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## **A STUDY ON CENTRAL GOVT BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACTIVITIES**

**\*DR.D.VIJAYA KUMAR, \*\*B.SREENU & \*\*\*CH.NIRANJAN REDDY**

**\*PRINCIPAL, KITS FOR WOMEN, KODADA - TELANGANA**

**\*\*ASSITANT PROFESSOR, DEPT.OF CIVIL, NALANDA ENGG COLLEGE, GUNTUR**

**\*\*\*ASSITANT PROFESSOR, DEPT.OF.CHEMISTRY, KITS FOR WOMEN, KODADA - TELANGANA**

### **ABSTRACT:**

*The rising level of pollution in Mumbai, owing to the emissions by the industries in the eastern suburbs and new Bombay, burning of garbage by Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) and excessive emissions by vehicles has led to a very incidence of respiratory problems. The union budget 2020-21 allocation of the ministry of Environment, forest and climate change is enhanced by nearly 5% from the budget 2019-20 with no change in the outlay to pollution abatement and climate change action plan (CCAP). For CCAP, an outlay of rupees 40crore has been made, whereas rupees 460crore were allotted to control pollution; both are the same as in the last budget. The control of pollution scheme has been conceptualised to provide financial assistance to pollution control boards/committees and funding to national clean air programme.*

***Keywords:-budget, outlay, climate change action plan, pollution, committees.***

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Recognising the severity of the adverse air quality standards, the govt of India in 2019, launched a five year national clean air action plan (NCAP); a time bound national level strategy for pan India implementation to tackle the increasing air pollution across the country in concentration of particulate matter by 2024.the plan was to focus on 102 non-attainment cities with consistent poor air quality than the nation ambient air quality standards. Annual budget 2020-21 allocation of the ministry of rupees 103crore. Air pollution is one of the biggest global environmental challenges of today. According to the world health organisation (who), 91%

of the world's population breathes polluted air which causes cancers, strokes and heart diseases, stunting children's growth and development.

A new study by IQ Air visual and green peace has identified cities where air pollution is highest. The list is dominated by India, ranking seven of the worst 10 cities, and 22 of the worst 30. The research focused on the levels of fine particulate matter known as pm2.5. these microscopic particles 20 times smaller health. They can be metals, organic compounds or thereby products of combustion from coal-fired power stations, wood and charcoal-burning stoves, vehicle engines and factories. The cost of this type of air pollution is immense both to human health amid the economy. The World Bank estimates that air pollution costs India the equivalent of 8.5% of GDP a huge drain on resources and with the economy forecast to grow rapidly, increasing industrialisation could exacerbate the problem.

Annual budget 2020-21 allocation of the ministry of environment, forest and climate change (MEFCC) is enhanced by nearly 5% from no change in the outlay to pollution abatement and climate change action plan. For climate change action plan, an outlay of rupees 40crore has been made, whereas rupees 460crore were allotted to control pollution; both are the same in the in the last budget. The control of pollution scheme has been conceptualised to provide financial assistance to pollution control boards/committees and funding to national clean air programme (NCAP). There is no mention of budgeted outlay earmarked for NCAP in the expenditure budget. The allocation for green India mission, a centrally sponsored scheme (CSS), has been raised from rupees 240crore in the last financial year to rupees 311crore. In wildlife areas, the govt –initiated projects-projects tiger and project elephant-saw some changes with the former getting reduced by rupees 40crore and the other being by rupees 5crore, the allocation for project tiger, has reduced to rupees 300crore from rupees 350crore.

Air pollution is one of the greatest environmental evils. The air we breathe has not only life supporting preparation but also life damaging properties. Air pollution is basically the presence of foreign substances in air. Such dust, fumes, gas, mist, odour, smoke or vapour, in quantities, with characteristics, and of duration such as to be injuries to human, plant or animal life or to properly or which reasonably interferes with the comforts of &property". Concentrations of pollutants emitted from many of mans activities thus build up to levels sufficient to have adverse effects on plants, animals and human health. The budget for national coastal mission was also raised slightly with the govt allotting it rupees 103crores this year, compared to rupees 95crores in the fiscal. Under the national coastal mission, the MoEFCC is responsible to ensure livelihood security of coastal communities including fisher folks, to conserve, protect the coastal stretches and to promote sustainable, development based on scientific principles. The union finance minister while delivering budget speech on Feb 1,

2020 made several announcements for the environment and climate change. The clean air policy has been allocated rupees 4400crore.

### **NEED OF STUDY:**

Air pollution may be caused by a variety of simple and complex factors. It is not necessary that the effects of air pollution are always felt in the immediate vicinity of the source. Air pollution has far reaching effects; the presence of pesticides in India, where they have never been used, points towards the facts that pollutants may even be carried across continents and need not be restricted to the area around the source. Man made causes are major contributions to air pollution. Some of the made causes of industrial wastes, automobiles, thermal power stations, nuclear explosions, nuclear power plants, agricultural activities, and disposal of garbage. Air pollution is considered to be a major factor in the decline of forests in the polluted areas of the world. In plants, air pollution affects stomata movements, photosynthesis, and growth. The concentration s of polluting gases, to which plants are exposed, are highly variable and depend on the location, wind direction, rainfall, and sunlight. In wild life areas, the govt initiated project tiger and project elephant-saw some changes with former getting reduced by rupees 50crore and the other being raised by rupees 5crore. The allocation for project tiger, has reduced to rupees 300crore from rupees350crore and for project elephant, it has increased to rupees 35crore from rupees 30crore. The budget for national tiger conservation authority (NTCA), a statutory body under the ministry responsible for tiger census and conservation of wild cats, saw a minor raise of rupees 50crore for 2020-21. The budget for national coastal mission was also raised slightly with the govt allotting it rupees 103crore this year, compared to rupees 90crore in the last fiscal. Experts have lauded the big step up in allocation of clean air policy and stressed that effective implementation of this policy would be the key. With this, at least we hope the monitoring of sources of pollution would improve across states. But, significant investment is needed for transition to clean fuel. However, this announcement does need a clear road map with clarity from MoEFCC in emission reduction. Role of stake holders, regulatory agencies, local govt's, needs to be clearly established.

### **CONCLUSION:**

Experts have lauded the big step up in the allocation of clean air policy and stressed that effective implementation of this policy would be the key. With this, at least we hope the monitoring of sources of pollution would improve across states. But, significant investment is needed for transition to clean fuel. However, this announcement does need a clear road map with clarity from MoEFCC in emission reduction. Role of stake holders, regulatory agencies, local governments, etc. Needs to be clearly established.

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