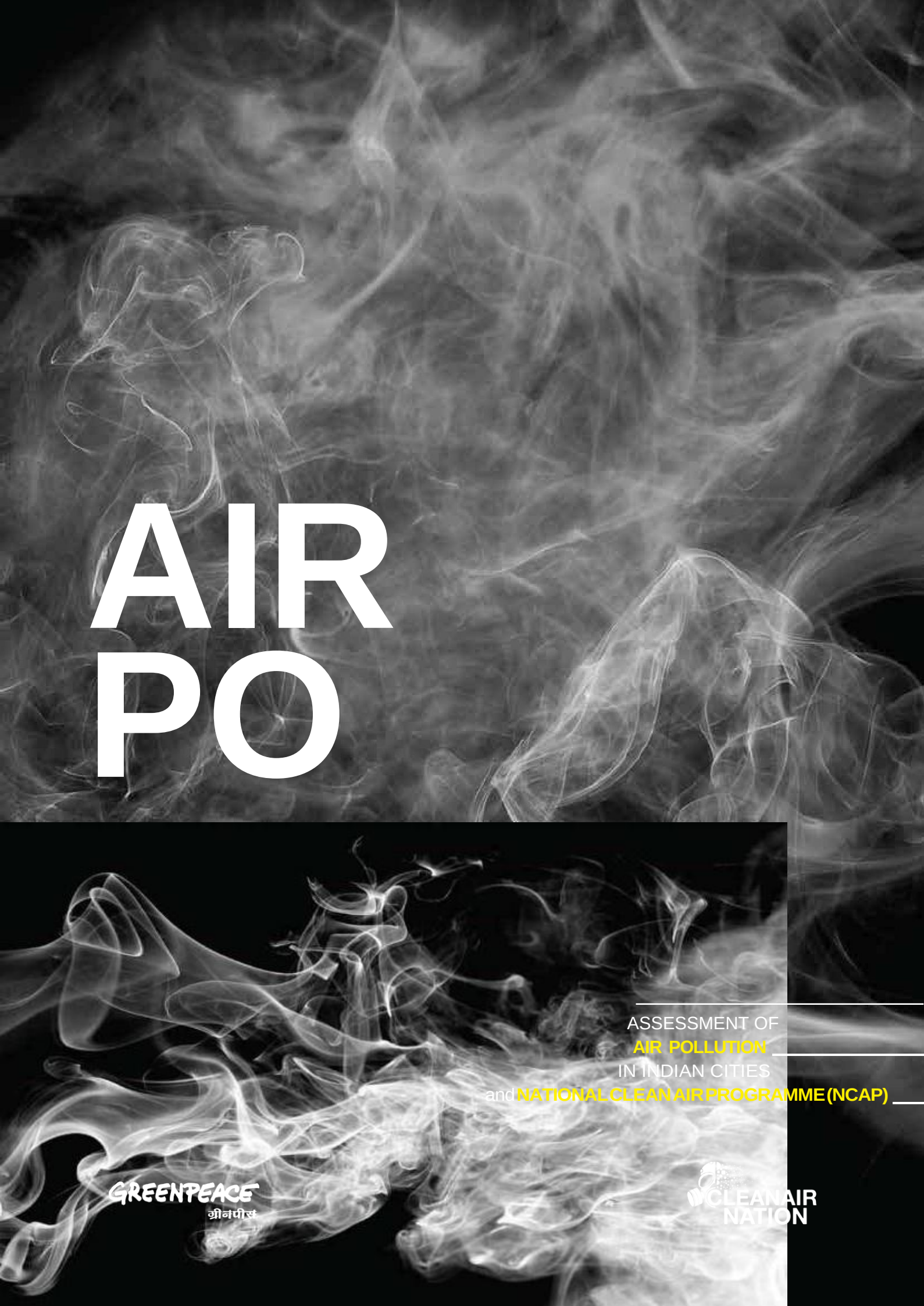

# AIR PO

ASSESSMENT OF
**AIR POLLUTION**
IN INDIAN CITIES
and **NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME (NCAP)**

GREENPEACE
ग्रीनपीस

CLEAN AIR NATION

## CONTENT



**Airpocalypse III: Assessment of Air Pollution in Indian Cities And National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)**


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The Rashtrapathi Bhavan behind a blanket of haze and smog at Rajpath, New Delhi. Air pollution is an urgent public health issue which requires urgent solutions.

*© Subrata Biswas / Greenpeace*

**To implement the goals and targets of the NCAP,** far more specific and binding regulation and budgetary allocations will be required – good intentions are not enough.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The year 2018 was significant in terms of the debate on air pollution and what action must be taken to combat the health crisis facing India. The year between the announcement of a National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) and the release of the final version by the MoEFCC on 10th January 2019 saw many conversations, debates and publications on the potential actions to be taken. The draft NCAP which came out in May 2018 and the World Health Organisation (WHO) ambient air quality database highlighting that 14 out of 15 most polluted cities across the world are in India acted as a catalyst to the debate. The updated data published by the WHO showed that the gap between Beijing (China) and New Delhi (India) seems to be widening as Beijing has seen consistent improvements in air quality while Delhi has suffered from deteriorating air quality. In fact, even a coastal city like Mumbai is now more polluted than Beijing - a frightening reminder of the lack of seriousness the country's political machinery is showing towards solving the issue.

Towards the end of 2018, the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative was released by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). This is a joint initiative of the ICMR, Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, along with experts and stakeholders associated with over 100 Indian institutions. The paper's highlights included:

**1. This is the first comprehensive estimates of deaths, disease burden, and life expectancy reduction associated with air pollution in each state of India.**

**2. One in eight deaths in India was attributable to air pollution in 2017, making it a leading risk factor for death.**

**3. There were 6.7 lakh (670,000) deaths due to outdoor particulate matter air pollution and 4.8 (480,000) lakh deaths due to household air pollution.**

**4. With 18% of the global population, India suffered 26% of premature mortality and health loss attributable to air pollution globally.**

**5. In 2017, 77% population of India was exposed to ambient particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$ above 40µg/$m^3$, the recommended limit by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), and four times as high as the WHO guideline.**

In January 2019, the final National Clean Air Programme was announced. The NCAP acknowledges the widespread health emergency facing the country, specifies sectoral initiatives and offers tentative targets of 20 – 30% reduction of air pollution levels by 2024. However, the NCAP lacks legal backing, clear sectoral targets and budgets that will enable the state to implement the plan.

