

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

(Under Section 14 & 15 r/w section 18(1) of National Green Tribunal Act, 2010)

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 588 OF 2025

IN THE MATTER OF:

SANJAY SHARAN

...APPLICANT

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

...RESPONDENTS

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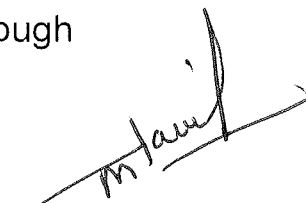
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Place: New Delhi
Dated: 13.05.2026

Applicant

Through

Counsel


MOHD FAISAL, Advocates
E-231, LGF, G.K.-II, New Delhi
- 10028. M-9711017506,
Email:-
faisalmohd007@gmail.com

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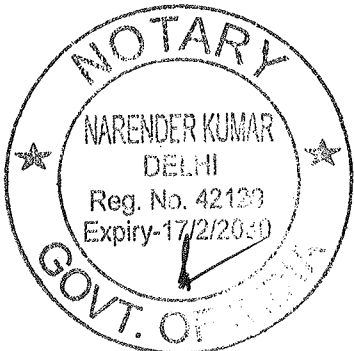
UNION OF INDIA & ORS. ...RESPONDENTS

**SUB: REJOINDER/REPLY ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT
TO THE COUNTER AFFIDAVIT FILED BY THE
RESPONDENT NO. 12, (STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH).**

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

I, Mr. Sanjay Sharan, S/o Rajeshwari Sharan, R/o C-8/8712, Vasant Kunj, South-West Delhi, and New Delhi 110070 do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:-

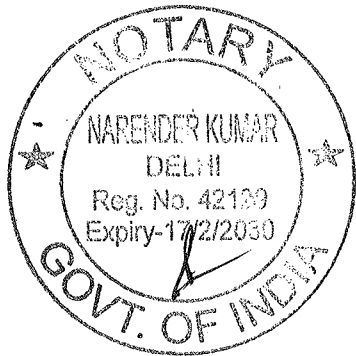
1. That I am the Applicant in the present matter and Competent to depose the present Rejoinder Affidavit/Reply. I have received and perused the present Counter affidavit of the Respondent No. 12. At the outset, the answering Applicant deny all the averments, as made in the additional affidavit, which are contrary to what is stated in the present Original Application. Nothing may be deemed to be admitted unless the same is specifically admitted herein.



Sanjay Sharan

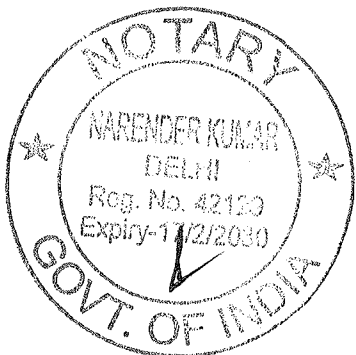
PRELIMINARY SUBMISSIONS

2. That it is evident that installation of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) projects in thermal power plants in Madhya Pradesh was apparently delayed due to pending administrative approvals, and further delays in tender finalization led to multifold cost escalation. The condition of cash EMD deposit also have restricted bidder participation. In these circumstances, O.M dated 02.02.2022 of Govt of India should be implemented to ensure transparency and wider participation in tenders. It is further noted that while FGD installation may lead to electricity cost by 30–35 paise per unit, the same may be reduced to a net increase of about 8 paise per unit if GST Compensation Cess @ Rs. 400 per tonne is extended to different Thermal Power Plants, as recommended by the Chief Engineer of Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited. It is further submitted that the detailed note dated 01.04.2022 of Chief Engineer, M.P. Govt. (Annexure R12/6 herein) at page 28 has unequally accepted the need for installation of FGD system by 31.12.2024. His recommendation with respect GST compensation may be accepted by the Govt. of M.P.



