd. Narka, Muzaffarnagar.	Sugar	12.02.19	Operational	Yes	1000.0	Yes	Under Process	-	Kanshi	Govt.	-	No	Yes	-	Yes
16	3	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	Tikaula Sugar Mills, Tikaula, Muzaffarnagar.	Sugar	01.02.19	Operational	Yes	1000.0	Yes	Under Process	-	Kanshi	Pvt.	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
17	3	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	Triveni Engg. Industries Ltd. Khatauli, Muzaffarnagar.	Sugar	10.02.19	Operational	Yes	1650.0	Yes	Granted	-	Kali East	Pvt.	-	No	Yes	-	Yes
18	3	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	Beja Industries Ltd. Phariya, Muzaffarnagar.	Sugar	10.02.19	Operational	Yes	950.0	Yes	Granted	Sugar Mill Drain	Kanshi	Pvt.	-	No	Yes	-	Yes
19	3	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	D.S.M. Sugar Manufacturing Road, Muzaffarnagar.	Sugar	22.02.19	Operational	Yes	700.0	Yes	Granted	Manipur Drain	Kali West	Pvt.	-	No	Yes	-	Yes
20	3	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	F.P.L. Horriya Trava Sugar Complex, Trawa, Muzaffarnagar.	Sugar	04.02.19	Operational	Yes	800.0	Yes	Granted	Trawa Drain	Kanshi	Pvt.	-	No	Yes	-	Yes
21	3	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	P.L. Sugar Unit, Rohan Bahin, Muzaffarnagar.	Sugar	24.02.19	Operational	Yes	350.0	Yes	Granted	Sugar Mill Drain	Kali West	Pvt.	-	No	Yes	-	Yes
22	3	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	Uttam Sugar Mills, Khaiken, Muzaffarnagar.	Sugar	14.02.19	Operational	Yes	400.0	Yes	Granted	Drain	Kali West	Pvt.	-	No	Yes	-	Yes

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47	5	Lucknow	Lakhmpur Khari	Govind Sugar Mill, Alva, Khari	Sugar	12/26/2018	Operational	Yes	750.0	Yes	Granted	Sarva	Ghaghra	Pvt.	No	NC	Yes	Yes	Yes
48	5	Lucknow	Lakhmpur Khari	Guarava chini Mills, Khari	Sugar	1/11/2019	Operational	Yes	1000.0	Yes	Granted	Local drain	Ghaghra	Pvt.	No	NC	Yes	Yes	Yes
49	5	Lucknow	Lakhmpur Khari	KSCM (Sugar Unit) Sampurna Nagar, Khari	Sugar	1/7/2019	Operational	Yes	2000	Yes	Granted	Local drain	Ghaghra	Govt.	No	Yes	Yes	NC	Yes
50	5	Lucknow	Lakhmpur Khari	Kumbhi chini Mills, Khari	Sugar	1/10/2019	Operational	Yes	800.0	Yes	Granted	Katina	Gomti	Pvt.	No	NC	Yes	Yes	Yes
51	5	Lucknow	Lakhmpur Khari	Sarjoo Sankari chini Mill, Behayan, Khari	Sugar	1/7/2019	Operational	Yes	500.0	Yes	Granted	Local drain	Ghaghra	Govt.	No	NC	Yes	NC	Yes
52	5	Lucknow	Sitapur	Daima chini Mills (sugar), Ramgarh, Sitapur	Sugar	2/15/2019	Operational	Yes	750.0	Yes	Granted	Local drain	Gomti	Pvt.	No	NC	Yes	Yes	Yes
53	5	Lucknow	Sitapur	Daima chini Mills (Sugar), Jawahar, Ramgarh, Sitapur	Sugar	2/15/2019	Operational	Yes	1000.0	Yes	Granted	Sarayan	Gomti	Pvt.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
54	5	Lucknow	Sitapur	Kamlaour Chini Mill, Kamlaour, Sitapur	Sugar	7/2/2018	Not Operational	Yes	NA	NA	-	-	Gomti	Pvt.	Self Closed	NC	Yes	NC	Yes
55	5	Lucknow	Sitapur	Oudh Sugar Mill, (Sugar unit) Haggab, Sitapur	Sugar	6/11/2018	Operational	Yes	2000.0	Yes	Granted	Goan	Gomti	Pvt.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
56	5	Lucknow	Sitapur	The Kisan Sankari chini mills, Idmahmudabad, Sitapur	Sugar	1/17/2019	Operational	Yes	275.0	Yes	Granted	Local drain	Ghaghra	Govt.	No	NC	Yes	NC	Yes
57	5	Lucknow	Sitapur	The Seksaria Biswan Sugar factory, (Sugar Unit) Swan, Sitapur	Sugar	2/19/2019	Operational	Yes	1000.0	Yes	Granted	Bargacia	Ghaghra	Pvt.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
58	5	Raebareilly	Sultanpur	Kisan Sankari Chini Mill, Sultanpur	Sugar	2/5/2019	Operational	Yes	250.0	Yes	Granted	Amunya (chinnia)	Gomti	Govt.	-	NC	Yes	NC	Yes
59	5	Unnao	Hardoi	DSC I, Hansawan, Hardoi	Sugar	12/02/2019	Operational	Yes	1000.0	Yes	Granted	Chhatra, Sar	Gomti	Pvt.	-	NC	Yes	Yes	Yes
60	5	Unnao	Hardoi	Bhagwati Sugar & Distillers Pvt Ltd, Biswan, Kishanpur, Hardoi	Sugar	15/01/2019	Not Operational	Self closed since 10/01/2019	NA	NA	NA	River Sar	Gomti	Pvt.	Self closed	-	-	-	-
61	5	Unnao	Hardoi	DSC I, Dera, Hardoi	Sugar	12/02/2019	Operational	Yes	1000.0	Yes	Granted	Sukhata, Nadi	Gangar	Pvt.	-	NC	Yes	Yes	Yes
62	5	Unnao	Hardoi	DSC I, Bara, Hardoi	Sugar	12/02/2019	Operational	Yes	1000.0	Yes	Granted	Gama Nadi	Kampar	Pvt.	-	NC	Yes	Yes	Yes
63	6	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	Kisan Sankari Chini Mills, Ltd, Sitapur, Sitapur	Sugar	06/06/2019	Operational	Yes	350.0	NA	Granted	Tamsa, Gang	Tamsa/Gang	Govt.	-	Yes	Yes	NC	NC
64	6	Azamgarh	Ballia	Kisan Sankari Chini Mills, Ltd, Ballia, Ballia	Sugar	14/12/2017	Not Operational	Yes	NA	NA	NA	Tamsa, Gang	Tamsa/Gang	Govt.	Self Closed	NC	-	-	-
65	6	Azamgarh	Mau	Kisan Sankari Chini Mills, Ltd, Sitapur, Sitapur	Sugar	16/09/2019	Operational	Yes	200.0	NA	NA	Tamsa, Gang	Tamsa/Gang	Govt.	-	Yes	Yes	NC	NC
66	6	Basti	Baranpur	Basti Houshar Sugar Industries Ltd, Itar, Madh, Itarua, Baranpur	Sugar	16/02/2019	Operational	Yes	1000.0	Yes	Granted	Khamaula	Rapti/ Ghaghra	Pvt.	-	NC	Yes	Yes	Yes
67	6	Basti	Baranpur	Baranpur Chini Mills, Ltd., Baranpur	Sugar	16/02/2019	Operational	Yes	1000.0	Yes	Granted	Suwan	Rapti/ Ghaghra	Pvt.	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
68	6	Basti	Baranpur	Tuskar Sugar Co. Ltd, Baranpur	Sugar	18/02/2019	Operational	Yes	700.0	Yes	Granted	Nadi, Rapti	Rapti/ Ghaghra	Pvt.	-	NC	Yes	Yes	Yes
69	6	Basti	Basti	Basti Industries (Sugar Div) Atragram, Madhau, Basti	Sugar	07/11/2019	Operational	Yes	1000.0	Yes	Granted	Saraya, Rapti	Rapti/ Ghaghra	Pvt.	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
70	6	Basti	Basti	Basti Sugar Mills Co. Ltd, Basti	Sugar	05/02/2019	Not Operational	Yes	NA	NA	NA	-	Ghaghra	Pvt.	Self Closed	NC	-	-	-
71	6	Basti	Basti	Govindnagar Bega Mills, Ltd, Waterganj, Basti	Sugar	05/02/2019	Not Operational	Yes	NA	NA	NA	Local Drain	Ghaghra	Pvt.	Self Closed	NC	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Block	Company Name	Project Name	Year	Operational	Yes	500	Yes	Granted	On land	Chagha	Pvt.	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
51	Gorakhpur	Maharajan	Indian Potash Ltd., Unit, Siwa Bazar, District- Maharajan	14.02.2019	Operational	Yes	2500	Yes	Granted	On land	Chagha	Pvt.	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
52	Gorakhpur	Maharajan	J.N.V. Sugar Ltd., Gadaura, Nichauli, District- Maharajan	13.02.2019	Operational	Yes	5000	Yes	Granted	On land	Chagha	Pvt.	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
53	Bareilly	Pilibhit	Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Pooranpur, Pilibhit	23.01.19	Operational	Yes	500	Yes	Granted	Barua Drain → Jaguna river	Gomti	Govt.	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
54	Bareilly	Shahjahanpur	Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Powayan, Shahjahanpur	28.02.19	Operational	Yes	425	Yes	Granted	Bhainsi Drain	Gomti	Govt.	-	No	Yes	No	Yes
55	Bareilly	Bareilly	D.S.M. Sugar, Meeran, Bareilly	27.02.19	Operational	Yes	1000	Yes	Granted	Zeeakhar River → Dhakra River → West → Bengul River	Ramganga	Pvt.	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
56	Bareilly	Bareilly	Dwarikesh Sugar Industries Ltd., Fandour, Bareilly	12.02.19	Operational	Yes	1500	Yes	Granted	Local Drain → East → Bengul River	Ramganga	Pvt.	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
57	Bareilly	Bareilly	Kesar Enterprises Ltd. (Sugar Unit), Baheri, Bareilly	16.02.19	Operational	Yes	1000	Yes	Granted	Local Drain → KCCB River	Ramganga	Pvt.	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
58	Bareilly	Bareilly	Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Semuhara, Bareilly	26.02.19	Operational	Yes	450	Yes	Granted	Local Drain → Bara Sahkari → Shikha River	Ramganga	Govt.	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
59	Bareilly	Bareilly	Gawa Cooperative (Sugar Unit), Nawadganj, Bareilly	11.02.19	Operational	Yes	400	Yes	Applied	Local Drain → Baheri → Bengul River	Ramganga	Pvt.	-	No	Yes	App	Yes
100	Bareilly	Pilibhit	Bala Hindustan Ltd. (Sugar Unit), Bakhera, Pilibhit	11.02.19	Operational	Yes	2000	Yes	Granted	Local Drain → Alisha → Baheri → Bengul River	Devna/Garrah	Pvt.	-	No	Yes	No	Yes
101	Bareilly	Pilibhit	Balour Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Balour, Pilibhit	13.02.19	Operational	Yes	500	Yes	Granted	Local Drain → Baheri → Bengul River	Devna/Garrah	Govt.	-	No	Yes	No	Yes
102	Bareilly	Pilibhit	Kisan Cooperative Sugar Factory, Baheri, Pilibhit	11.02.18	Not Operational	Self	-	-	-	-	Devna/Garrah	Govt.	Self	Govt.	-	-	-

उ.प्र. के प्रमुख नगरों की परिवेशीय वायुगुणता की आख्या
(जनवरी 2019)