Against this background, this report Airpocalypse III now highlights that:

**1. Out of 313 cities whose 2017 annual air quality data was analysed, 241 cities/towns (77%) had $PM_{10}$ levels beyond the NAAQS prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), putting all these cities/towns in the "non-attainment" list. This is more than double the original 102 non-attainment cities initially identified by the MoEF&CC in based on NAMP (National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme) air quality data till 2015 and recent database released by WHO in May 2018.**

**2. The NCAP aims to reduce pollution levels by 20-30% in 102 non-attainment cities. Assuming that all non-attainment (241) cities will achieve a 30% reduction by 2024, we will still be left with 152 cities/towns which will have $PM_{10}$ levels above the NAAQS in 2024 and belong on the list of non-attainment cities/towns.**

**3. Among the 139 cities that have $PM_{10}$ levels (recorded in 2017) above NAAQS but have not been included in the non-attainment list under the NCAP, there are several cities that have a population of more than 1 million. These cities are: Ranchi, Dhanbad (Jharkhand); Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh); Chennai, Madurai (Tamil Nadu); Meerut (Uttar Pradesh); Pimpri-Chindwar, Thane, (Maharashtra); Surat, Rajkot, Vadodara (Gujarat); Howrah (West Bengal) etc.**

**4. The NCAP also mentions that the list of 102 non-attainment cities includes 43 cities identified under Smart Cities programme. However, when the list of smart cities was compared to the list of 313 cities with 2017 annual $PM_{10}$ data, 65 smart cities were found to be in the "non-attainment" category. Another 20 smart cities did not have publicly available data on Air Quality. Only 12 cities identified under Smart Cities programme had $PM_{10}$ levels below 60 µg/$m^3$ which is annual standard for $PM_{10}$ prescribed by CPCB under NAAQS.**

**5. Crucially, based on 2017 data, this report shows that 152 cities have air pollution levels so high that even a 30% reduction will still leave them with air quality worse than the NAAQS, and much worse than the WHO standards. Clearly, 30% is a start but further reductions will be necessary.**

## INTRODUCTION

2017 is also the NCAP base year for the pollution reduction targets of 20-30% across 102 cities by 2024 and so this report will serve as a base to gauge the efficacy of pollution reduction action going forward.

In April 2018, the MoEF&CC released a draft national plan to curb air pollution levels, and after eight months of wait, on 10th January 2019 it was released in the final form.

In January 2017 Greenpeace India published the first version of this report titled as “Airpocalypse”, to show with hard data that air pollution is a growing national problem and it needs to be addressed with utmost seriousness at a countrywide level and not only in Delhi or the National Capital Region as had been the case until recently. The report also identified major sources of pollution in different parts of the country based on past research and available data, and suggested solutions for the air pollution crisis at the all-India level, with an emphasis on the short-term, more immediate solutions based on the extent, degree and levels of pollution afflicting specific regions[1].

The second version of the report “Airpocalypse II” released in January 2018 highlighted the urgency of the rising health crisis caused by hazardous air pollution levels across the country. It had updated data for the year 2016 for approximately 158 cities. Wherever data was not available for 2016, older data from 2015 was used to assess where cities stood in terms of air quality. This report had annual $PM_{10}$ levels for 280 cities and towns across the country as compared to the 168 cities in the earlier version. The data showed that 228 cities (more than 80% of the cities/town where Air Quality Monitoring data was available), were not complying with the annual permissible concentration of 60 µg/m³ which was prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for $PM_{10}$ and none of the cities were found to adhere to the standard set by the World Health Organization (WHO) at 20 µg/m³. The report highlighted that out of the 630 million Indians covered by the data, 550 million lived in areas exceeding national standard for PM10 which includes 47 million children under the age of 5.

The data presented by the Airpocalypse reports as well as numerous other reports by Central and State Pollution Control Boards, IITs and other research institutes, together with widespread campaigning, research and mobilisation by civil society organisations, academia, medical professionals and government officials raised the level of debate and urgency in 2018. The demand grew for a concrete solution to pollution through the formulation of a National Clean Air Action Plan at the national and regional level with time bound pollution reduction targets and a sectoral approach to achieve breathable air across the country. In April 2018, the MoEF&CC released a draft national plan to curb air pollution levels, and after eight months of wait, on 10th January 2019 it was released in the final form.

In this report, called “Airpocalypse-III”, we analyse updated annual data for the year 2017 for cities/towns across the country to find out the spread and intensity of the air pollution crisis. 2017 is also the NCAP base year for the pollution reduction targets of 20-30% across 102 cities by 2024 and so

*[1] “Directions Issued to SPCBs under section 18 (1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution ) Act, 1981 regarding prevention & control of air pollution in non attainment cities and towns in the year 2016” at http://cpcb.nic.in/directions-spcb-18-1-b/*

## METHODOLOGY

As on 20th January 2019, the network consists of 731 operating stations covering 312 cities/towns in 29 states and 6 Union Territories of the country. Greenpeace India attempted to collect data on $PM_{10}$ levels for these NAMP stations spread across the country (because the data for $PM_{2.5}$ was limited to very few cities and places, it would not have been enough to see the extent of the spread of pollution levels across the country) from CPCB and SPCBs. Most of the annual data was made available by CPCB on their website for the year 2017. Along with the online data made available from CPCB, online data from SPCBs and data collected through RTI for SAMP stations and CAAQMS was inserted for the missing cities to cover maximum location with monitoring data.

There are lots of challenges with respect to relying on government data on air quality due to various factors, the primary one being that the majority of the measurements are taken manually, raising questions about the quality of the data. The other factor is the location of monitoring stations and data collection from them in the case of far flung and remote areas. The stations often become dysfunctional for long periods of time making the average values somewhat skewed. Geographies like Korba in Chhattisgarh, Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu and Nanded in Maharashtra show $PM_{10}$ levels below NAAQS possibly because of such factors.

Although the data is definitely sufficient to prove that air quality is poor across the country in almost all states by the government's own readings and to prove the need to expand real time air quality monitoring, it will be necessary to use satellite data to complement and validate ground measurements; and to establish an independent regulator to ascertain data quality and to standardise the reading across the country.

