

## Delhi's Pollution Crisis - II

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### Why in news?

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The deteriorating air quality and suffocating smog have led to closure of primary schools in Delhi.

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### What are the causes?

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- **Smog** - Smog refers to a smoky fog (smoke+fog) and is a kind of air pollution.

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- Fog is a hazy condition which is a result of suspension of water droplets close to the ground.

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- Smog, on the other hand, is a mixture of pollutants in the atmosphere which consists of fine particles and ground level ozone.

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- When pollution is high, nitrogen oxides and dust particles interact with sunlight to form ground-level ozone, leading to hazy smog.

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- This condition is a result of a range of factors including:

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- i. geography of the place.

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- ii. sunlight

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- iii. calmness of winds.

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- iv. post-harvest crop burning.  
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- v. firing of brick kilns.  
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- vi. dust from construction sites and unpaved roads.  
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- vii. vehicular pollution.  
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- viii. domestic and industrial emissions.  
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- **Wind** - Smog occurs in a location that is far away from the actual source of pollution after the hazardous pollutants have drifted away in the wind.

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- Delhi experiences two kinds of winds in winter which are:

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- i. wind carrying pollutants from stubble burning in Punjab.

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- ii. wind bringing in moisture from Uttar Pradesh.

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- These two winds collide in the upper atmosphere above the region.
- However, Delhi and its neighbouring areas have nearly still wind conditions near the ground, which is due to prevailing anti-cyclone conditions around the region during winter.
- The two winds, combined with the near still wind conditions, effectively trap the pollutants leading to persistent smog.
- **Crop burning** - The smog that envelops the region is exacerbated by the burning of biomass in nearby Punjab and Haryana.

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- The post-monsoon burning of rice and wheat residue releases maximum aerosols.

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- And this contributes to the volume of PM2.5 in the air.

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## **What should be done?**

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- The Delhi government has taken various measures in the past including:

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i. the ban on Deepavali crackers.

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ii. shift to compressed natural gas for commercial vehicles.

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iii. restricting car use to odd and even number plates on alternate days.

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- However, air quality index has touched extremely hazardous levels in some parts of Delhi, turning into a public health emergency.

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- The burden of such chronic problems has outweighed the benefits conferred by the above measures.

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- Therefore, besides these minor corrections, the Centre and States must urgently address farm residue burning in north India.

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- A workable solution demands a coordinated effort from the governments of Delhi, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, assisted by the Centre.

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- Delhi's unique weather conditions require a comprehensive, well informed solution to the pollution crisis.

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## **Quick Fact**

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## **Particulate matter (PM)**

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- PM or particle pollution is a mixture of small particles including black carbon, mineral dust, sulphate, nitrates, ammonia, sodium chloride, and liquid droplets in the air.  
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- WHO classifies particulate matter into two broad types - PM10 and PM2.5, indicating the diameter of the particles in microns.  
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- Chronic exposure to both PM10 and PM2.5 can lead to cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, as well as lung cancer.  
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- PM2.5 can cause skin diseases and reduction in life expectancy. It can cross into the blood, causing damage in many organ systems, .  
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- In Delhi, the ground-level ozone and PM 2.5 play a significant role in formation of smog.  
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**Source: The Hindu, Indian Express**

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