तालिका-1

क्रम सं०	शहर का नाम	आद्योगिक, रिहायशी, ग्रामीण और अन्य क्षेत्र		पी.एम.10		एस.ओ.टू		एन.ओ. टू	
				मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)					
				वार्षिक	24 घंटे	वार्षिक	24 घंटे	वार्षिक	24 घंटे
				60	100	50	80	40	80
		पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्र		60	100	20	80	30	80
		स्थल		श्रेणी		मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)			
				पी.एम.10	एस.ओ.टू	एन.ओ.टू	ए.क्यू.आई.		
1.	लखनऊ	हजरतगंज (नगर निगम)	व्यवसायिक	241.67	8.66	36.19	194		
		महानगर	आवासीय	278.96	9.31	37.82	229		
		अलीगंज	आवासीय	214.40	7.79	32.53	176		
		सराय माली खॉ	व्यवसायिक	277.07	10.90	36.27	227		
		तालकटोरा	औद्योगिक	298.30	9.20	35.10	248		
		अंसल टी०सी०	व्यवसायिक	248.15	8.45	31.78	199		
		गोमती नगर	व्यवसायिक	305.60	9.33	36.38	256		
2.	कानपुर	किदवई नगर	आवासीय	250.20	8.12	46.31	200		
		जरीब चौकी	व्यवसायिक	255.78	7.70	54.05	206		
		पनकी साइट-1	औद्योगिक	257.88	8.00	58.46	208		
		शास्त्रीनगर	आवासीय	247.31	7.43	54.54	198		
		आवास विकास, कल्याणपुर	आवासीय	250.65	8.22	56.86	201		
		दादानगर	आवासीय	411.60	8.10	45.10	377		
		आई. आई. टी, कैम्पस	आवासीय	165.90	2.00	14.30	144		
		रामादेवी	व्यवसायिक	480.50	3.50	38.80	463		
3.	आगरा	बोदला	संवेदनशील	312.00	4.40	24.60	262		
		नुनहई	संवेदनशील	319.00	4.40	25.40	269		
4.	सोनभद्र	अनपरा कालोनी	आवासीय	247.40	20.88	31.81	198		
		रेनूसागर कालोनी	आवासीय	204.60	19.29	31.15	170		
5.	गजरौला	रौनक आटो	औद्योगिक	279.00	32.00	44.00	229		
		इन्दिरा चौक	व्यवसायिक	297.00	37.00	52.00	247		
6.	गाजियाबाद	साहिबाबाद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र	औद्योगिक	275.00	22.25	57.40	225		
		बुलन्दशहर रोड	औद्योगिक	268.00	19.37	52.00	218		
		खोरा कालोनी	आवासीय	260.10	14.50	26.90	210		
		विनोवामावे पार्क लोहिया नगर	आवासीय	256.60	15.10	29.70	207		
7.	वाराणसी	जवाहरनगर	आवासीय	249.09	8.99	62.57	225		
		सिगरा	व्यवसायिक	276.13	9.40	66.75	218		
		साकेत नगर	आवासीय	239.91	10.37	32.46	210		
		चाँदपुर	औद्योगिक	296.80	11.01	40.50	207		
		बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय	आवासीय	182.59	9.60	28.99	225		
8.	नोएडा	जे. पी. इलेक्ट्रोप्लेटिंग लि.	औद्योगिक	285.77	13.66	60.61	236		
		क्षे कार्या.नोएडा	आवासीय	283.18	12.96	59.42	233		
		गोल्फ कोर्स, सेक्टर-37	आवासीय	272.10	14.00	29.10	222		
		सबरोज लिमिटेड, फेज-2	औद्योगिक	270.30	14.20	29.50	220		
9.	फिरोजाबाद	सीडीजीआईएसएन मार्ग	संवेदनशील	272.00	9.00	33.00	222		
		तिलक नगर	संवेदनशील	268.00	9.00	34.00	218		
		राजा का ताल	संवेदनशील	267.00	8.00	33.00	217		
10.	झांसी	वीरांगना नगर	आवासीय	95.43	6.09	18.99	95		
		मानिक चौक	व्यवसायिक	120.43	6.94	20.80	114		
11.	खुर्जा	सीजीसीआरआई	औद्योगिक	292.75	23.21	21.54	243		
		अहिरपारा, खुर्जा	आवासीय	200.50	20.88	19.42	167		
12.	इलाहाबाद	कासिंग महालक्ष्मी टकीज	व्यवसायिक	232.00	14.30	45.40	188		
		भारत यंत्र निगम	आवासीय	198.00	13.30	39.90	165		
		सीवेज पम्पिंग स्टेशन, आलोपीबाग	व्यवसायिक	279.37	3.12	60.62	229		
		को-आपरेटिव बैंक, जानसनगंज	व्यवसायिक	183.76	2.37	47.07	156		
		पराग डेयरी, रामबाग	व्यवसायिक	196.15	2.84	55.93	164		

**उ.प्र. के प्रमुख नगरों की परिवेशीय वायुगुणता की आख्या
(जनवरी 2019)**

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा "नेशनल एयर क्वालिटी मानिट्रिंग प्रोग्राम" के अर्न्तगत तथा स्वयं के संसाधनों से प्रदेश के 24 प्रमुख नगरों लखनऊ, कानपुर, झांसी, आगरा, अनपरा (सोनभद्र), गजरौला, गाजियाबाद, वाराणसी, इलाहाबाद, नोएडा, ग्रेटर नोएडा, खुर्जा, मेरठ, फिरोजाबाद, मुरादाबाद, सहारनपुर, रायबरेली, मथुरा, बरेली, गोरखपुर, उन्नाव, मुजफ्फरनगर, बागपत तथा हापुड नगरों के कुल 72 स्थलों पर परिवेशीय वायुगुणता का कार्य किया जा रहा है। कुल 72 स्थलों में से 31 स्थलों पर बोर्ड द्वारा स्वयं तथा 41 स्थलों पर विभिन्न संस्थानों द्वारा आउटसोर्सिंग के अर्न्तगत वायुगुणता अनुश्रवण कार्य किया जा रहा है। उक्त वायुगुणता अनुश्रवण का कार्य केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित गाइडलाइन के अनुसार सप्ताह में दो दिन (24 घंटे लगातार) नियमित रूप में किया जा रहा है, जिसके अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रमुख वायु प्रदूषणकारी प्रचालकों की जांच का कार्य किया जा रहा है।

1. पार्टिकुलेट मैटर पी एम-10 (10 माइक्रान से कम आकार के कण)
2. सल्फर डाई आक्साइड गैस (एस ओ टू)
3. नाइट्रोजन डाई आक्साइड गैस (एन ओ टू)

जनवरी 2019 में प्राप्त वायुगुणता के आंकड़ों का औसतमान तालिका-1 में दर्शाया गया है। वायुगुणता के आंकड़ों के अवलोकन से निम्न तथ्य परिलक्षित होता है।

1. उक्त सभी नगरों के आवासीय, व्यवसायिक, औद्योगिक तथा संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों की वायुगुणता में माह जनवरी 2019 में प्राप्त पार्टिकुलेट मैटर-10 का औसतमान सभी स्थलों पर निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) से अधिक पाया गया है।
2. उक्त सभी नगरों के आवासीय, व्यवसायिक, औद्योगिक तथा संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों की वायुगुणता में माह जनवरी 2019 में प्राप्त सल्फर डाई आक्साइड (एस ओ टू) गैस का औसतमान 02 स्थल को छोड़कर शेष सभी स्थलों पर निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) के अनुरूप पायी गयी है तथा नाइट्रोजन डाई आक्साइड (एन ओ टू) गैस का औसतमान 31 स्थलों को छोड़कर शेष सभी स्थलों पर निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) के अनुरूप पायी गयी है।

क्रम सं०	शहर का नाम	स्थल	श्रेणी	मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)			ए.क्यू.आई.
				पी.एम.10	एस.ओ.टू	एन.ओ. टू	
13.	मेरठ	बेगम ब्रिज	व्यवसायिक	216.90	10.20	70.10	178
		केसरगंज रोड	आवासीय	190.20	6.90	40.10	160
14.	मुरादाबाद	पीटीसी	आवासीय	214.00	24.00	37.00	176
		बुद्धबाजार	व्यवसायिक	293.00	41.00	66.00	243
15.	बरेली	आई. वी. आर. आई	आवासीय	138.44	14.79	26.39	126
		आई.ओ. सी. आफिस सीविल लाइन्स	व्यवसायिक	222.35	18.45	33.02	182
16.	रायबरेली	टाउन हॉल कालोनी	आवासीय	152.73	9.00	14.81	135
		खोया मण्डी, तिराहा लखनऊ रोड	व्यवसायिक	167.00	15.20	20.50	145
		अमावा रोड	औद्योगिक	163.00	10.50	17.40	142
17.	मथुरा	क्षे.कार्या. बिल्डिंग	संवेदनशील	172.38	13.21	28.35	148
		कम्बाइण्ड इफयूलेन्ट ट्रीटमेण्ट प्लान्ट	संवेदनशील	181.71	14.82	32.25	154
18.	सहारनपुर	क्लाक टावर	व्यवसायिक	168.91	21.77	23.11	146
		आई. आई. टी. सहारनपुर	आवासीय	161.42	20.34	22.71	141
19.	गोरखपुर	एम.एम.एम.ई.सी.	आवासीय	295.71	17.91	26.86	246
		जल-कल भवन	व्यवसायिक	330.05	36.85	47.11	280
		गीडा	औद्योगिक	339.42	39.18	52.88	289
20.	उन्नाव	आई0 आई0 ए0 उन्नाव	आवासीय	173.43	9.71	27.14	149
		कृष्णा नगर उन्नाव,	आवासीय	105.00	8.88	26.62	103
21.	हापुड	श्रीनगर कालोनी, रेलवे रोड	आवासीय	157.55	9.63	18.52	138
		जिन्दल पाइप लि0,दिल्ली-हापुड रोड	औद्योगिक	254.60	16.02	25.59	205
22.	ग्रेटर नोएडा	हाण्डा पावर लिमिटेड,	औद्योगिक	188.25	14.69	25.43	159
		हालैण्ड ट्रेक्टर लिमिटेड	औद्योगिक	188.63	14.21	25.12	159
23.	मुजफ्फरनगर	कमला सिनेमा बिल्डिंग	व्यवसायिक	133.20	7.30	37.10	122
		लेखपाल भवन, तहसील सदर	व्यवसायिक	153.10	8.10	37.00	135
24.	बागपत	सर्वोदय हास्पिटल	आवासीय	134.88	16.20	25.68	123
		विमटैक्स	औद्योगिक	144.88	16.37	25.09	130

Good (0-50)	Minimal Impact	Poor (201-300)	Breathing discomfort to people on prolonged exposure
Satisfactory (51-100)	Minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people	Very poor (301-400)	Respiratory illness to the people on prolonged exposure
Moderate (101-200)	Breathing discomfort to the people with lung,heart disease, children and older adults	Severe (>401)	Respiratory effect even on healthy people

उ.प्र. के प्रमुख नगरों की परिवेशीय वायुगुणता की आख्या
(मार्च, 2019)