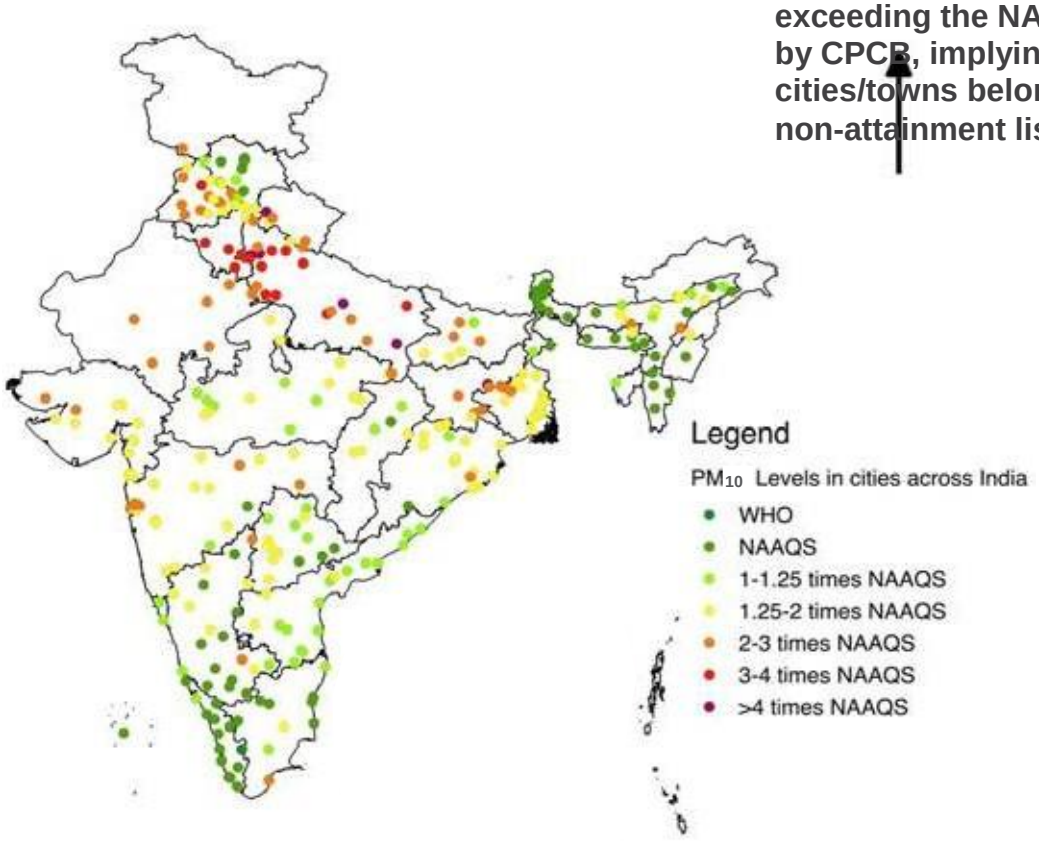
**National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)**

by Central Pollution Control Board monitors three major air pollutants viz., Sulphur Dioxide (SO2), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) and Particulate Matter size equal to or less than 10 micron ($PM_{10}$) along with metrological parameters, across the country.

## INFERENCE AND ANALYSIS

**Out of 313 cities with 2017 annual air quality data more than 77% (241) cities/towns had $PM_{10}$ levels exceeding the NAAQS prescribed by CPCB, implying that all these cities/towns belong on the non-attainment list.**

**Figure: $PM_{10}$ levels across cities in India (2017)**




*Note: Map not to scale*

The data availability through NAMP till 2016 was very limited, covering only 342 operating stations in 127 cities/towns across the 26 states and 4 Union Territories of the country. As of January 20, 2019, India has 731 operating stations covering 312 cities/towns in 29 states and 6 Union Territories.

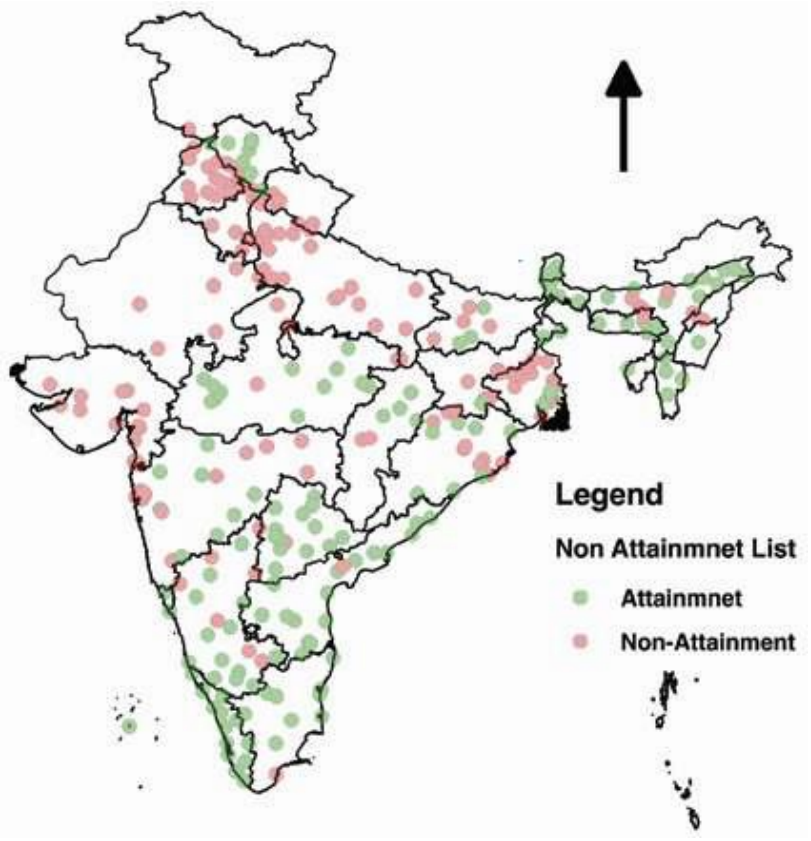
The impact of limited data coverage in 2015 resulted in the number of non-attainment cities/towns included in the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) being limited to 102. The expansion of air quality monitoring under NAMP to 185 new cities/towns post 2015 presented a more worrisome picture: based on 2017 annual average $PM_{10}$ levels, 241 cities/towns (out of 313 where data was available) were found to be in the non-attainment category.

On January 10, 2019, the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change on 10th January 2019, released the National Clean Air Programme with a target of reducing pollution levels by 20-30% in 102 non attainment cities. However, even if we assume that all the cities will aim for a 30% reduction of pollution levels by 2024, we will still be left with 152 cities/towns which will have $PM_{10}$ levels above the NAAQS (2017 annual data) and thus qualify as Non-attainment cities/towns.

Of the 139 cities that have not been included in the non-attainment list under the NCAP, there are several cities that have a population of more than 1 million, and $PM_{10}$ levels (recorded in 2017) above NAAQS. These cities are: Ranchi, Dhanbad (Jharkhand); Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh); Chennai, Madurai (Tamil Nadu); Meerut (Uttar Pradesh); Pimpri-Chindwar, Thane, (Maharashtra); Surat, Rajkot, Vadodara (Gujarat); Howrah (West Bengal) etc. Since the data for 2017 was available when NCAP was finalised, it would have made more sense to update the non-attainment list to include all such cities in the final NCAP.

The NCAP also mentions that the list of 102 non-attainment cities includes 43 cities identified under Smart Cities programme. A comparison of the list of smart cities with the list of 313 cities with 2017 annual PM10 data, shows that there are in fact 65 smart cities that should fall in the non-attainment list. There are an additional 20 Smart Cities for which data on Air Quality was not available. Only 12 Smart Cities had $PM_{10}$levels below 60 $\mu g/m^3$ which is the annual standard for $PM_{10}$ prescribed by CPCB under NAAQS.