Shoreen

3. That M/s Fichtner Consulting Engineers was appointed by MPPGCL as project consultant for providing consulting services for conducting As-Is -Study & Furnishing a report, project execution & Monitoring services for installation of FGD. Ms. Fichtner Consulting Engineers after conducting a detailed study and undertaking site visits to various thermal power plants in the State of Madhya Pradesh, categorically recommended installation of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) systems for effective control of SO₂ emissions. The recommendation of Fichtner Consultancy to support installation of FGD system for control of SO₂ emission may be accepted for control of SO₂ emission. It is further submitted that even the Committee constituted by the Board of Directors of Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station, Birsinghpur, also endorsed and recommended installation of FGD systems for SO₂ emission control. Thus, apart from the limited studies of Indian Institute of Technology Delhi and National Institute of Advanced Studies, which have been selectively relied upon by the Central Pollution Control Board in its report dated 10.07.2025, all other relevant studies, expert bodies, and competent authorities have consistently recommended installation of FGD systems in thermal power plants. This clearly establishes a broad consensus in favour of implementing FGD technology for effective emission control of



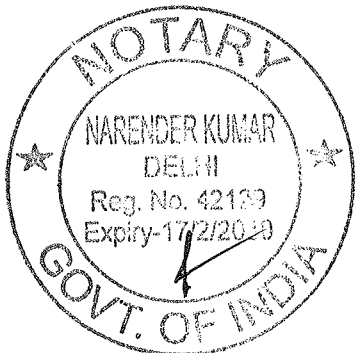
Sharan

SO₂, in all types of Thermal Power Plants thereby rendering to any contrary position by highly questionable adopting OM dated 11.07.2025 is arbitrary and unsustainable and this OM is required to be set aside/stayed pending final decision of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

4. The fallout of the notification dated 11.07.2025 resulted in cancellation of all the ongoing tender for installation of FGD in the State of M.P. (and also in other States) and also they imposed the complete ban for issuing the fresh tenders in this regard. Thus, in these circumstances, the People of the State of M.P. have been compelled to live in a perpetual polluted environment endangering their life and life span.

REPLY ON MERITS

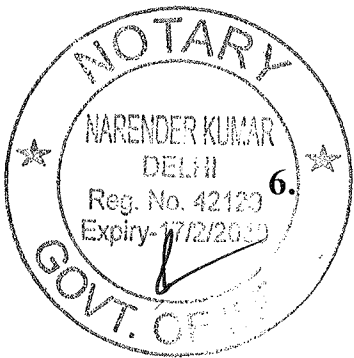
5. That the contents of the Para No. 1-7 are matter of records and need no reply.
6. That in response to the para no. 8 -9, it is respectfully submitted that the contents of the present paragraph are a matter of record to the extent they refer to Annexures R12/5 and R12/6. However, upon a proper reading of Annexure R12/5 (pages 25-26), it is evident that the installation of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) projects in various thermal power plants in Madhya Pradesh was delayed on account of pending administrative approval from the Cabinet of the State



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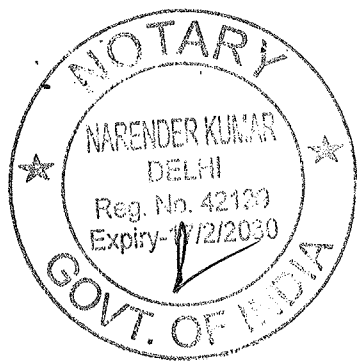
Government. Further, as per Annexure R12/6 (pages 27–31), it is apparent that delays in finalization of tenders resulted in a multifold escalation of project costs. It is also revealed that the condition of cash deposit towards EMD also acted as a significant impediment, discouraging participation of bidders. In these circumstances, it is submitted that the Office Memorandum dated 02.02.2022 issued by the Government of India ought to be implemented in the State of Madhya Pradesh (and also in other States) to ensure wider participation of bidders and far greater transparency in the tendering process. It is further noted (at page 29) that the cost of electricity might have increased by approximately 30–35 paise per unit due to installation of FGD systems; however, the same may be reduced by approximately 27 paise per unit if GST Compensation Cess @ Rs. 400 per tonne is extended to thermal power plants, thereby resulting in a net increase of only about 8 paise per unit. The aforesaid suggestion made by the Chief Engineer of Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited deserves due consideration. True copy of the OM dated 02.02.2022 is annexed herewith as **Annexure-A1211**.

That in response to para 10-12, it is matter of record and need no reply.