तालिका-1

मानक	आधुनिक, रिहायशी, ग्रामीण और अन्य क्षेत्र			पी.एम.10		एस.ओ.टू		एन.ओ. टू	
				मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)					
				वार्षिक	24 घंटे	वार्षिक	24 घंटे	वार्षिक	24 घंटे
				60	100	50	80	40	80
पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्र			60	100	20	80	30	80	
क्रम सं०	शहर का नाम	स्थल	श्रेणी	मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)				ए.क्यू.आई.	
				पी.एम.10	एस.ओ.टू	एन.ओ.टू			
1.	लखनऊ	हजरतगंज (नगर निगम)	व्यवसायिक	247.45	13.33	36.02	198		
		महानगर	आवासीय	128.96	7.79	26.09	119		
		अलीगंज	आवासीय	191.05	8.12	30.61	161		
		सराय माली खों	व्यवसायिक	273.00	8.38	30.21	223		
		तालकटोरा	औद्योगिक	317.31	10.95	30.58	267		
		अंसल टी0सी0	व्यवसायिक	310.78	8.64	31.73	261		
		गोमती नगर	व्यवसायिक	207.23	7.12	29.20	171		
2.	कानपुर	किदवई नगर	आवासीय	183.50	6.87	50.83	156		
		जरीब चौकी	व्यवसायिक	207.48	7.55	51.73	172		
		पनकी साइट-1	औद्योगिक	219.58	8.17	62.52	180		
		शास्त्रीनगर	आवासीय	169.87	8.16	54.15	147		
		आवास विकास, कल्याणपुर	आवासीय	157.45	6.74	48.43	138		
		दादानगर	आवासीय	250.20	8.00	42.30	200		
		आई. आई. टी, कैम्पस	आवासीय	95.40	2.00	12.40	95		
		रामादेवी	व्यवसायिक	305.30	3.50	35.50	255		
3.	आगरा	बोदला	संवेदनशील	163.80	4.50	23.90	143		
		नुनहई	संवेदनशील	214.00	5.20	31.80	176		
4.	सोनभद्र	अनपरा कालोनी	आवासीय	187.20	15.43	28.10	158		
		रेनूसागर कालोनी	आवासीय	191.00	15.68	28.66	161		
5.	गजसैला	सैनक आटो	औद्योगिक	209.00	26.00	38.00	173		
		इन्दिरा चौक	व्यवसायिक	241.00	29.00	44.00	194		
6.	गाजियाबाद	साहिबाबाद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र	औद्योगिक	225.00	24.00	53.00	183		
		बुलन्दशहर रोड	औद्योगिक	208.00	21.00	50.00	172		
		खोरा कालोनी	आवासीय	159.00	11.09	22.88	139		
		विनोवामावे पार्क लोहिया नगर	आवासीय	154.63	10.52	23.12	136		
7.	वाराणसी	जवाहरनगर	आवासीय	231.99	9.19	39.21	188		
		सिंगरा	व्यवसायिक	229.43	9.45	37.70	186		
		साकेत नगर	आवासीय	219.95	10.58	36.57	180		
		वाँदपुर	औद्योगिक	266.11	12.72	47.33	216		
		बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय	आवासीय	176.65	9.77	34.18	151		
8.	नोएडा	जे. पी. इलेक्ट्रोप्लेटिंग लि.	औद्योगिक	204.80	18.88	74.23	170		
		क्षे कार्या.नोएडा	आवासीय	195.71	18.16	71.33	164		
		गोल्फ कोर्स, सेक्टर-37	आवासीय	163.33	11.09	23.31	142		
		सबरोज लिमिटेड, फेज-2	औद्योगिक	145.22	12.16	22.40	130		
9.	फिरोजाबाद	सीडीजीआईएसएन मार्ग	संवेदनशील	211.00	8.00	31.00	174		
		तिलक नगर	संवेदनशील	210.00	9.00	33.00	173		
		राजा का ताल	संवेदनशील	207.00	8.00	32.00	171		
10.	झांसी	वीरांगना नगर	आवासीय	88.43	5.89	17.89	88		
		मानिक चौक	व्यवसायिक	109.43	7.04	20.55	106		
11.	खुर्जा	सीजीसीआरआई	औद्योगिक	201.94	21.86	20.94	168		
		अहिरपारा, खुर्जा	आवासीय	187.56	20.47	19.36	158		
12.	इलाहाबाद	कासिंग महालक्ष्मी टकीज212ण०	व्यवसायिक	224.00	12.80	43.50	183		
		भारत यंत्र निगम	आवासीय	188.00	12.00	37.20	159		
		सीवेज पम्पिंग स्टेशन, आलोपीबाग	व्यवसायिक	260.79	2.52	46.19	211		
		को-आपरेटिव बैंक, जानसनगंज	व्यवसायिक	268.02	1.58	41.13	218		
		पराग डेयरी, रामबाग	व्यवसायिक	229.13	2.20	45.51	186		

**उ.प्र. के प्रमुख नगरों की परिवेशीय वायुगुणता की आख्या
(मार्च, 2019)**

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा "नेशनल एयर क्वालिटी मानिट्रिंग प्रोग्राम" के अर्न्तगत तथा स्वयं के संसाधनों से प्रदेश के 24 प्रमुख नगरों लखनऊ, कानपुर, झांसी, आगरा, अनपरा (सोनभद्र), गजरौला, गाजियाबाद, वाराणसी, इलाहाबाद, नोएडा, ग्रेटर नोएडा, खुर्जा, मेरठ, फिरोजाबाद, मुरादाबाद, सहारनपुर, रायबरेली, मथुरा, बरेली, गोरखपुर, उन्नाव, मुजफ्फरनगर, बागपत तथा हापुड़ नगरों के कुल 72 स्थलों पर परिवेशीय वायुगुणता का कार्य किया जा रहा है। कुल 72 स्थलों में से 31 स्थलों पर बोर्ड द्वारा स्वयं तथा 41 स्थलों पर विभिन्न संस्थानों द्वारा आउटसोर्सिंग के अर्न्तगत वायुगुणता अनुश्रवण कार्य किया जा रहा है। उक्त वायुगुणता अनुश्रवण का कार्य केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित गाइडलाइन के अनुसार सप्ताह में दो दिन (24 घंटे लगातार) नियमित रूप में किया जा रहा है, जिसके अर्न्तगत निम्नलिखित प्रमुख वायु प्रदूषणकारी प्रचालकों की जांच का कार्य किया जा रहा है।

1. पार्टिकुलेट मैटर पी एम-10 (10 माइक्रान से कम आकार के कण)
2. सल्फर डाई आक्साइड गैस (एस ओ टू)
3. नाइट्रोजन डाई आक्साइड गैस (एन ओ टू)

मार्च 2019 में प्राप्त वायुगुणता के आंकड़ों का औसतमान तालिका-1 में दर्शाया गया है। वायुगुणता के आंकड़ों के अवलोकन से निम्न तथ्य परिलक्षित होता है।

1. उक्त सभी नगरों के आवासीय, व्यवसायिक, औद्योगिक तथा संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों की वायुगुणता में माह मार्च 2019 में प्राप्त पार्टिकुलेट मैटर-10 का औसतमान सभी स्थलों पर निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) से अधिक पाया गया है।
2. उक्त सभी नगरों के आवासीय, व्यवसायिक, औद्योगिक तथा संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों की वायुगुणता में माह मार्च 2019 में प्राप्त सल्फर डाई आक्साइड (एस ओ टू) गैस का औसतमान निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) के अनुरूप पायी गयी है तथा नाइट्रोजन डाई आक्साइड (एन ओ टू) गैस का औसतमान 23 स्थलों को छोड़कर शेष सभी स्थलों पर निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) के अनुरूप पायी गयी है।

क्रम सं०	शहर का नाम	स्थल	श्रेणी	मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)			
				पी.एम.10	एस.ओ.टू	एन.ओ. टू	ए.क्यू.आई.
13.	मेरठ	बेगम ब्रिज	व्यवसायिक	221.80	10.60	74.40	181
		केसरगंज रोड	आवासीय	193.10	7.30	43.20	162
14.	मुरादाबाद	पीटीसी	आवासीय	197.00	19.00	31.00	165
		बुद्धबाजार	व्यवसायिक	273.00	33.00	46.00	223
15.	बरेली	आई. वी. आर. आई	आवासीय	166.83	21.02	24.40	145
		आई.ओ. सी. आफिस सीविल लाइन्स	व्यवसायिक	191.56	28.49	35.68	161
16.	रायबरेली	टाउन हॉल कालोनी	आवासीय	156.00	9.00	15.00	137
		खोया मण्डी, तिराहा लखनऊ रोड	व्यवसायिक	170.00	14.30	18.99	147
		अमावा रोड	औद्योगिक	174.00	11.10	17.40	149
17.	मथुरा	क्षे.कार्या. बिल्डिंग	संवेदनशील	163.00	12.00	29.00	142
		कम्बाइण्ड इफयूलेन्ट ट्रीटमेण्ट प्लान्ट	संवेदनशील	178.00	14.00	36.00	152
18.	सहारनपुर	क्लाक टावर	व्यवसायिक	191.95	18.46	25.56	161
		आई. आई. टी. सहारनपुर	आवासीय	181.55	17.41	24.76	154
19.	गोरखपुर	एम.एम.एम.ई.सी.	आवासीय	289.84	15.43	26.55	160
		जल-कल भवन	व्यवसायिक	330.42	35.72	46.40	280
		गीडा	औद्योगिक	343.36	38.63	51.17	293
20.	उन्नाव	आई० आई० ए० उन्नाव	आवासीय	145.50	10.83	30.67	130
		कृष्णा नगर उन्नाव,	आवासीय	94.33	9.00	27.00	94
21.	हापुड़	श्रीनगर कालोनी, रेलवे रोड	आवासीय	243.41	15.31	24.63	196
		जिन्दल पाइप लि०,दिल्ली-हापुड़ रोड	औद्योगिक	339.27	18.68	30.19	289
22.	ग्रेटर नोएडा	हाण्डा पावर लिमिटेड,	औद्योगिक	150.25	9.70	20.42	134
		हालैण्ड ट्रैक्टर लिमिटेड	औद्योगिक	150.00	9.32	19.36	133
23.	मुजफ्फरनगर	कमला सिनेमा बिल्डिंग	व्यवसायिक	189.10	9.40	34.90	159
		लेखपाल भवन, तहसील सदर	व्यवसायिक	174.80	12.70	36.60	150
24.	बागपत	सर्वोदय हास्पिटल	आवासीय	148.25	10.17	20.61	132
		विमटैक्स	औद्योगिक	150.38	10.16	76.38	134

Good (0-50)	Minimal Impact	Poor (201-300)	Breathing discomfort to people on prolonged exposure
Satisfactory (51-100)	Minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people	Very poor (301-400)	Respiratory illness to the people on prolonged exposure
Moderate (101-200)	Breathing discomfort to the people with lung, heart disease, children and older adults	Severe (>401)	Respiratory effect even on healthy people

उ.प्र. के प्रमुख नगरों की परिवेशीय वायुगुणता की आख्या
(मई, 2019)

तालिका-1

मानक	आद्योगिक, रिहायशी, ग्रामीण और अन्य क्षेत्र			पी.एम.10		एस.ओ.टू		एन.ओ. टू	
				मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)					
				वार्षिक	24 घंटे	वार्षिक	24 घंटे	वार्षिक	24 घंटे
				60	100	50	80	40	80
पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्र			60	100	20	80	30	80	
क्रम सं०	शहर का नाम	स्थल	श्रेणी	मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)				ए.क्यू.आई.	
				पी.एम.10	एस.ओ.टू	एन.ओ.टू	ए.क्यू.आई.		
1.	लखनऊ	हजरतगंज (नगर निगम)	व्यवसायिक	249.47	8.29	32.21	200		
		महानगर	आवासीय	217.19	8.47	30.33	178		
		अलीगंज	आवासीय	194.16	7.81	29.72	163		
		सराय माली खों	व्यवसायिक	244.57	9.25	32.13	196		
		तालकटोरा	औद्योगिक	326.40	9.10	32.11	276		
		अंसल टी0सी0	व्यवसायिक	255.11	8.10	30.79	205		
		गोमती नगर	व्यवसायिक	255.55	9.75	31.33	206		
2.	कानपुर	किदवई नगर	आवासीय	251.22	7.84	54.64	201		
		जरीब चौकी	व्यवसायिक	229.51	8.28	64.08	186		
		पनकी साइट-1	औद्योगिक	236.18	7.86	49.79	191		
		शास्त्रीनगर	आवासीय	202.91	7.50	56.42	169		
		आवास विकास, कल्याणपुर	आवासीय	177.62	7.63	44.53	152		
		दादानगर	आवासीय	238.70	6.00	43.70	192		
		आई. आई. टी, कैम्पस	आवासीय	177.00	2.00	12.80	151		
3.	आगरा	रामादेवी	व्यवसायिक	289.60	3.50	35.30	240		
		बोदला	संवेदनशील	195.00	4.90	18.00	163		
4.	सोनभद्र	गुनहई	संवेदनशील	231.00	5.90	30.10	187		
		अनपरा कालोनी	आवासीय	210.60	17.11	29.83	174		
5.	गजरौला	रेनूसागर कालोनी	आवासीय	206.30	16.92	30.30	171		
		रौनक आटो	औद्योगिक	190.00	19.00	32.00	160		
6.	गाजियाबाद	इन्दिरा चौक	व्यवसायिक	239.00	26.00	37.00	193		
		साहिबाबाद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र	औद्योगिक	251.00	23.00	49.00	201		
7.	वाराणसी	बुलन्दशहर रोड	औद्योगिक	316.00	20.00	47.00	266		
		खोरा कालोनी	आवासीय	140.75	10.42	20.66	127		
		विनोवाभावे पार्क लोहिया नगर	आवासीय	144.00	10.96	21.06	129		
		जवाहरनगर	आवासीय	270.02	10.92	36.19	220		
8.	नोएडा	सिगरा	व्यवसायिक	270.87	10.79	36.37	221		
		साकेत नगर	आवासीय	255.84	10.78	39.01	206		
		चौदपुर	औद्योगिक	255.58	11.00	42.23	206		
		बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय	आवासीय	181.25	9.27	34.11	154		
		जे. पी. इलेक्ट्रोप्लेटिंग लि.	औद्योगिक	285.77	13.66	60.61	236		
		क्षे.कार्या.नोएडा	आवासीय	283.18	12.96	59.42	233		
		गोल्फ कोर्स, सेक्टर-37	आवासीय	157.50	10.74	21.39	138		
9.	फिरोजाबाद	सबरोज लिमिटेड, फेज-2	औद्योगिक	150.13	10.87	21.07	133		
		सीडीजीआईएसएन मार्ग	संवेदनशील	228.00	8.00	32.00	185		
		तिलक नगर	संवेदनशील	234.00	8.00	33.00	189		
10.	झांसी	राजा का ताल	संवेदनशील	240.00	9.00	34.00	193		
		वीरांगना नगर	आवासीय	98.30	5.82	16.01	98		
11.	खुर्जा	मानिक चौक	व्यवसायिक	126.90	7.37	18.41	118		
		सीजीसीआरआई	औद्योगिक	242.67	21.25	20.03	195		
12.	इलाहाबाद	अहिरपारा, खुर्जा	आवासीय	216.44	20.19	18.75	178		
		कासिंग महालक्ष्मी टकीज212०0	व्यवसायिक	228.00	9.10	43.90	185		
		भारत यंत्र निगम	आवासीय	192.00	9.00	40.30	161		
		सीवेज पम्पिंग स्टेशन, आलोपीबाग	व्यवसायिक	283.15	2.73	48.48	233		
		को-आपरेटिव बैंक, जानसनगंज	व्यवसायिक	191.97	1.64	40.11	161		
		पराग डेयरी, रामबाग	व्यवसायिक	263.14	2.21	45.64	213		

