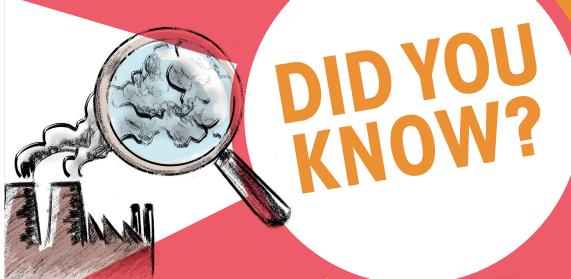
Globally, India—which has a PM2.5 concentration of 58.1 microgram (µg)/m3 on average (year 2020)— stands third in the ranking of polluted countries across the world.

According to a 2019 nation-wide study in the journal Lancet, most states—and 76.8 per cent of the population of India—were exposed to annual population-weighted mean PM2.5 greater than the limit recommended by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards in India.

According to the World Air Quality Report 2019, 21 out of the top 30 most polluted cities are located in India.





According to research conducted by CSE, for every unit of electricity we use, we emit 1.08 kg of GHGs.

CPCB has identified 124 polluted cities exceeding prescribed National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). These cities are called non-attainment cities.

The Central Pollution
Control Board (CPCB)
had 793 manual stations
under the National Air
Quality Monitoring Programme
(NAQMP) to provide biweekly data
and 295 continuous ambient air
quality monitoring stations to provide
real-time data on concentration of
pollutants in the air, as of June 2021

According to a UNICEF report Clear the Air for Children, air pollution is a major contributing factor in the deaths of around **600,000** children under the age of five every year.