** Non Attainment city here is defined as a city which had 2017 annual $PM_{10}$ levels above the prescribed limits under NAAQS by CPCB (60 $\mu g/m^3$ ).*


Legend
Non Attainmnet List
Attainmnet
Non-Attainment

## WAY FORWARD

### Government's Initiative

National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in its current form and ambition is only a good first step on a long journey. For the first step to be meaningful it must be followed by other measures and several lacunae must be addressed. These include:

**1. The NCAP is not notified under any Act {The Environment (Protection) Act 1986 or The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981} and is only being seen as a guiding document. To make the NCAP effective in achieving breathable air quality across the country, the air quality targets and specific measures identified in the document must be given a proper legal status. The experience of the GRAP (Graded Response Action Plan), CAP (Comprehensive Action Plan) for Delhi and Emission standards for coal based power plants show that implementation is a key challenge. The NCAP should be given stringent provisions making it legally binding on both authorities and polluters to cut down on pollution.**

**2. Crucially, the current ambition levels under NCAP (20-30% air pollution reduction by 2024) will not lead to breathable air quality in the country, as the pollution levels across much of the country are so high that even a 30% reduction will still leave pollution levels above the NAAQS across the country, not to mention the WHO standards.**

**3. The NCAP being a dynamic document must set specific city-wise pollution reduction targets rather than just providing a tentative window of 20-30% reduction across the board by 2024.**

**4. NCAP should also express the ambition to move to NAAQS in a time bound manner first and then should have timeline to move towards the WHO guidelines. Tentative percent reduction targets over the next 5 years are insufficient without a longer term timeline to achieve breathable air quality and attain the health benefits of reducing pollution levels below NAAQS and WHO standards. Minor reductions from current hazardous levels might not be able to help us achieve great health benefits because concentrations even as low as 10 µg/m$^3$ for $PM_{10}$ and 6 µg/m$^3$ for PM2.5 impacts human health[2].**

**5. To achieve the air quality goals, much stronger sectoral policies and targets will be needed on the national and state level. Pollution across the country originates from the same key sectors – industry and power plants, household fuels, waste burning, crop burning and transport – with variance in proportions. Furthermore, much of the pollution levels in the identified non-attainment cities originates from outside the city limits. The obvious question which arises is, "What is the use of conducting 102 source apportionment studies for non-attainment cities if there are no sectoral targets and policies for emission reductions?"**

**6. With regard to sectoral targets, the NCAP has not incorporated any learning from the New Delhi experience: having conducted various recent source apportionment studies, Delhi had the basis to include sectoral pollution/emission reduction targets as well as very specific pollution reduction targets.**

The Government must prioritise transparency, accountability and stringency in the actions proposed under NCAP while strengthening it over the next few months. Inclusion of legal provisions and sectoral targets is key to implementation and effectiveness of air pollution reduction plans. NCAP should be treated as a dynamic document that can be improved into a stronger instrument to achieve the dream of blue skies and clean air across India.

*[2] "The theoretical minimum risk exposure level for ambient particulate matter and household air pollution was defined as a population-weighted mean PM2·5 between 2·4 and 5·9 µg/m³, except for the attribution of cataract to household air pollution for which the theoretical minimum risk exposure level was defined as no exposure to solid fuel use for cooking." GBD 2017 Risk Factor Collaborators. Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks for 195 countries and territories, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet 2018; 392: 1923–94.*

## People's Initiative

Public participation is critical in the fight against air pollution. Making our voices heard in the corridors of power, letting our leaders know that the status quo is unacceptable and that we as a nation want clean air as essential to achieving progress. The devastating toll that air pollution is taking on the quality of life of just about every section of society, but in particular children and the elderly ensures that inaction is not an option. The right to clean air is in fact the right to life and political parties must be queried on their plans to deliver clean air for India.

In addition, our own choices for electricity and transportation and our advocacy for clean options on these fronts will play a major role in managing pollution levels in many parts of the country:

**1. Supporting rooftop solar and other forms of decentralised renewable energy solutions that reduce the demand for coal-based electricity.**

**2. Increased usage of public transport, cycling and walking.**

**3. Using energy efficient appliances and reducing household energy usage.**

**4. Waste minimisation, segregation and recycling, which will reduce burning of waste in streets as well as at landfills, along with energy reductions and saving in transporting huge quantities of waste.**

**5. Most importantly, the citizens while making sure their lifestyle and activities move towards minimum pollution footprint, should make sure that they unite and demand their right to breathe clean air. Campaigns such as #NoSaansNoVote (#NoBreatheNoVote) should become so powerful that political parties are forced to put clean air and the fight against air pollution at the top of their political agenda.**

**6. As most citizens live in areas where air pollution is a severe threat to personal health, using and promoting the use of personal protection measures – air purifiers and certified face masks (N95 or FFP2 standard) helps reduce damage to personal health, while increasing the visibility and recognition of the issue.**

## APPENDIX

**Annual PM 10 level since 2013 across cities/towns across India (NMAP stations) with calculated PM10 levels for 2024 based on 30% reduction as mentioned under NCAP**