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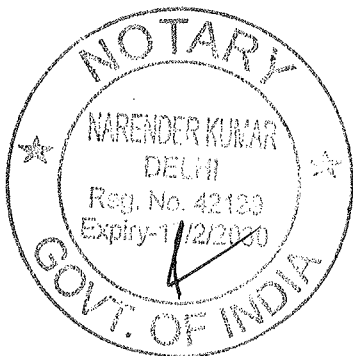
7. That in response to para no. 13, it is submitted that the contents of the para under reply are matter of records. However, by increasing the stack height, the concentration of SO₂ cannot be removed from atmosphere but it can be dispersed in the atmosphere which thereafter will fall on earth in form of acid rain affecting the fertility of soil.
8. In response to the para no. 14-15, it is respectfully submitted that the contents of the present paragraph are a matter of record. However, it is respectfully reiterated that the Office Memorandum dated 11.07.2025 constitutes a complete departure from the earlier consistent position adopted by the Government of India, wherein effective steps were initiated for control of SO₂ pollution emanating from thermal power plants pursuant to the Notification dated 07.12.2015 issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, without carving out any exemption for Category B and C thermal power plants. It is further submitted that the stipulation of a 10 km radius from NCR or cities having a population exceeding 10 lakhs is arbitrary, unreasonable, and devoid of any rational basis, particularly when such population data is derived from the outdated Census of India 2011, which cannot be relied upon in the year 2025. The said criteria fails to take into account the substantial demographic changes over the intervening



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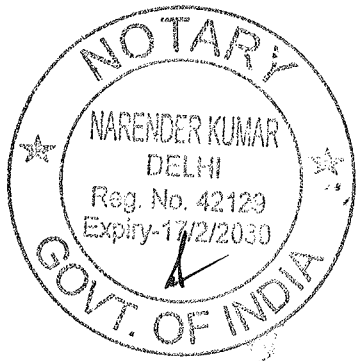
period. Moreover, the imposition of the 10 km radius criterion is contrary to Direction No. 42 (Clause 14) dated 17.09.2021 issued by the Commission for Air Quality Management, which prescribes a much wider radius of 300 km for regulatory purposes. The impugned Office Memorandum, therefore, is not only inconsistent with prior policy measures but also runs contrary to binding regulatory directions, rendering it arbitrary and unsustainable in law. True copy of the direction No. 42 of CAQM is annexed herewith as **Annexure - A12)2**.

9. In response to para 16, the contents of the present paragraph are a matter of record; however, the reliance placed on the Office Memorandum dated 11.07.2025 is seriously disputed. It is submitted that the said OM is purportedly based on the report dated 10.07.2025 of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), which itself raises grave concerns. The CPCB report is an extremely voluminous document (running into more than 500 pages), and it is practically impossible for any authority to meaningfully examine and apply its contents within a matter of hours before issuing the OM dated 11.07.2025. This clearly indicates that the draft OM had been pre-conceived by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the said report was merely used as a ploy to justify a predetermined outcome. It is further submitted that the



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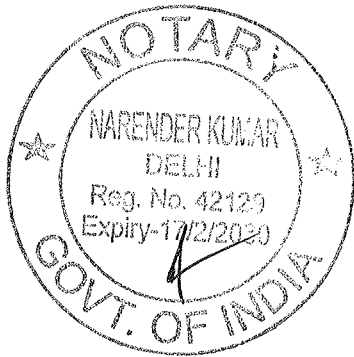
CPCB report relies upon multiple studies, including those conducted by Indian Institute of Technology Delhi and National Institute of Advanced Studies. Insofar as the report of IIT Delhi is concerned, it is clarified that the study was limited to only 10 cities, yet sweeping conclusions have been drawn on a pan-India basis, rendering such generalization unreliable and untenable. Similarly, the study conducted by NIAS is based on observations from merely two thermal power plants, and therefore, its findings cannot be extrapolated to represent the entire country. It is vehemently denied that the installation of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) systems results in “disproportionate capital and operational costs with marginal environmental benefit,” as stated in para 16 of the impugned material. Such a contention is arbitrary, unscientific, and contrary to the very objective of environmental protection. The said stance reflects a disregard for public health and environmental safety, particularly affecting residents living in proximity to thermal power plants in the State of Madhya Pradesh (and also in other States). The Respondents, by adopting such a position, have failed to accord due priority to the fundamental right to life and a clean environment.