**उ.प्र. के प्रमुख नगरों की परिवेशीय वायुगुणता की आख्या
(मई, 2019)**

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा "नेशनल एयर क्वालिटी मॉनिटरिंग प्रोग्राम" के अन्तर्गत तथा स्वयं के संसाधनों से प्रदेश के 24 प्रमुख नगरों लखनऊ, कानपुर, झांसी, आगरा, अनपरा (सोनभद्र), गजरौला, गाजियाबाद, वाराणसी, इलाहाबाद, नोएडा, ग्रेटर नोएडा, खुर्जा, मेरठ, फिरोजाबाद, मुरादाबाद, सहारनपुर, रायबरेली, मथुरा, बरेली, गोरखपुर, उन्नाव, मुजफ्फरनगर, बागपत तथा हापुड़ नगरों के कुल 72 स्थलों पर परिवेशीय वायुगुणता का कार्य किया जा रहा है। कुल 72 स्थलों में से 31 स्थलों पर बोर्ड द्वारा स्वयं तथा 41 स्थलों पर विभिन्न संस्थानों द्वारा आउटसोर्सिंग के अन्तर्गत वायुगुणता अनुश्रवण कार्य किया जा रहा है। उक्त वायुगुणता अनुश्रवण का कार्य केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित गाइडलाइन के अनुसार सप्ताह में दो दिन (24 घंटे लगातार) नियमित रूप में किया जा रहा है, जिसके अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रमुख वायु प्रदूषणकारी प्रचालकों की जांच का कार्य किया जा रहा है।

1. पार्टिकुलेट मैटर पी एम-10 (10 माइक्रान से कम आकार के कण)
2. सल्फर डाई आक्साइड गैस (एस ओ टू)
3. नाइट्रोजन डाई आक्साइड गैस (एन ओ टू)

मई 2019 में प्राप्त वायुगुणता के आंकड़ों का औसतमान तालिका-1 में दर्शाया गया है। वायुगुणता के आंकड़ों के अवलोकन से निम्न तथ्य परिलक्षित होता है।

1. उक्त सभी नगरों के आवासीय, व्यवसायिक, औद्योगिक तथा संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों की वायुगुणता में माह मई 2019 में प्राप्त पार्टिकुलेट मैटर-10 का औसतमान सभी स्थलों पर निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) से अधिक पाया गया है।
2. उक्त सभी नगरों के आवासीय, व्यवसायिक, औद्योगिक तथा संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों की वायुगुणता में माह मई 2019 में प्राप्त सल्फर डाई आक्साइड (एस ओ टू) गैस का औसतमान निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) के अनुरूप पायी गयी है तथा नाइट्रोजन डाई आक्साइड (एन ओ टू) गैस का औसतमान 26 स्थलों को छोड़कर शेष सभी स्थलों पर निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) के अनुरूप पायी गयी है।

क्रम सं०	शहर का नाम	स्थल	श्रेणी	मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)			ए.क्यू.आई.
				पी.एम.१०	एस.ओ.टू	एन.ओ. टू	
13.	मेरठ	बेगम ब्रिज	व्यवसायिक	232.30	11.70	84.60	188
		केसरगंज रोड	आवासीय	203.60	7.80	51.60	169
14.	मुरादाबाद	पीटीसी	आवासीय	172.00	15.00	22.00	148
		बुद्धबाजार	व्यवसायिक	260.00	27.00	41.00	210
15.	बरेली	आई. वी. आर. आई	आवासीय	159.68	25.12	30.47	140
		आई.ओ. सी. आफिस सीविल लाइन्स	व्यवसायिक	187.34	33.69	42.38	158
16.	रायबरेली	टाउन हॉल कालोनी	आवासीय	160.00	8.70	14.90	140
		खोया मण्डी, तिराहा लखनऊ रोड	व्यवसायिक	177.00	14.60	19.80	151
		अमावा रोड	औद्योगिक	174.00	10.50	17.40	149
17.	मथुरा	क्षे.कार्या. बिल्डिंग	संवेदनशील	144.38	10.40	22.90	130
		कम्बाइण्ड इफयूलेन्ट ट्रीटमेण्ट प्लान्ट	संवेदनशील	167.52	12.60	27.90	145
18.	सहारनपुर	क्लाक टावर	व्यवसायिक	167.77	15.11	24.72	145
		आई. आई. टी. सहारनपुर	आवासीय	153.88	14.13	23.91	136
19.	गोरखपुर	एम.एम.एम.ई.सी.	आवासीय	178.71	6.65	16.47	152
		जल-कल भवन	व्यवसायिक	299.35	20.63	32.70	249
		गीडा	औद्योगिक	325.21	29.61	44.63	275
20.	उन्नाव	आई० आई० ए० उन्नाव	आवासीय	168.79	8.71	26.95	146
		कृष्णा नगर उन्नाव,	आवासीय	98.67	7.43	25.41	99
21.	हापुड	श्रीनगर कालोनी, रेलवे रोड	आवासीय	203.04	13.63	23.10	169
		जिन्दल पाइप लि०,दिल्ली-हापुड रोड	औद्योगिक	251.73	14.74	24.41	202
22.	ग्रेटर नोएडा	हाण्डा पावर लिमिटेड,	औद्योगिक	160.63	11.29	20.79	140
		हालैण्ड ट्रेक्टर लिमिटेड	औद्योगिक	160.88	11.49	21.76	141
23.	मुजफ्फरनगर	कमला सिनेमा बिल्डिंग	व्यवसायिक	179.90	8.40	31.70	153
		लेखपाल भवन, तहसील सदर	व्यवसायिक	173.90	12.10	34.10	149
24.	बागपत	सर्वोदय हास्पिटल	आवासीय	155.00	11.90	21.61	137
		विमटैक्स	औद्योगिक	161.37	11.56	21.87	141

Good (0-50)	Minimal Impact	Poor (201-300)	Breathing discomfort to people on prolonged exposure
Satisfactory (51-100)	Minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people	Very poor (301-400)	Respiratory illness to the people on prolonged exposure
Moderate (101-200)	Breathing discomfort to the people with lung, heart disease, children and older adults	Severe (>401)	Respiratory effect even on healthy people

उ.प्र. के प्रमुख नगरों की परिवेशीय वायुगुणता की आख्या
(जुलाई, 2019)

तालिका-1

मानक	आद्योगिक, रिहायशी, ग्रामीण और अन्य क्षेत्र			पी.एम.10		एस.ओ.टू		एन.ओ. टू	
				मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)					
				वार्षिक	24 घंटे	वार्षिक	24 घंटे	वार्षिक	24 घंटे
				60	100	50	80	40	80
				60	100	20	80	30	80
पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्र									
क्रम सं०	शहर का नाम	स्थल	श्रेणी	मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)					
				पी.एम.10	एस.ओ.टू	एन.ओ.टू	ए.क्यू.आई.		
1.	लखनऊ	हजरतगंज (नगर निगम)	व्यवसायिक	160.27	7.40	28.36	140		
		महानगर	आवासीय	121.76	6.44	23.85	115		
		अलीगंज	आवासीय	129.41	6.67	25.86	120		
		सराय माली खॉ	व्यवसायिक	157.45	8.47	28.87	138		
		तालकटोरा	औद्योगिक	178.19	7.45	26.23	152		
		अंसल टी0सी0	व्यवसायिक	126.70	6.84	25.47	118		
		गोमती नगर	व्यवसायिक	105.01	6.29	24.28	103		
2.	कानपुर	किदवई नगर	आवासीय	178.85	8.90	44.04	153		
		जरीब चौकी	व्यवसायिक	192.69	8.26	49.47	162		
		पनकी साइट-1	औद्योगिक	203.90	7.88	51.85	169		
		शास्त्रीनगर	आवासीय	172.82	7.72	48.58	149		
		आवास विकास, कल्याणपुर	आवासीय	162.63	7.05	50.27	142		
		दादानगर	आवासीय	106.00	4.60	37.50	104		
		आई. आई. टी, कैम्पस	आवासीय	67.90	2.00	11.60	88		
		रामादेवी	व्यवसायिक	121.60	3.50	38.90	114		
3.	आगरा	बोदला	संवेदनशील	132.00	3.40	17.90	121		
		नुनहई	संवेदनशील	202.00	4.50	24.30	168		
4.	सोनभद्र	अनपरा कालोनी	आवासीय	114.00	14.64	27.29	109		
		रेनूसागर कालोनी	आवासीय	116.80	14.35	26.03	111		
5.	गजरौला	सैनिक आटो	औद्योगिक	176.00	14.00	27.00	151		
		इन्दिरा चौक	व्यवसायिक	213.00	19.0	28.00	175		
6.	गाजियाबाद	साहिबाबाद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र	औद्योगिक	186.00	10.37	40.87	157		
		बुलन्दशहर रोड	औद्योगिक	168.00	8.62	39.00	145		
		खोरा कालोनी	आवासीय	103.63	7.19	11.71	102		
		विनोवाभावे पार्क लोहिया नगर	आवासीय	110.00	7.28	11.75	107		
7.	वाराणसी	जवाहरनगर	आवासीय	92.77	5.96	15.07	93		
		सिंगरा	व्यवसायिक	90.20	6.09	15.88	90		
		साकेत नगर	आवासीय	128.61	10.36	29.65	119		
		वॉदपुर	औद्योगिक	158.47	11.86	38.18	139		
		बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय	आवासीय	102.37	8.23	25.16	102		
8.	नोएडा	जे. पी. इलेक्ट्रोप्लेटिंग लि.	औद्योगिक	175.60	10.33	45.00	150		
		क्षे.कार्या.नोएडा	आवासीय	168.45	8.81	41.75	146		
		गोल्फ कोर्स, सेक्टर-37	आवासीय	107.00	7.30	11.80	105		
		सबरोज लिमिटेड, फेज-2	औद्योगिक	106.70	7.20	11.70	104		
9.	फिरोजाबाद	सीडीजीआईएसएन मार्ग	संवेदनशील	107.00	7.00	27.00	105		
		तिलक नगर	संवेदनशील	94.00	6.00	28.00	94		
		राजा का ताल	संवेदनशील	115.00	6.00	28.00	110		
10.	झांसी	वीरांगना नगर	आवासीय	54.37	5.64	13.59	88		
		मानिक चौक	व्यवसायिक	64.13	6.73	17.47	88		
11.	खुर्जा	सीजीसीआरआई	औद्योगिक	269.00	21.00	20.00	219		
		अहिरपारा, खुर्जा	आवासीय	246.00	19.00	19.00	197		
12.	इलाहाबाद	कासिंग महालक्ष्मी टकीज212ण0	व्यवसायिक	219.00	8.40	43.20	179		
		भारत यंत्र निगम	आवासीय	194.00	7.50	59.50	163		
		सीवेज पम्पिंग स्टेशन, आलोपीबाग	व्यवसायिक	214.09	2.46	43.16	176		
		को-आपरेटिव बैंक, जानसनगंज	व्यवसायिक	151.34	2.03	39.37	134		
		पराग डेयरी, रामबाग	व्यवसायिक	194.51	2.63	44.68	163		