| STATE | CITY | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Remark | 2024 (calculated with 30% reduction over 2017 levels) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jharkhand | Jharia | 193 | 237 | 231 | 280 | 295 | | 207 |
| Haryana | Gurgaon | | | | | 285 | PM2.5 Based on Monthly Data (134), Assuming 47% of PM10 being PM2.5 | 200 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad | 285 | 242 | 260 | 236 | 281 | | 196 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Hapur | | | | | 254 | Based on Monthly Data | 178 |
| Uttarakhand | Dehradun | 158 | 165 | 188 | 241 | 248 | | 174 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 192 | 174 | 169 | 214 | 246 | | 172 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Varanasi | 145 | 140 | 145 | 256 | 244 | | 171 |
| Delhi | Delhi | 219 | 217 | 220 | 276 | 240 | | 168 |
| Jharkhand | Dhanbad | 157 | 166 | 168 | 226 | 238 | | 167 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur | 201 | 200 | 196 | 217 | 224 | | 157 |
| Punjab | Jalandhar | 164 | 144 | 151 | 186 | 223 | The Monthly data suggests 2017 average at 173 | 156 |
| Haryana | Hissar | 100 | NA | NA | NA | 220 | | 154 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Firozabad | 246 | 146 | 195 | 223 | 220 | | 154 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Moradabad | 160 | 201 | 169 | 196 | 217 | | 152 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Noida | 142 | 136 | 154 | 176 | 216 | | 151 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Khurja | 163 | 158 | 167 | 216 | 209 | | 146 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Gajraula | 137 | 179 | 177 | 193 | 207 | | 145 |
| Rajasthan | Bhiwadi | NA | NA | NA | 264 | 200 | | 140 |
| Haryana | Rohtak | | | | | 200 | PM2.5 Based on Monthly Data (134), Assuming 47% of PM10 being PM2.7 | 140 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Bareilly | 232 | 239 | 241 | 253 | 195 | | 137 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Gorakhpur | NA | NA | 139 | 154 | 186 | | 130 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Agra | 192 | 178 | 186 | 198 | 185 | | 129 |
| Rajasthan | Jodhpur | 176 | 190 | 152 | 168 | 180 | | 126 |
| Rajasthan | Jaipur | 161 | 150 | 171 | 199 | 177 | | 124 |
| Maharashtra | Dombivli (kalyan Dombivali) | 92 | 141 | 104 | 128 | 176 | | 123 |
| Meghalaya | Byrnihat | 122 | 136 | 122 | 175 | 174 | | 122 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Saharanpur | NA | NA | NA | 218 | 174 | | 121 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Baddi | 118 | 109 | 102 | 90 | 172 | | 121 |
| Punjab | Amritsar | 181 | 190 | 148 | 194 | 168 | | 118 |
| Bihar | Muzaffarpur | NA | NA | NA | NA | 167 | | 117 |
| Maharashtra | Ambernath | | | | | 165 | Based on Monthly Data | 116 |
| Rajasthan | Bharatpur | NA | NA | NA | 159 | 163 | | 114 |
| West Bengal | Asansol | 160 | 85 | 97 | 211 | 163 | | 114 |
| Punjab | Ludhiana | 204 | 146 | 139 | 139 | 162 | | 113 |
| Maharashtra | Badlapur | 84 | 122 | 105 | 125 | 159 | | 111 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Renusagar/Sonbhadra | | | | | 159 | Based on Monthly Data | 111 |
| Jharkhand | Sindri | 121 | 100 | 75 | 143 | 158 | | 111 |
| Bihar | Patna | NA | 178 | 204 | 212 | 157 | | 110 |
| West Bengal | Durgapur | 160 | 102 | 101 | 196 | 155 | | 108 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Mathura | NA | NA | NA | 171 | 154 | | 108 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Anpara/ Sonbhadra | 133 | 131 | 137 | 132 | 154 | | 107 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Meerut | 135 | 155 | NA | 158 | 153 | | 107 |
| Maharashtra | Mumbai | 118 | 96 | 106 | 119 | 151 | | 106 |
| Maharashtra | Ulhasnagar | 75 | 107 | 107 | 118 | 150 | | 105 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Jammu | 118 | 123 | 125 | 131 | 149 | | 104 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Nalagarh | 110 | 109 | 89 | 108 | 147 | | 103 |
| West Bengal | Raniganj | 163 | 134 | 114 | 217 | 147 | | 103 |
| Maharashtra | Chandrapur | 131 | 129 | 102 | 111 | 146 | | 102 |

| STATE | CITY | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Remark | 2024 (calculated with 30% reduction over 2017 levels) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jharkhand | Ranchi | 177 | 197 | 220 | 196 | 142 | | 99 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Rai Bareilly | 177 | 160 | 157 | 141 | 141 | | 98 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Allahabad | 235 | 250 | 252 | 195 | 140 | | 98 |
| Punjab | Khanna | 183 | 161 | 122 | 114 | 139 | | 97 |
| Nagaland | Dimapur | 101 | 129 | 122 | 122 | 138 | | 97 |
| Punjab | Mandi Gobindgarh | 165 | 135 | 129 | 124 | 136 | | 95 |
| Rajasthan | Alwar | 268 | 240 | 180 | 144 | 134 | | 94 |
| Tamil Nadu | Thoothukudi/ Tuticorin | 77 | 83 | 91 | 175 | 132 | | 93 |
| Jharkhand | Saraikela Kharsawan | NA | NA | 142 | 143 | 131 | | 92 |
| Punjab | Barnala | | | | | 131 | Based on Monthly Data | 92 |
| Punjab | Bathinda | 130 | 122 | 158 | 121 | 131 | | 92 |
| Jharkhand | Jamshedpur | 135 | NA | 134 | 136 | 131 | | 91 |
| Rajasthan | Kota | 123 | 127 | 133 | 110 | 131 | | 91 |
| Uttarakhand | Haldwani | 144 | 149 | 138 | 128 | 129 | | 90 |
| Uttarakhand | Rishikesh | 113 | 122 | 121 | 119 | 128 | | 90 |
| Gujarat | Morbi | | | | | 127 | Based on Monthly Data | 89 |
| Karnataka | Bidar | 67 | 62 | 59 | NA | 127 | | 89 |
| Maharashtra | Akola | 133 | 135 | 128 | 126 | 127 | | 89 |
| Bihar | Begusarai | NA | NA | NA | NA | 126 | | 88 |
| Odisha | Kalinga Nagar | 83 | 94 | 100 | 113 | 126 | | 88 |
| Uttarakhand | Rudrapur | 156 | 139 | 125 | 142 | 126 | | 88 |
| Rajasthan | Udaipur | 142 | 112 | 156 | 137 | 125 | | 88 |
| Karnataka | Tumukuru | NA | 117 | 134 | 136 | 125 | | 88 |
| Maharashtra | Thane | 110 | 109 | 117 | 122 | 125 | | 88 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Unnao | 114 | 74 | 120 | 120 | 125 | | 88 |
| Punjab | Faridkot | NA | 74 | 90 | 104 | 124 | | 87 |
| Gujarat | Bhuj | | | | | 122 | Based on Monthly Data | 85 |
| Gujarat | Ahmedabad | 84 | 85 | 89 | 108 | 120 | | 84 |
| Odisha | Rajgangpur | | | | | 120 | Based on Monthly Data | 84 |
| West Bengal | Kolkata | 182 | 122 | 105 | 113 | 120 | | 84 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Kala Amb | 144 | 139 | 119 | 129 | 119 | | 83 |
| Odisha | Rourkela | 97 | 82 | 100 | NA | 117 | | 82 |
| Gujarat | Sanand | | | | | 116 | Based on Monthly Data | 81 |
| Punjab | Sri Muktsar Sahib | | | | | 116 | Based on Monthly Data | 81 |
| Punjab | SBS Nagar | | | | | 116 | Based on Monthly Data | 81 |
| Haryana | Panchkula | | | | | 115 | PM2.5 Based on Monthly Data (134), Assuming 47% of PM10 being PM2.6 | 81 |
| Gujarat | Vapi | 94 | 93 | 88 | 105 | 114 | | 80 |
| Nagaland | Kohima | 85 | 91 | 94 | 90 | 114 | | 80 |
| Gujarat | Sarigam | | | | | 113 | Based on Monthly Data | 79 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Jhansi | 101 | 106 | 119 | 116 | 113 | | 79 |
| Gujarat | Bharuch | | | | | 111 | Based on Monthly Data | 78 |
| Punjab | Hoshiarpur | NA | 55 | 72 | NA | 111 | | 78 |
| Uttarakhand | Kashipur | 151 | 121 | 107 | 126 | 111 | | 78 |
| West Bengal | Howrah | 187 | 111 | 123 | 119 | 110 | | 77 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | Silvassa | 44 | NA | 89 | 37 | 110 | | 77 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 197 | 144 | 125 | 96 | 110 | | 77 |
| Meghalaya | Umsning | NA | NA | 84 | 108 | 110 | | 77 |
| West Bengal | Baharampur | NA | NA | NA | NA | 109 | | 76 |
| Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 102 | 91 | 86 | 105 | 109 | | 76 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Singrauli | NA | NA | 90 | 83 | 109 | | 76 |
| Gujarat | Vadodara | 88 | 87 | 87 | 93 | 108 | | 76 |
| Assam | Tezpur | 120 | 71 | 90 | 68 | 108 | | 76 |
| Maharashtra | Panvel | | | | | 108 | Based on Monthly Data | 76 |
| Gujarat | Ankleshwar | 86 | 89 | 88 | 104 | 108 | | 75 |

| STATE | CITY | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Remark | 2024 (calculated with 30% reduction over 2017 levels) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Telangana | Hyderabad | 88 | 95 | 93 | 101 | 108 | | 75 |
| Gujarat | Rajkot | 87 | 82 | 84 | 93 | 107 | | 75 |
| Gujarat | Surat | 88 | 89 | 88 | 92 | 106 | | 74 |
| Daman and Diu | Daman & Diu | 44 | NA | 83 | 34 | 106 | | 74 |
| Uttarakhand | Haridwar | 119 | 127 | 123 | 129 | 106 | | 74 |
| Assam | Guwahati | 141 | 88 | 97 | 105 | 106 | | 74 |
| Maharashtra | Amravati | 88 | 107 | 108 | 100 | 106 | | 74 |
| Odisha | Paradeep | 56 | 90 | 108 | 112 | 106 | | 74 |
| Gujarat | Bhavnagar | | | | | 105 | Based on Monthly Data | 74 |
| Maharashtra | Navi Mumbai | 135 | 151 | 125 | 118 | 105 | | 74 |
| Gujarat | Jamnagar | 90 | 85 | 84 | 92 | 104 | | 73 |
| Haryana | Yamunanagar | 153 | 68 | NA | NA | 104 | | 73 |
| Chhattisgarh | Raipur | 305 | 329 | 189 | 148 | 103 | | 72 |
| West Bengal | Barasat | NA | NA | NA | NA | 103 | | 72 |
| West Bengal | Ranaghat | NA | NA | NA | NA | 103 | | 72 |
| Maharashtra | Pune | 87 | 92 | 99 | 107 | 102 | | 71 |
| Maharashtra | Nagpur | 97 | 103 | 90 | 118 | 102 | | 71 |
| Punjab | Patiala | 108 | 104 | 110 | 106 | 102 | | 71 |
| Maharashtra | Jalna | 122 | 137 | 118 | 110 | 101 | | 71 |
| Maharashtra | Taloja | | | | | 100 | Based on Monthly Data | 70 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada | 104 | 100 | 110 | 102 | 99 | | 70 |
| Punjab | Fategarh Sahib | | | | | 98 | Based on Monthly Data | 69 |
| Chhattisgarh | Bhilai | 106 | 108 | 109 | 108 | 97 | | 68 |
| West Bengal | Haldia | 146 | 136 | 87 | 103 | 97 | | 68 |
| Odisha | Talcher | 110 | 125 | 136 | 105 | 96 | | 67 |
| Assam | Nalbari | 140 | 76 | 120 | 108 | 95 | | 67 |
| Karnataka | Belgaum | 74 | 76 | 64 | 112 | 95 | | 67 |
| Punjab | Sangrur | 97 | 88 | 100 | 90 | 95 | | 67 |
| Odisha | Angul | 107 | 116 | 103 | 97 | 95 | | 66 |
| Karnataka | Bijapur | NA | 150 | 99 | 93 | 94 | | 66 |
| Odisha | Konark | 63 | 70 | 88 | 95 | 94 | | 66 |
| West Bengal | Krishnanagar | NA | NA | NA | NA | 93 | | 65 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal | 222 | 159 | 158 | 89 | 93 | | 65 |
| Punjab | Dera Bassi | 129 | 113 | 96 | 98 | 93 | | 65 |
| Karnataka | Raichur | 79 | 112 | 92 | 83 | 92 | | 64 |
| West Bengal | Bankura | NA | NA | NA | NA | 92 | | 64 |
| West Bengal | Bolpur | NA | NA | NA | NA | 92 | | 64 |
| West Bengal | Rampurhat | NA | NA | NA | NA | 92 | | 64 |
| West Bengal | Suri | NA | NA | NA | NA | 92 | | 64 |
| Karnataka | Bangalore | 110 | 139 | 119 | 103 | 92 | | 64 |
| Odisha | Bhubaneswar | 87 | 90 | 81 | 105 | 91 | | 64 |
| West Bengal | Rishra | NA | NA | NA | NA | 91 | | 64 |
| Punjab | Naya Nangal | 86 | 85 | 84 | 91 | 91 | | 63 |
| Maharashtra | Kolhapur | 113 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 90 | | 63 |
| Punjab | Dera Baba Nanak | 76 | 68 | 77 | 89 | 90 | | 63 |
| West Bengal | Barrackpore | 166 | 103 | 113 | 106 | 90 | | 63 |
| Odisha | Jharsuguda | NA | 112 | NA | 87 | 90 | | 63 |
| Bihar | Sasaram | NA | NA | NA | NA | 87 | | 61 |
| Karnataka | Devanagere | 91 | 85 | 109 | 94 | 87 | | 61 |
| Odisha | Cuttack | 83 | 93 | 81 | 81 | 87 | | 61 |
| Tamil Nadu | Trichy | 87 | 84 | 85 | 95 | 86 | | 60 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Katni | NA | NA | NA | 69 | 86 | | 60 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Pithampur | NA | NA | 120 | 93 | 85 | | 60 |
| West Bengal | Kalyani | NA | NA | NA | NA | 85 | | 60 |
| Bihar | Rajgir | NA | NA | NA | NA | 84 | | 59 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Paonta Sahib | 120 | 129 | 117 | 102 | 84 | | 59 |