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उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा "नेशनल एयर क्वालिटी मानिटरिंग प्रोग्राम" के अन्तर्गत तथा स्वयं के संसाधनों से प्रदेश के 24 प्रमुख नगरों लखनऊ, कानपुर, झांसी, आगरा, अनपरा (सोनभद्र), गजरौला, गाजियाबाद, वाराणसी, इलाहाबाद, नोएडा, ग्रेटर नोएडा, खुर्जा, मेरठ, फिरोजाबाद, मुरादाबाद, सहारनपुर, रायबरेली, मथुरा, बरेली, गोरखपुर, उन्नाव, मुजफ्फरनगर, बागपत तथा हापुड़ नगरों के कुल 72 स्थलों पर परिवेशीय वायुगुणता का कार्य किया जा रहा है। कुल 72 स्थलों में से 31 स्थलों पर बोर्ड द्वारा स्वयं तथा 41 स्थलों पर विभिन्न संस्थानों द्वारा आउटसोर्सिंग के अन्तर्गत वायुगुणता अनुश्रवण कार्य किया जा रहा है। उक्त वायुगुणता अनुश्रवण का कार्य केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित गाइडलाइन के अनुसार सप्ताह में दो दिन (24 घंटे लगातार) नियमित रूप में किया जा रहा है, जिसके अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रमुख वायु प्रदूषणकारी प्रचालकों की जांच का कार्य किया जा रहा है।

1. पार्टिकुलेट मैटर पी एम-10 (10 माइक्रान से कम आकार के कण)
2. सल्फर डाई आक्साइड गैस (एस ओ टू)
3. नाइट्रोजन डाई आक्साइड गैस (एन ओ टू)

जुलाई 2019 में प्राप्त वायुगुणता के आंकड़ों का औसतमान तालिका-1 में दर्शाया गया है। वायुगुणता के आंकड़ों के अवलोकन से निम्न तथ्य परिलक्षित होता है।

1. उक्त सभी नगरों के आवासीय, व्यवसायिक, औद्योगिक तथा संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों की वायुगुणता में माह जुलाई 2019 में प्राप्त पार्टिकुलेट मैटर-10 का औसतमान सभी स्थलों पर निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) से अधिक पाया गया है।
2. उक्त सभी नगरों के आवासीय, व्यवसायिक, औद्योगिक तथा संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों की वायुगुणता में माह जुलाई 2019 में प्राप्त सल्फर डाई आक्साइड (एस ओ टू) गैस का औसतमान निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) के अनुरूप पायी गयी है तथा नाइट्रोजन डाई आक्साइड (एन ओ टू) गैस का औसतमान 16 स्थलों को छोड़कर शेष सभी स्थलों पर निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) के अनुरूप पायी गयी है।

क्रम सं०	शहर का नाम	स्थल	श्रेणी	मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)			ए.क्यू.आई.
				पी.एम.10	एस.ओ.टू	एन.ओ. टू	
13.	मेरठ	बेगम ब्रिज	व्यवसायिक	225.30	9.10	76.10	184
		केसरगंज रोड	आवासीय	199.60	7.40	47.40	166
14.	मुरादाबाद	पीटीसी	आवासीय	155.00	9.00	18.00	137
		बुद्धबाजार	व्यवसायिक	239.00	15.00	32.00	193
15.	बरेली	आई. वी. आर. आई	आवासीय	90.06	16.57	20.68	90
		आई.ओ. सी. आफिस सीविल लाइन्स	व्यवसायिक	129.78	29.13	31.52	120
16.	रायबरेली	टाउन हॉल कालोनी	आवासीय	104.00	7.50	13.90	103
		खोया मण्डी, तिराहा लखनऊ रोड	व्यवसायिक	122.00	13.40	18.30	115
		अमावा रोड	औद्योगिक	130.00	9.90	16.50	120
17.	मथुरा	क्षे.कार्या. बिल्डिंग	संवेदनशील	131.35	10.00	24.00	121
		कम्बाइण्ड इफ्यूलेन्ट ट्रीटमेण्ट प्लान्ट	संवेदनशील	161.29	4.00	25.00	141
18.	सहारनपुर	क्लाक टावर	व्यवसायिक	69.29	11.99	20.72	88
		आई. आई. टी. सहारनपुर	आवासीय	67.44	40.89	19.92	88
19.	गोरखपुर	एम.एम.एम.ई.सी.	आवासीय	152.32	4.16	13.04	135
		जल-कल भवन	व्यवसायिक	276.67	12.35	27.97	227
		गीडा	औद्योगिक	322.24	24.34	39.79	272
20.	उन्नाव	आई0 आई0 ए0 उन्नाव	आवासीय	157.83	-	-	-
		कृष्णा नगर उन्नाव,	आवासीय	89.64	-	-	-
21.	हापुड	श्रीनगर कालोनी, रेलवे रोड	आवासीय	77.13	7.12	15.34	88
		जिन्दल पाइप लि०,दिल्ली-हापुड रोड	औद्योगिक	111.90	11.29	19.82	108
22.	ग्रेटर नोएडा	हाण्डा पावर लिमिटेड,	औद्योगिक	123.90	8.10	11.60	116
		हालैण्ड ट्रैक्टर लिमिटेड	औद्योगिक	120.75	7.75	11.66	114
23.	मुजफ्फरनगर	कमला सिनेमा बिल्डिंग	व्यवसायिक	80.20	6.50	37.60	88
		लेखपाल भवन, तहसील सदर	व्यवसायिक	107.30	7.40	39.50	105
24.	बागपत	सर्वोदय हास्पिटल	आवासीय	121.14	7.99	11.90	114
		विमटैक्स	औद्योगिक	123.00	7.29	11.70	115

Good (0-50)	Minimal Impact	Poor (201-300)	Breathing discomfort to people on prolonged exposure
Satisfactory (51-100)	Minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people	Very poor (301-400)	Respiratory illness to the people on prolonged exposure
Moderate (101-200)	Breathing discomfort to the people with lung, heart disease, children and older adults	Severe (>401)	Respiratory effect even on healthy people

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(सितम्बर, 2019)

तालिका-1

क्रम सं०	शहर का नाम	आद्योगिक, रिहायशी, ग्रामीण और अन्य क्षेत्र		पी.एम.10		एस.ओ.टू		एन.ओ. टू	
				मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)					
				वार्षिक	24 घंटे	वार्षिक	24 घंटे	वार्षिक	24 घंटे
				60	100	50	80	40	80
		पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्र		60	100	20	80	30	80
		स्थल		श्रेणी		मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)			
				पी.एम.10	एस.ओ.टू	एन.ओ.टू	ए.क्यू.आई.		
1.	लखनऊ	हजरतगंज (नगर निगम)	व्यवसायिक	127.91	6.67	28.29	119		
		महानगर	आवासीय	86.90	6.34	28.80	88		
		अलीगंज	आवासीय	113.13	6.40	28.49	109		
		सराय माली खौं	व्यवसायिक	112.54	6.60	30.97	108		
		तालकटोरा	औद्योगिक	88.16	6.88	30.30	88		
		अंसल टी0सी0	व्यवसायिक	88.19	6.78	25.61	88		
		गोमती नगर	व्यवसायिक	44.16	7.46	25.60	88		
2.	कानपुर	किदवई नगर	आवासीय	132.51	7.41	37.66	122		
		जरीब चौकी	व्यवसायिक	140.25	6.95	37.11	127		
		पनकी साइट-1	औद्योगिक	133.82	7.42	40.46	123		
		शास्त्रीनगर	आवासीय	131.16	7.10	36.83	121		
		आवास विकास, कल्याणपुर	आवासीय	109.17	6.78	45.34	106		
		दादानगर	आवासीय	84.20	3.80	31.50	88		
		आई. आई. टी, कैम्पस	आवासीय	30.80	2.00	15.80	88		
		रामादेवी	व्यवसायिक	81.80	3.50	30.10	88		
3.	आगरा	बोदला	संवेदनशील	68.00	3.20	10.70	88		
		नुनहई	संवेदनशील	91.40	3.70	12.40	91		
4.	सोनभद्र	अनपरा कालोनी	आवासीय	96.35	14.33	24.81	96		
		रेनूसागर कालोनी	आवासीय	103.10	15.69	26.31	102		
5.	गजरौला	रौनक आटो	औद्योगिक	189.00	15.00	27.00	159		
		इन्दिरा चौक	व्यवसायिक	217.00	19.00	29.00	178		
6.	गाजियाबाद	साहिबाबाद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र	औद्योगिक	123.00	10.0	33.00	115		
		बुलन्दशहर रोड	औद्योगिक	107.00	7.00	27.00	105		
		खोश कालोनी	आवासीय	149.63	8.28	11.86	133		
		विनोवाभावे पार्क लोहिया नगर	आवासीय	146.75	8.20	11.91	131		
7.	वाराणसी	जवाहरनगर	आवासीय	94.40	6.57	17.52	94		
		रिंगरा	व्यवसायिक	79.58	5.71	14.15	88		
		साकेत नगर	आवासीय	85.65	9.16	29.98	88		
		चौदपुर	औद्योगिक	100.75	9.53	32.71	101		
		बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय	आवासीय	75.88	8.63	26.61	88		
8.	नोएडा	जे. पी. इलेक्ट्रोप्लेटिंग लि.	औद्योगिक	112.62	12.38	34.77	108		
		क्षे.कार्या.नोएडा	आवासीय	91.19	12.28	32.52	91		
		गोल्फ कोर्स, सेक्टर-37	आवासीय	147.90	8.00	12.00	132		
		सबरोज लिमिटेड, फेज-2	औद्योगिक	136.40	8.00	12.20	124		
9.	फिरोजाबाद	सीडीजीआईएसएन मार्ग	संवेदनशील	105.00	7.00	27.00	103		
		तिलक नगर	संवेदनशील	99.00	6.00	25.00	99		
		राजा का ताल	संवेदनशील	89.00	6.00	26.00	89		
10.	झांसी	वीरांगना नगर	आवासीय	46.46	4.45	13.13	88		
		मानिक चौक	व्यवसायिक	56.25	4.91	14.10	88		
11.	खुर्जा	सीजीसीआरआई	औद्योगिक	218.00	21.00	19.00	179		
		अहिरपारा, खुर्जा	आवासीय	196.00	20.00	18.00	164		
12.	इलाहाबाद	कासिंग महालक्ष्मी टकीज212ण0	व्यवसायिक	241.00	7.40	38.60	194		
		भारत यंत्र निगम	आवासीय	238.00	8.10	37.10	192		
		सीवेज पम्पिंग स्टेशन, आलोपीबाग	व्यवसायिक	161.71	2.32	39.01	141		
		को-आपरेटिव बैंक, जानसनगंज	व्यवसायिक	115.95	1.84	36.50	111		
		पराग डेयरी, रामबाग	व्यवसायिक	132.88	2.20	38.33	122		