| STATE | CITY | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Remark | 2024 (calculated with 30% reduction over 2017 levels) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Odisha | Balasore | 88 | 87 | 82 | 85 | 83 | | 58 |
| West Bengal | Chinsura | NA | NA | NA | NA | 83 | | 58 |
| Maharashtra | Aurangabad | 84 | 85 | 83 | 92 | 83 | | 58 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Kurnool | 76 | 77 | 82 | 69 | 82 | | 57 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Amlai/Shahdol | NA | NA | 64 | 73 | 82 | | 57 |
| Maharashtra | Pimpri-Chinchwad | 86 | 93 | 102 | 105 | 82 | | 57 |
| Odisha | Sambalpur | 51 | 55 | 77 | 79 | 82 | | 57 |
| Assam | Sivasagar | 121 | 90 | 71 | 75 | 81 | | 57 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Shahdol | | | | | 81 | Based on Monthly Data | 57 |
| Maharashtra | Nashik | 85 | 72 | 78 | 85 | 81 | | 57 |
| Maharashtra | Latur | 97 | 91 | 79 | 81 | 81 | | 56 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Indore | 154 | 143 | 97 | 95 | 80 | | 56 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Satna | NA | 163 | 125 | 71 | 80 | | 56 |
| Telangana | Kothur | NA | NA | 106 | 78 | 80 | | 56 |
| Telangana | Mahaboobnagar | | | | | 80 | Based on Monthly Data | 56 |
| Telangana | Medak | | | | | 80 | Based on Monthly Data | 56 |
| Chhattisgarh | Raigarh | NA | NA | NA | NA | 80 | | 56 |
| Karnataka | Hubli | 96 | 91 | 75 | 84 | 79 | | 55 |
| West Bengal | Tribeni | NA | NA | NA | NA | 79 | | 55 |
| West Bengal | Uluberia | NA | NA | NA | NA | 79 | | 55 |
| Telangana | Sangareddy | NA | NA | 70 | 70 | 79 | | 55 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Anantapur | 70 | 76 | 88 | 85 | 78 | | 55 |
| Telangana | Patancheru | 91 | 95 | 85 | 78 | 78 | | 55 |
| West Bengal | Sankrail | NA | NA | NA | 88 | 78 | | 54 |
| Bihar | Gaya | NA | NA | NA | NA | 77 | | 54 |
| Jharkhand | West Singhbhum | NA | NA | 111 | 93 | 77 | | 54 |
| Maharashtra | Jalgaon | 131 | 116 | 108 | 103 | 77 | | 54 |
| West Bengal | Dankuni | NA | NA | NA | NA | 77 | | 54 |
| Odisha | Puri | 64 | 67 | 94 | 94 | 77 | | 54 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Naharlagun | NA | 64 | 70 | NA | 76 | | 53 |
| Odisha | Keonjhar | | | | | 76 | Based on Monthly Data | 53 |
| Telangana | Ramagundam | 84 | 55 | 67 | 69 | 76 | | 53 |
| Maharashtra | Sangli | 76 | 100 | 77 | 83 | 76 | | 53 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Ujjain | 79 | 97 | 93 | 90 | 75 | | 53 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Tirumala | | | | | 75 | Based on Monthly Data | 53 |
| Assam | Nagaon | 132 | 100 | 137 | 111 | 75 | | 53 |
| Chhattisgarh | Bilaspur | 115 | 101 | 99 | 97 | 75 | | 53 |
| Karnataka | Mangalore | 32 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 75 | | 53 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Dewas | 101 | 93 | 90 | 89 | 75 | | 52 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Eluru | 115 | 121 | 77 | 70 | 74 | | 52 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Kadapa | 70 | 78 | 70 | 68 | 74 | | 52 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Yerraguntla | | | | | 74 | Based on Monthly Data | 52 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | 69 | 73 | 91 | 71 | 74 | | 52 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam | 68 | 64 | 61 | 77 | 73 | | 51 |
| Karnataka | Karwar | NA | NA | NA | NA | 73 | | 51 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Sunder Nagar | 78 | 87 | 83 | 92 | 73 | | 51 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Vizianagaram | 63 | 69 | 74 | 85 | 72 | | 50 |
| Bihar | Darbhanga | NA | NA | NA | NA | 72 | | 50 |
| Telangana | Karimnagar | 65 | 61 | 64 | 60 | 72 | | 50 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Nagda | 105 | 69 | 56 | 64 | 71 | | 50 |
| Assam | Tinsukia | 99 | 57 | 119 | 80 | 70 | | 49 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Srikakulam | 76 | 69 | 73 | 71 | 70 | | 49 |
| Telangana | Warangal | 50 | 52 | 58 | 70 | 70 | | 49 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Sagar | 156 | 161 | 103 | 79 | 70 | | 49 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Guntur | 75 | 79 | 100 | 88 | 69 | | 48 |
| Assam | Daranga | 98 | 70 | 69 | 71 | 69 | | 48 |

| STATE | CITY | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Remark | 2024 (calculated with 30% reduction over 2017 levels) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | Chittoor | 51 | 65 | 67 | 62 | 69 | | 48 |
| Karnataka | Kolar | 47 | 67 | 75 | 62 | 68 | | 48 |
| Maharashtra | Bhiwandi | NA | NA | NA | 66 | 68 | | 48 |
| Maharashtra | Kalyan | | | | | 68 | Based on Monthly Data | 48 |
| Goa | Panji (Goa) | 55 | 63 | 62 | 72 | 67 | | 47 |
| Tamil Nadu | Madurai | 41 | 46 | 64 | 76 | 67 | | 47 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Kakinada | 59 | 56 | 62 | 64 | 66 | | 46 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Una | 93 | 77 | 81 | 70 | 66 | | 46 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Nellore | 62 | 63 | 66 | 66 | 65 | | 46 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Ongole | 64 | 63 | 67 | 65 | 65 | | 46 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Rajahmundry | 68 | 64 | 62 | 64 | 65 | | 46 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Parwanoo | 69 | 67 | 61 | 70 | 65 | | 46 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Chhindwara | NA | NA | 85 | 80 | 65 | | 46 |
| Odisha | Bonaigarh | | | | | 65 | Based on Monthly Data | 46 |
| Telangana | Adilabad | 61 | 67 | NA | 63 | 65 | | 46 |
| Chhattisgarh | Sarguja | | | | | 64 | Based on Monthly Data | 45 |
| Kerala | Kannur | | | | | 64 | Based on Monthly Data | 45 |
| Maharashtra | Solapur | 83 | 76 | 75 | 74 | 64 | | 45 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Tirupati | 44 | NA | 62 | 59 | 63 | | 44 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Itanagar | NA | 75 | 91 | NA | 63 | | 44 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Damtal | 87 | 97 | 106 | 85 | 63 | | 44 |
| Assam | Lakhimpur | 121 | 66 | 78 | 84 | 62 | | 43 |
| Telangana | Nizamabad | 56 | 62 | NA | 63 | 62 | | 43 |
| West Bengal | Malda | NA | NA | NA | NA | 62 | | 43 |
| Tamil Nadu | Chennai | 73 | 57 | 59 | 65 | 62 | | 43 |
| Tripura | Agartala | NA | NA | NA | NA | 62 | | 43 |
| Odisha | Berhampur | 75 | 72 | 54 | 58 | 61 | | 43 |
| Assam | Margherita | 77 | 55 | 115 | 76 | 60 | | 42 |
| Telangana | Nalgonda | 72 | 94 | 76 | 62 | 60 | | 42 |
| Assam | Bongaigaon | 45 | 51 | 46 | 56 | 59 | | 41 |
| Karnataka | Chamarajanagar | | | | | 59 | Based on Monthly Data | 41 |
| Telangana | Kothagudem | | | | | 59 | Based on Monthly Data | 41 |
| West Bengal | Siliguri | NA | NA | NA | NA | 59 | | 41 |
| Assam | Dibrugarh | 99 | 44 | 109 | 81 | 58 | | 41 |
| Chhattisgarh | Korba | 77 | 72 | 66 | 58 | 58 | | 41 |
| Odisha | Rayagada | 50 | 52 | 50 | 59 | 58 | | 41 |
| Kerala | Alappuzha | 48 | 77 | 45 | 43 | 58 | | 40 |
| Karnataka | Bellary | | | | | 57 | Based on Monthly Data | 40 |
| West Bengal | Coochbehar | NA | NA | NA | NA | 57 | | 40 |
| Assam | Golaghat | 101 | 63 | 124 | 83 | 56 | | 39 |
| Karnataka | Kalaburgi | | | | | 56 | Based on Monthly Data | 39 |
| Kerala | Thrissur | 46 | 55 | 48 | 54 | 56 | | 39 |
| West Bengal | Darjeeling | NA | NA | NA | NA | 56 | | 39 |
| Telangana | Khammam | 63 | 67 | 60 | 55 | 55 | | 39 |
| Karnataka | Bagalkote | NA | NA | NA | 59 | 54 | | 38 |
| Karnataka | Gulbarga | 88 | 77 | 95 | NA | 54 | | 38 |
| Sikkim | Rangpo | NA | NA | NA | 54 | 53 | | 37 |
| West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | NA | NA | NA | NA | 53 | | 37 |
| Karnataka | Mysore | 60 | 57 | 48 | 47 | 53 | | 37 |
| Tamil Nadu | Salem | 62 | 63 | 54 | 51 | 52 | | 36 |
| Mizoram | Aizawl | 49 | 43 | 44 | 60 | 52 | | 36 |
| Kerala | Alappuzha | | | | | 51 | Based on Monthly Data | 36 |
| Sikkim | Singtam | NA | NA | NA | 44 | 51 | | 36 |
| Kerala | Kochi | 76 | 68 | 41 | 48 | 51 | | 36 |
| Tamil Nadu | Cuddalore | 49 | 62 | 57 | 48 | 51 | | 35 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Shimla | 47 | 48 | 55 | 54 | 50 | | 35 |

| STATE | CITY | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Remark | 2024 (calculated with 30% reduction over 2017 levels) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kerala | Kottayam | 71 | 61 | 60 | 54 | 50 | | 35 |
| Kerala | Thiruvananthapuram | 54 | 51 | 55 | 53 | 49 | | 34 |
| Assam | Silcher | 135 | 80 | 72 | 58 | 49 | | 34 |
| Tamil Nadu | Coimbatore | 56 | 49 | 47 | 59 | 49 | | 34 |
| Kerala | Kozhikode | 48 | 46 | 49 | 51 | 47 | | 33 |
| Karnataka | Chitradurg | 29 | 38 | 47 | 41 | 46 | | 32 |
| West Bengal | Balurghat | NA | NA | NA | NA | 46 | | 32 |
| Karnataka | Mandya | 43 | 43 | 42 | 20 | 45 | | 32 |
| Kerala | Palakkad | 39 | 39 | 47 | 41 | 44 | | 31 |
| Meghalaya | Khliehriat | 36 | 42 | 36 | 47 | 44 | | 31 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Manali | 48 | 40 | 47 | 52 | 44 | | 30 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Kullu | | | | | 43 | Based on Monthly Data | 30 |
| Kerala | Kollam | 36 | 35 | 47 | 46 | 43 | | 30 |
| Kerala | Wayanad | 42 | 36 | 37 | 39 | 43 | | 30 |
| Puducherry | Karaikal | NA | 35 | 35 | 38 | 43 | | 30 |
| Maharashtra | Nanded | 63 | 109 | 168 | 161 | 42 | | 30 |
| Tamil Nadu | Mettur | 58 | 53 | 49 | 53 | 42 | | 29 |
| Puducherry | Pondicherry | 43 | 42 | 35 | 40 | 41 | | 28 |
| Sikkim | Gangtok | NA | NA | NA | 28 | 40 | | 28 |
| Meghalaya | Shillong | 65 | 64 | 60 | 56 | 39 | | 27 |
| Meghalaya | Tura | 38 | 38 | 30 | 31 | 38 | | 27 |
| Karnataka | Kodagu | | | | | 37 | Based on Monthly Data | 26 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Dharamshala | NA | 32 | 37 | 42 | 36 | | 25 |
| Karnataka | Shimoga | 51 | 42 | 36 | 42 | 36 | | 25 |
| Kerala | Kasargod | | | | | 36 | Based on Monthly Data | 25 |
| Meghalaya | Nongstoin | 24 | 28 | 26 | 33 | 36 | | 25 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Vashisht | NA | NA | NA | NA | 35 | | 25 |
| Lakshwadeep | Kavaratti | NA | NA | NA | 30 | 33 | | 23 |
| Kerala | Malappuram | 37 | 43 | 44 | 37 | 32 | | 22 |
| Karnataka | Hasssan | 26 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 31 | | 22 |
| Mizoram | Kolasib | 42 | 36 | 34 | 30 | 30 | | 21 |
| Manipur | Imphal | NA | NA | NA | 29 | 29 | | 20 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Gulaba | NA | NA | NA | NA | 28 | | 20 |
| Kerala | Pathanamthitta | 24 | 22 | 25 | 26 | 28 | | 20 |
| Meghalaya | Dawki | 42 | 44 | 36 | 35 | 28 | | 20 |
| Sikkim | Mangan | NA | NA | NA | 20 | 28 | | 20 |
| Mizoram | Champhai | 58 | 46 | 34 | 30 | 25 | | 18 |
| Mizoram | Lunglei | 47 | 48 | 43 | 33 | 25 | | 17 |
| Sikkim | Namchi | NA | NA | NA | 23 | 24 | | 17 |
| Sikkim | Chungthang | NA | NA | NA | 26 | 23 | | 16 |
| Sikkim | Ravangla | NA | NA | NA | 22 | 23 | | 16 |
| Sikkim | Pelling | NA | NA | NA | 20 | 22 | | 15 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Marhi | NA | NA | NA | NA | 21 | | 15 |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