**उ.प्र. के प्रमुख नगरों की परिवेशीय वायुगुणता की आख्या
(सितम्बर, 2019)**

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा "नेशनल एयर क्वालिटी मानिटरिंग प्रोग्राम" के अन्तर्गत तथा स्वयं के संसाधनों से प्रदेश के 24 प्रमुख नगरों लखनऊ, कानपुर, झांसी, आगरा, अनपरा (सोनभद्र), गजरौला, गाजियाबाद, वाराणसी, इलाहाबाद, नोएडा, ग्रेटर नोएडा, खुर्जा, मेरठ, फिरोजाबाद, मुरादाबाद, सहारनपुर, रायबरेली, मथुरा, बरेली, गोरखपुर, उन्नाव, मुजफ्फरनगर, बागपत तथा हापुड़ नगरों के कुल 72 स्थलों पर परिवेशीय वायुगुणता का कार्य किया जा रहा है। कुल 72 स्थलों में से 31 स्थलों पर बोर्ड द्वारा स्वयं तथा 41 स्थलों पर विभिन्न संस्थानों द्वारा आउटसोर्सिंग के अन्तर्गत वायुगुणता अनुश्रवण कार्य किया जा रहा है। उक्त वायुगुणता अनुश्रवण का कार्य केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित गाइडलाइन के अनुसार सप्ताह में दो दिन (24 घंटे लगातार) नियमित रूप में किया जा रहा है, जिसके अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रमुख वायु प्रदूषणकारी प्रचालकों की जांच का कार्य किया जा रहा है।

1. पार्टिकुलेट मैटर पी एम-10 (10 माइक्रान से कम आकार के कण)
2. सल्फर डाई आक्साइड गैस (एस ओ टू)
3. नाइट्रोजन डाई आक्साइड गैस (एन ओ टू)

सितम्बर 2019 में प्राप्त वायुगुणता के आंकड़ों का औसतमान तालिका-1 में दर्शाया गया है। वायुगुणता के आंकड़ों के अवलोकन से निम्न तथ्य परिलक्षित होता है।

1. उक्त सभी नगरों के आवासीय, व्यवसायिक, औद्योगिक तथा संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों की वायुगुणता में माह सितम्बर 2019 में प्राप्त पार्टिकुलेट मैटर-10 का औसतमान सभी स्थलों पर निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) से अधिक पाया गया है।
2. उक्त सभी नगरों के आवासीय, व्यवसायिक, औद्योगिक तथा संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों की वायुगुणता में माह सितम्बर 2019 में प्राप्त सल्फर डाई आक्साइड (एस ओ टू) गैस का औसतमान निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) के अनुरूप पायी गयी है तथा नाइट्रोजन डाई आक्साइड (एन ओ टू) गैस का औसतमान 04 स्थलों को छोड़कर शेष सभी स्थलों पर निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) के अनुरूप पायी गयी है।

क्रम सं०	शहर का नाम	स्थल	श्रेणी	मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)			
				पी.एम.10	एस.ओ.टू	एन.ओ. टू	ए.क्यू.आई.
13.	मेरठ	बेगम ब्रिज	व्यवसायिक	228.6	9.2	81.1	186
		केसरगंज रोड	आवासीय	209.0	7.8	57.1	173
14.	मुरादाबाद	पीटीसी	आवासीय	219.0	21.0	37.0	179
		बुद्धबाजार	व्यवसायिक	274.0	31.0	49.0	224
15.	बरेली	आई. वी. आर. आई	आवासीय	196.6	27.3	27.3	164
		आई.ओ. सी. आफिस सीविल लाइन्स	व्यवसायिक	265.8	46.6	45.7	216
16.	रायबरेली	टाउन हॉल कालोनी	आवासीय	117.0	8.50	14.3	111
		खोया मण्डी, तिराहा लखनऊ रोड	व्यवसायिक	137.0	14.5	19.3	125
		अमावा रोड	औद्योगिक	127.5	10.3	16.6	118
17.	मथुरा	क्षे.कार्या. बिल्डिंग	संवेदनशील	157.5	11.0	28.0	138
		कम्बाइण्ड इफयूलेन्ट ट्रीटमेण्ट प्लान्ट	संवेदनशील	172.8	12.0	35.0	149
18.	सहारनपुर	क्लाक टावर	व्यवसायिक	217.7	15.3	24.1	178
		आई. आई. टी. सहारनपुर	आवासीय	205.9	14.6	23.9	171
19.	गोरखपुर	एम.एम.एम.ई.सी.	आवासीय	167.3	4.37	12.4	145
		जल-कल भवन	व्यवसायिक	284.7	13.4	27.4	235
		गीडा	औद्योगिक	341.3	25.4	41.8	291
20.	उन्नाव	आई0 आई0 ए0 उन्नाव	आवासीय	157.2	10.1	27.3	138
		कृष्णा नगर उन्नाव,	आवासीय	99.5	8.8	26.8	100
21.	हापुड़	श्रीनगर कालोनी, रेलवे रोड	आवासीय	258.9	15.9	27.0	209
		जिन्दल पाइप लि0,दिल्ली-हापुड़ रोड	औद्योगिक	244.5	19.1	29.8	196
22.	ग्रेटर नोएडा	हाण्डा पावर लिमिटेड,	औद्योगिक	214.1	19.0	37.7	176
		हालैण्ड ट्रेक्टर लिमिटेड	औद्योगिक	217.1	20.1	39.9	178
23.	मुजफ्फरनगर	कमला सिनेमा बिल्डिंग	व्यवसायिक	139.4	8.3	26.7	126
		लेखपाल भवन, तहसील सदर	व्यवसायिक	138.5	8.5	26.2	126
24.	बागपत	सर्वोदय हॉस्पिटल	आवासीय	191.1	16.9	31.1	161
		विमटैक्स	औद्योगिक	190.5	14.4	30.8	160

Good (0-50)	Minimal Impact	Poor (201-300)	Breathing discomfort to people on prolonged exposure
Satisfactory (51-100)	Minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people	Very poor (301-400)	Respiratory illness to the people on prolonged exposure
Moderate (101-200)	Breathing discomfort to the people with lung,heart disease, children and older adults	Severe (>401)	Respiratory effect even on healthy people

उ.प्र. के प्रमुख नगरों की परिवेशीय वायुगुणता की आख्या
(नवम्बर, 2019)

तालिका-1

क्रम सं०	शहर का नाम	आद्योगिक, रिहायशी, ग्रामीण और अन्य क्षेत्र		पाणिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्र					
				पी.एम.10		एस.ओ.टू		एन.ओ.टू	
				मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)					
				वार्षिक	24 घंटे	वार्षिक	24 घंटे	वार्षिक	24 घंटे
		60	100	50	80	40	80		
		60	100	20	80	30	80		
स्थल	श्रेणी	मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)							
		पी.एम.10	एस.ओ.टू	एन.ओ.टू	ए.क्यू.आई.				
1.	लखनऊ	हजरतगंज (नगर निगम)	व्यवसायिक	224.00	9.19	34.28	183		
		महानगर	आवासीय	190.88	9.14	33.56	161		
		अलीगंज	आवासीय	242.01	8.99	33.90	195		
		सराय माली खॉ	व्यवसायिक	237.86	11.03	35.84	192		
		तालकटोरा	औद्योगिक	216.29	9.44	45.16	178		
		अंसल टी0सी0	व्यवसायिक	328.83	8.41	29.53	279		
		गोमती नगर	व्यवसायिक	261.64	9.72	34.94	212		
2.	कानपुर	किदवई नगर	आवासीय	246.08	8.03	40.23	197		
		जरीब चौकी	व्यवसायिक	254.11	8.17	56.42	204		
		पनकी साइट-1	औद्योगिक	264.13	8.10	48.96	214		
		शास्त्रीनगर	आवासीय	246.63	8.14	53.95	198		
		आवास विकास, कल्याणपुर	आवासीय	200.41	7.80	42.40	167		
		दादानगर	आवासीय	297.10	5.70	45.10	247		
		आई. आई. टी. कैम्पस	आवासीय	194.40	2.00	16.40	163		
		रामादेवी	व्यवसायिक	476.10	2.20	40.50	458		
3.	आगरा	बोदला	संवेदनशील	255.00	3.70	21.80	205		
		गुग्गई	संवेदनशील	300.0	5.00	37.00	250		
4.	सोनभद्र	अनपरा कालोनी	आवासीय	227.00	17.87	28.99	185		
		रेनूसागर कालोनी	आवासीय	211.90	17.17	28.01	175		
5.	गजरौला	रौनक आटो	औद्योगिक	263.00	27.00	43.00	213		
		इन्दिरा चौक	व्यवसायिक	279.00	35.00	49.00	229		
6.	गाजियाबाद	साहिबाबाद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र	औद्योगिक	367.00	9.00	51.00	321		
		बुलन्दशहर रोड	औद्योगिक	319.00	8.00	42.00	269		
		खोरा कालोनी	आवासीय	259.00	9.00	35.10	209		
		विनोवाभावे पार्क लोहिया नगर	आवासीय	242.22	9.05	35.61	195		
7.	वाराणसी	जवाहरनगर	आवासीय	262.69	8.57	41.50	213		
		सिगरा	व्यवसायिक	230.22	7.93	42.47	187		
		साकेत नगर	आवासीय	-	-	-	-		
		चौदपुर	औद्योगिक	-	-	-	-		
		बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय	आवासीय	-	-	-	-		
8.	नोएडा	जे. पी. इलेक्ट्रोप्लेटिंग लि.	औद्योगिक	303.50	16.08	84.35	254		
		क्षे.कार्या.नोएडा	आवासीय	260.47	15.45	82.97	210		
		गोल्फ कोर्स, सेक्टर-37	आवासीय	229.44	9.81	33.31	186		
		सबरोज लिमिटेड, फेज-2	औद्योगिक	216.90	9.70	35.30	178		
9.	फिरोजाबाद	सीडीजीआईएसएन मार्ग	संवेदनशील	327.00	10.00	37.00	277		
		तिलक नगर	संवेदनशील	323.00	11.00	37.00	273		
		राजा का ताल	संवेदनशील	315.00	10.00	36.00	265		
10.	झांसी	वीरांगना नगर	आवासीय	118.73	7.01	19.60	112		
		मानिक चौक	व्यवसायिक	131.57	8.37	22.63	121		
11.	खुर्जा	सीजीसीआरआई	औद्योगिक	315.00	25.00	22.00	265		
		अहिरपारा, खुर्जा	आवासीय	261.00	22.00	19.00	211		
12.	इलाहाबाद	कासिंग महालक्ष्मी टकीज212ण0	व्यवसायिक	318.00	3.50	27.80	268		
		भारत यंत्र निगम	आवासीय	247.00	4.00	25.10	198		
		सीवेज पम्पिंग स्टेशन, आलोपीबाग	व्यवसायिक	231.16	2.54	44.53	187		
		को-आपरेटिव बैंक, जानसनगंज	व्यवसायिक	161.45	1.92	34.71	141		
		पराग डेयरी, रामबाग	व्यवसायिक	206.39	2.27	40.61	171		

उ.प्र. के प्रमुख नगरों की परिवेशीय वायुगुणता की आख्या
(नवम्बर, 2019)

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा "नेशनल एयर क्वालिटी मानिट्रिंग प्रोग्राम" के अन्तर्गत तथा स्वयं के संसाधनों से प्रदेश के 24 प्रमुख नगरों लखनऊ, कानपुर, झांसी, आगरा, अनपरा (सोनभद्र), गजरौला, गाजियाबाद, वाराणसी, इलाहाबाद, नोएडा, ग्रेटर नोएडा, खुर्जा, मेरठ, फिरोजाबाद, मुरादाबाद, सहारनपुर, रायबरेली, मथुरा, बरेली, गोरखपुर, उन्नाव, मुजफ्फरनगर, बागपत तथा हापुड नगरों के कुल 72 स्थलों पर परिवेशीय वायुगुणता का कार्य किया जा रहा है। कुल 72 स्थलों में से 31 स्थलों पर बोर्ड द्वारा स्वयं तथा 41 स्थलों पर विभिन्न संस्थानों द्वारा आउटसोर्सिंग के अन्तर्गत वायुगुणता अनुश्रवण कार्य किया जा रहा है। उक्त वायुगुणता अनुश्रवण का कार्य केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित गाइडलाइन के अनुसार सप्ताह में दो दिन (24 घंटे लगातार) नियमित रूप में किया जा रहा है, जिसके अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रमुख वायु प्रदूषणकारी प्रचालकों की जांच का कार्य किया जा रहा है।

1. पार्टिकुलेट मैटर पी एम-10 (10 माइक्रान से कम आकार के कण)
2. सल्फर डाई आक्साइड गैस (एस ओ टू)
3. नाइट्रोजन डाई आक्साइड गैस (एन ओ टू)

नवम्बर 2019 में प्राप्त वायुगुणता के आंकड़ों का औसतमान तालिका-1 में दर्शाया गया है। वायुगुणता के आंकड़ों के अवलोकन से निम्न तथ्य परिलक्षित होता है।

1. उक्त सभी नगरों के आवासीय, व्यवसायिक, औद्योगिक तथा संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों की वायुगुणता में माह नवम्बर 2019 में प्राप्त पार्टिकुलेट मैटर-10 का औसतमान सभी स्थलों पर निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) से अधिक पाया गया है।
2. उक्त सभी नगरों के आवासीय, व्यवसायिक, औद्योगिक तथा संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों की वायुगुणता में माह नवम्बर 2019 में प्राप्त सल्फर डाई आक्साइड (एस ओ टू) गैस का औसतमान निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) के अनुरूप पायी गयी है तथा नाइट्रोजन डाई आक्साइड (एन ओ टू) गैस का औसतमान 26 स्थलों को छोड़कर शेष सभी स्थलों पर निर्धारित मानकों (वार्षिक मानक) के अनुरूप पायी गयी है।

क्रम सं०	शहर का नाम	स्थल	श्रेणी	मात्रा (माइक्रोग्राम/घनमीटर)			ए.क्यू.आई.
				पी.एम.10	एस.ओ.टू	एन.ओ. टू	
13.	मेरठ	बेगम ब्रिज	व्यवसायिक	236.10	9.40	84.20	191
		केसरगंज रोड	आवासीय	212.10	8.10	55.90	175
14.	मुरादाबाद	पीटीसी	आवासीय	259.00	31.00	45.00	209
		बुद्धबाजार	व्यवसायिक	327.00	45.00	70.00	277
15.	बरेली	आई. वी. आर. आई	आवासीय	379.94	39.23	32.75	337
		आई.ओ. सी. आफिस सीविल लाइन्स	व्यवसायिक	564.42	57.61	69.41	568
16.	रायबरेली	टाउन हॉल कालोनी	आवासीय	168.00	9.10	14.23	145
		खोया मण्डी, तिराहा लखनऊ रोड	व्यवसायिक	182.00	14.40	19.60	155
		अमावा रोड	औद्योगिक	175.00	10.00	16.50	150
17.	मथुरा	क्षे.कार्या. बिल्डिंग	संवेदनशील	167.00	12.00	27.00	145
		कम्बाइण्ड इफयूलेन्ट ट्रीटमेण्ट प्लान्ट	संवेदनशील	172.00	14.00	32.00	148
18.	सहारनपुर	क्लाक टावर	व्यवसायिक	220.00	13.93	25.34	180
		आई. आई. टी. सहारनपुर	आवासीय	203.19	13.52	24.36	169
19.	गोरखपुर	एम.एम.एम.ई.सी.	आवासीय	194.35	4.25	12.55	163
		जल-कल भवन	व्यवसायिक	327.13	13.39	28.41	277
		गीडा	औद्योगिक	396.24	26.25	43.16	358
20.	उन्नाव	आई0 आई0 ए0 उन्नाव	आवासीय	174.29	9.59	28.57	150
		कृष्णा नगर उन्नाव,	आवासीय	118.04	8.81	26.34	112
21.	हापुड़	श्रीनगर कालोनी, रेलवे रोड	आवासीय	378.75	20.46	30.17	336
		जिन्दल पाइप लि0,दिल्ली-हापुड़ रोड	औद्योगिक	387.81	23.29	34.50	347
22.	ग्रेटर नोएडा	हाण्डा पावर लिमिटेड,	औद्योगिक	247.10	11.30	44.60	198
		हालैण्ड ट्रेक्टर लिमिटेड	औद्योगिक	243.40	12.00	44.00	196
23.	मुजफ्फरनगर	कमला सिनेमा बिल्डिंग	व्यवसायिक	222.70	8.10	32.80	182
		लेखपाल भवन, तहसील सदर	व्यवसायिक	211.60	7.50	41.80	174
24.	बागपत	सर्वोदय हास्पिटल	आवासीय	232.00	9.30	12.41	188
		विमटैक्स	औद्योगिक	239.88	10.69	23.29	193

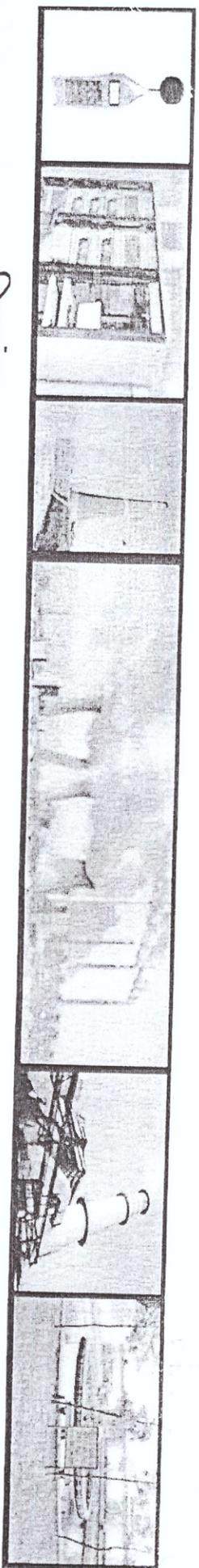
Good (0-50)	Minimal Impact	Poor (201-300)	Breathing discomfort to people on prolonged exposure
Satisfactory (51-100)	Minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people	Very poor (301-400)	Respiratory illness to the people on prolonged exposure
Moderate (101-200)	Breathing discomfort to the people with lung,heart disease, children and older adults	Severe (>401)	Respiratory effect even on healthy people

मा0 एन.जी.टी. के आदेश दिनांक 26.04.2019, 12.09.2019 के संदर्भ में मुख्य सचिव,
उत्तर प्रदेश की अध्यक्षता में बैठक दिनांक 28.12.2019

Non attainment Cities से सम्बन्धित जनपदों में रोपित पौधों की सूचना

क्रम संख्या	शहर का नाम	जनपद का नाम	जनपद में वर्ष 2019-20 में रोपित किये गये पौधों की संख्या		
			वन विभाग	अन्य विभाग	योग
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	लखनऊ	लखनऊ	862575	1863639	2726214
2	कानपुर	कानपुर शहर	1122897	1724728	2847625
3	आगरा	आगरा	861203	2006996	2868199
4	प्रयागराज	प्रयागराज	1666529	4285150	5951679
5	वाराणसी	वाराणसी	341750	2220649	2562399
6	गाजियाबाद	गाजियाबाद	137055	820462	957517
7	नोयडा	गौतमबुद्ध नगर	198000	869992	1067992
8	खुर्जा	बुलन्दशहर	713940	2515226	3229166
9	फिरोजाबाद	फिरोजाबाद	1467050	1542045	3009095
10	आनपरा	सोनभद्र	1755688	1772082	3527770
11	गजरौला	अमरोहा	1242875	1576039	2818914
12	झांसी	झांसी	964700	1496853	2461553
13	मुरादाबाद	मुरादाबाद	271221	1704818	1976039
14	रायबरेली	रायबरेली	898285	2573036	3471321
15	बरेली	बरेली	543100	3157852	3700952
		कुल योग	13046868	30129567	43176435

नोट- उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा नेशनल क्लीन एयर प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार से प्राप्त धनराशि की प्रथम किशत पत्रांक UPPCB/GL/398/NCAP/19-20 dated 11.11.2019 द्वारा वृक्षारोपण हरित कार्यक्रम, नगर वन का विकास, पौधशाला की स्थापना आदि हेतु पाँच शहरो वाराणसी, प्रयागराज, आगरा, कानपुर व लखनऊ क्रमशः रू0 1.375 करोड़, रू0 1.375 करोड़, रू0 80.00 लाख, रू0 1.275 करोड़ एवं रू0 1.20 करोड़ की धनराशि अवमुक्त की गई है। जिससे वर्ष 2020 में वनीकरण से सम्बन्धित कार्य किये जायेंगे।

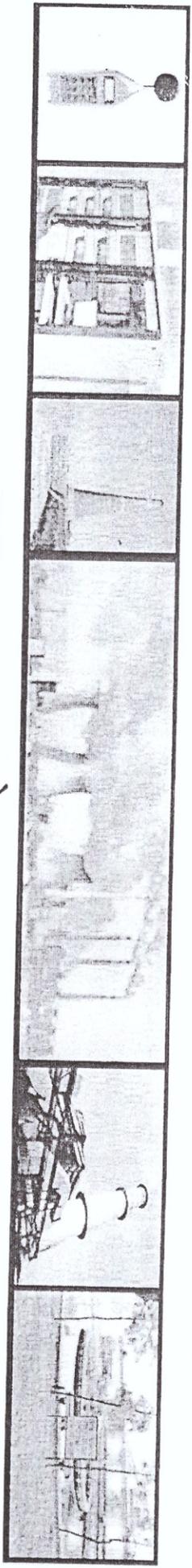


दिनांक 01 नवम्बर, 2019

वायु गुणता सूचकांक के विभिन्न स्तर

क्र० सं०	शहर	एयर क्वालिटी	इण्डेक्स वैल्यू	मुख्य प्रदूषण अवयव
1.	आगरा	मध्यम	176	पी०एम०-2.5
2.	बागपत	गम्भीर	465	पी०एम०-2.5
3.	गाजियाबाद	गम्भीर	496	पी०एम०-2.5
5.	ग्रेटर नोएडा	गम्भीर	496	पी०एम०-2.5
6.	हापुड	गम्भीर	472	पी०एम०-2.5
7.	कानपुर	गम्भीर	403	पी०एम०-2.5
8.	लखनऊ	बहुत खराब	382	पी०एम०-2.5
9.	मेरठ	गम्भीर	410	पी०एम०-2.5
10.	मुरादाबाद	खराब	280	पी०एम०-2.5
11.	नोएडा	गम्भीर	499	पी०एम०-2.5
12.	वाराणसी	बहुत खराब	361	पी०एम०-2.5

अच्छा (0-50)	खराब (201-300)	दीर्घकालिक सम्पर्क में सांस लेने में असहजता
संतोषजनक (51-100)	बहुत खराब (301-400)	दीर्घकालिक सम्पर्क में श्वसन संबंधी शीमारियां
मध्यम (101-200)	गम्भीर (>401)	स्वस्थ व्यक्तिओं में भी श्वसन संबंधी प्रभाव



वायु प्रदूषण के मुख्य कारण

(क) स्थानीय कारण

- वाहन प्रदूषण
- रोड डस्ट
- निर्माण कार्यो से जनित डस्ट
- कूड़ा जलाने से जनित प्रदूषण
- औद्योगिक प्रदूषण
- डीजल जनरेटर सेट्स से जनित प्रदूषण
- पटाखों / आतिशबाजी से प्रदूषण
- होटलों / ढाबों में कोयला / लकड़ी / कण्डा जलाने से उत्पन्न प्रदूषण

(ख) अन्य कारण

- मौसम का प्रभाव (कम तापमान, हवा की कम गति एवं अधिक आद्रता)
- निकटवर्ती राज्यों (पंजाब एवं हरियाणा) में पराली जलाने तथा हवा की दिशा से उत्पन्न प्रदूषण

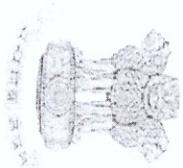
WIND PATTERN

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Ministry of Earth Sciences
Government of India

AWS ARG NETWORKS

<http://aws.imd.gov.in/>



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AW/SAGRO

2019-10-31

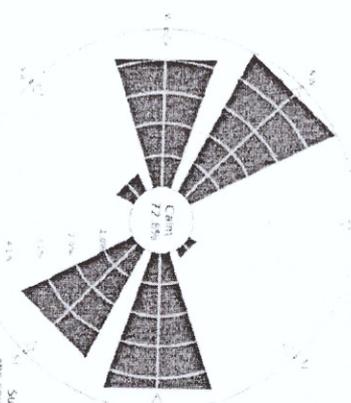
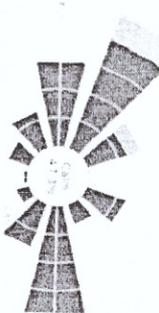
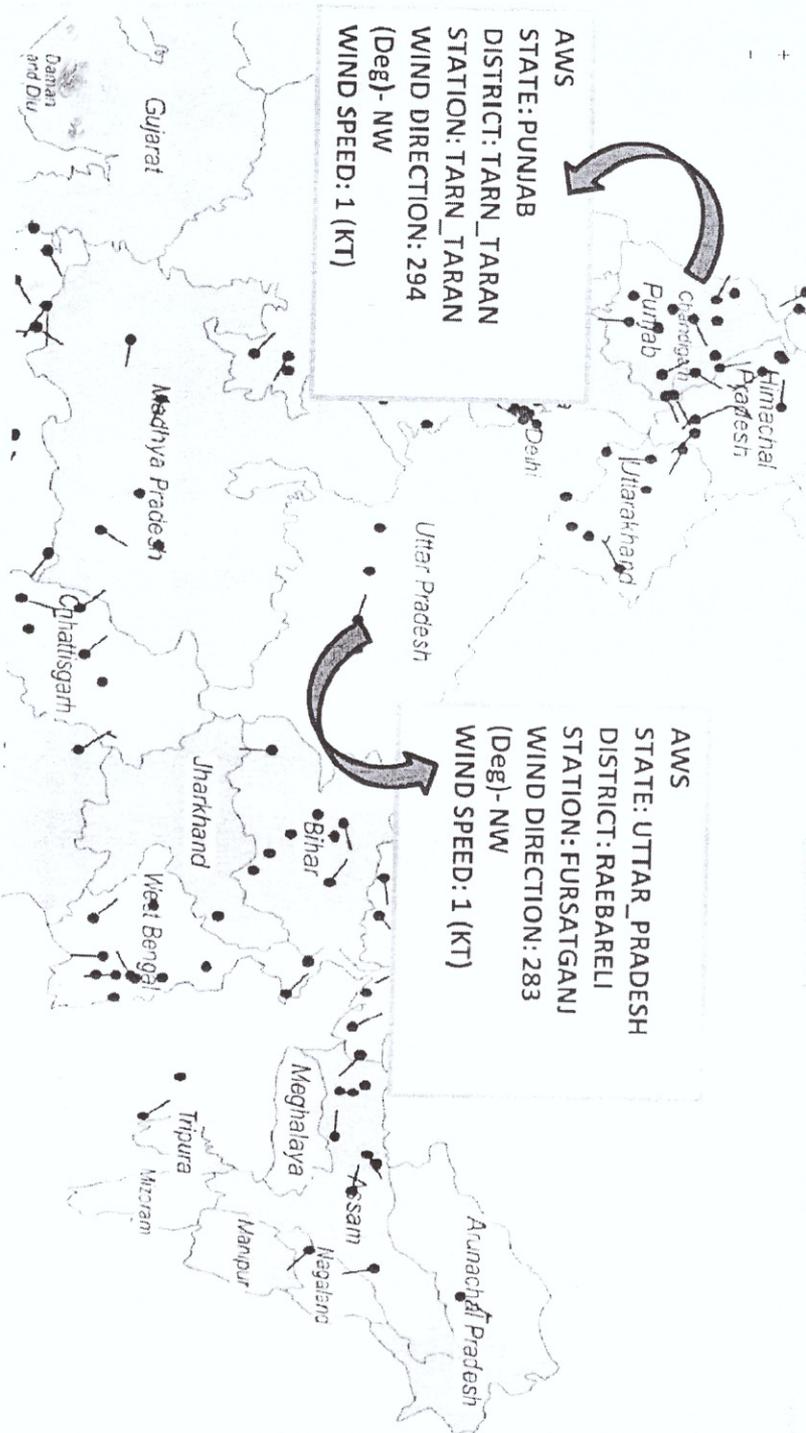
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0 UTC

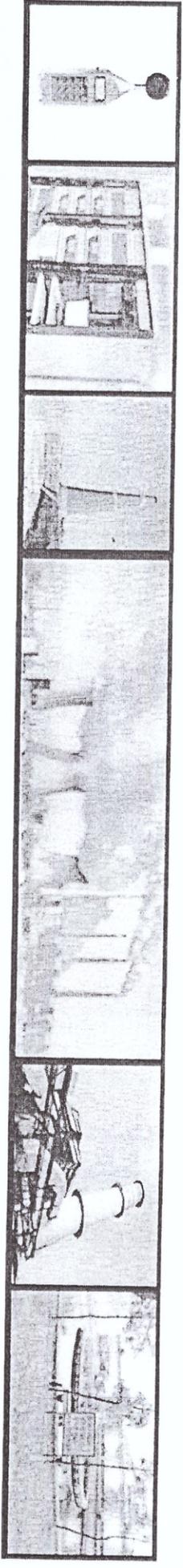
DATA: WIND (KNOT)
TYPE: AWSAGRO, DATE: 2019-10-31, TIME: 0 UTC

TEMPERATURE
RELATIVE HUMIDITY

CURRENT DATA AWS DATA
DATE/TIME/STATION DATE/TIME/STATION DATE/TIME/STATION DATE/TIME/STATION DATE/TIME/STATION DATE/TIME/STATION DATE/TIME/STATION DATE/TIME/STATION DATE/TIME/STATION DATE/TIME/STATION

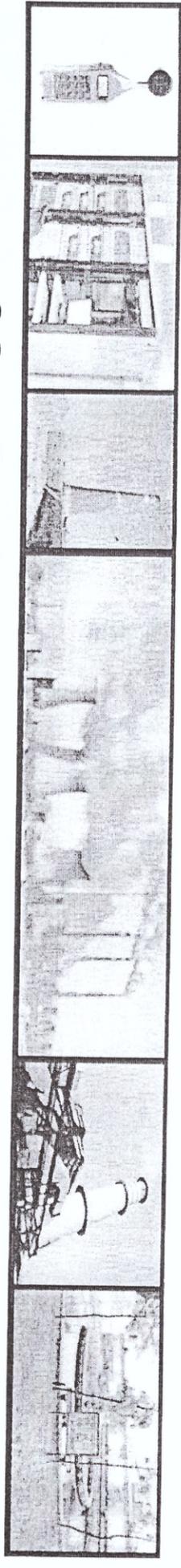


INCC, LUDHIANA, AW/SI
WINDSPEED: 1.0 (KT)
PERIOD OF RECORD: 24 Oct 2019 - 31 Oct 2019



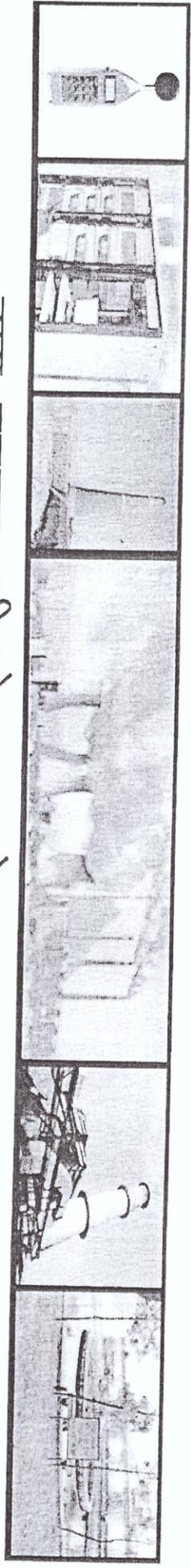
विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यवाही बिंदु

क्र०सं०	विभाग का नाम	प्रदूषण के विभिन्न स्तरों पर की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का संक्षिप्त विवरण
1.	परिवहन विभाग	शहरों में भारी वाहनों की इन्ट्री का प्रतिबन्ध, आड-इवन प्रणाली लागू करना, भारत स्ट्रेज-4 वाहनों का संचालन, सी0एन0जी / बैट्री चालित वाहनों का संचालन का प्रोत्साहन आदि
2.	ट्रैफिक विभाग	शहरों में भारी वाहनों की इन्ट्री का प्रतिबन्ध, आड-इवन प्रणाली लागू करना, वाहनों का निर्बाध संचालन।
3.	गृह विभाग	शहरों में भारी वाहनों की इन्ट्री का प्रतिबन्ध, आड-इवन प्रणाली लागू करना, वाहनों का निर्बाध संचालन।
4.	नगर विकास विभाग	निर्माण कार्या / सड़को की खुदाई को रोकना, सड़कों की साफ-सफाई / जल का छिड़काव / नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट को जलाने से रोकना।
5.	राजकीय विभाग निर्माण विभाग	भवन निर्माण कार्या / सड़कों का निर्माण काय में धूल नियन्त्रण।



विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यवाही बिंदु

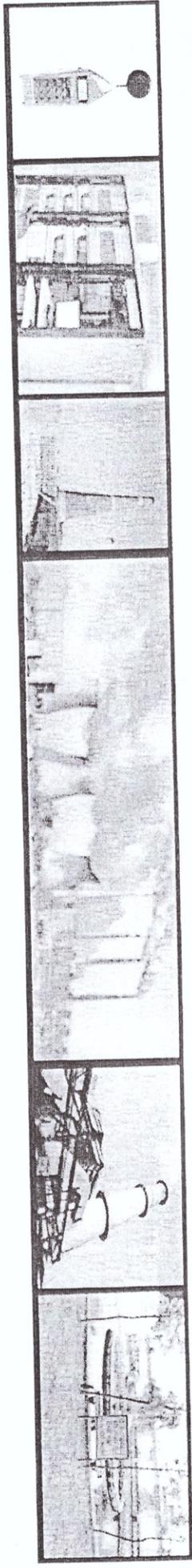
क्र0सं0	विभाग का नाम	प्रदूषण के विभिन्न स्तरों पर की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का संक्षिप्त विवरण
12.	आवास विकास परिषद	निर्माण काय, भवन निर्माण कार्या /सड़कों के निर्माण में धूल नियंत्रण ।
13.	उ0प्र0 पावर कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	अवैध डी0जी0 सेट संचालन रोकना ।
14.	कृषि विभाग	पराती /भूसा को जलाने से रोकना ।
15.	खाद्य एवं रसद विभाग	लकड़ी एवं कोयला जलाने को रोकना ।
16.	सी0एन0जी0 आपूर्तिकर्ता कम्पनियां	निर्बाध रूप से वाहनों हेतु सी0एन0जी0 आपूर्ति करना ।
17.	इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर औद्योगिक डेवलपमेन्ट विभाग	निर्माण कार्या /सड़को की खुदाई में धूल नियंत्रण, सड़कों की साफ-सफाई /जल का छिड़काव / नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट को जलाने से रोकना ।



वायु प्रदूषण की रोकथाम हेतु उठाए गए कदम

कृत कायवाही—

- समस्त शहरों में डस्ट सप्रेशन हेतु नियमित जल छिड़काव।
- निर्माण परियोजनाओं से जनित डस्ट को रोकने हेतु निर्माण सामग्री को ढक कर रखने, नियमित जल छिड़काव, स्केफोल्डिंग एवं डस्टरोधी जाली की व्यवस्था।
- जिलाधिकारियों द्वारा गाठित टीमों द्वारा निरीक्षण कर प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों / परियोजनाओं एवं कृषि अपशिष्ट / कूड़ा जलाए जाने के विरुद्ध कायवाही।
- लखनऊ शहर—
 - 130 निर्माण परियोजनाओं का निरीक्षण एवं उनको प्रदूषणरोधी व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित किए जाने हेतु नोटिस।
 - 13 प्लार्डबुड उद्योगों की 15.11.2019 तक अस्थाई बंदी आदेश निर्गत।
 - पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे द्वारा निर्माणाधीन गोमती नगर स्टेशन को कारण बताओ नोटिस।
 - उ0प्र0 सेतु निगम के तालकटोरा एवं टेढ़ोपुलिया पर चल रहे निर्माण को नोटिस।
 - एशबाग स्थित लखनऊ विकास प्राधिकरण की निर्माण परियोजनाओं को नोटिस।



उ0प्र0 में पराली जलाने की घटनाओं के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही का विवरण

➤ दिनांक 14.10.2019 से 31.10.2019 तक 390 घटनाएं प्रकाश में आयी हैं जिनका जिलेवार विवरण निम्नवत है:-

• बाराबंकी	-	04
• शाहजहाँपुर	-	22
• पीलीभीत	-	297
• शामली	-	29
• बरेली	-	31
• औरैया	-	07
• लखीमपुरखीरी	-	20

➤ कृषि विभाग द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का विवरण निम्नवत है:-

• प्राथमिकी दर्ज -	129
• पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित -	2.65 लाख