10. In response to para 17-20, it is respectfully submitted that the Office Memorandum dated 11.07.2025 is wholly contrary to the earlier

Sharan

Notification dated 07.12.2015 issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and is detrimental to the health and welfare of lakhs of people residing in the vicinity of thermal power plants, particularly within a radius of 10 km. It is further submitted that, as per the report published by The Lancet dated 29.10.2025, coal-based thermal power plants have been identified as a significant contributor to mortality, with thousands of premature deaths attributed to emissions of SO₂ during the year 2022. In this backdrop, effective control of SO₂ emissions through installation of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) systems is not only necessary but imperative for safeguarding public health and ensuring compliance with environmental norms. The impugned OM, by diluting such requirements, is arbitrary, unjustified, and contrary to the larger public interest. The fallout of the notification dated 11.07.2025 resulted in cancellation or putting into abeyance all the ongoing tender for installation of FGD in the State of M.P. and also they imposed the complete embargo for issuing the fresh tenders in this regard. Thus, in these circumstances, the People of the State of M.P. (and also in other States) have been compelled to live in a polluted environment lifelong. True copy of the Lancet dated 29.10.2025 is annexed herewith as **Annexure - A1213**.



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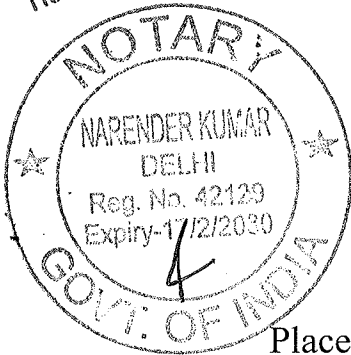
9. In response to the para no. 21, it is respectfully submitted that OM dated 11.07.2025 was issued by Ministry of Environment Govt. of India which has all India ramification but people residing near Thermal Power Plants in the state of MP, are the responsibility of state govt. for their health & their well-being which is also covered, hence Govt. of MP may use its own discretion in this respect to save the people of state of M.P.

PRAYER

In the circumstances it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to:

- (a) Allow the present Original Application filed by the Applicant and grant the reliefs as prayed for stay the operation of the impugned notification No. G.S.R 465(E) dated 11.07.2025 pending final adjudication of this Original Application.
- (c) Pass such other and further order/orders as are deemed fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.

I identified the deponent who has signed in my presence



Sharma
Applicant

Place: New Delhi 11 1 MAY 2026
Dated: 11.05.2026

Through
Mohd Faisal
Counsel

CERTIFIED THAT THE DEPONENT
Sh./Smt./K... *Sanjay Sharma*
S/o, W/o, & o... *Rajeshwar Farms*
R/o...
Identified by Shri/Smt. *Sanjay Sharma*
has solemnly affirmed before me at
Delhi on... at S. No. *21*
that the contents of the affidavit which have been
read & explained to his/her are true & correct to
his/her knowledge.

Mohd Faisal, Advocate
E-231, LGF, G.K.-II, New Delhi -
10028. M-9711017506, Email:-
faisalmohd007@gmail.com

Notary Public, Delhi
11 1 MAY 2026

No.F.1/1/2022-PPD
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Expenditure
Procurement Policy Division

11

264-C, North Block, New Delhi.
2nd February, 2022.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Amendment to General Financial Rules (GFR), 2017 to include Insurance Surety Bonds as Security Instrument.

It has been decided to partially amend Rule 170(i) and Rule 171(i) of General Financial Rules (GFR), 2017 regarding 'Bid Security and Performance Security respectively' as under:

Rule/ Para	Existing provision	Amended Rule
170(i)	The bid security may be accepted in the form of Account Payee Demand Draft, Fixed Deposit Receipt, Banker's Cheque or Bank Guarantee from any of the Commercial Banks or payment online in an acceptable form, safeguarding the purchaser's interest in all respects.	The bid security may be accepted in the form of Insurance Surety Bonds , Account Payee Demand Draft, Fixed Deposit Receipt, Banker's Cheque or Bank Guarantee from any of the Commercial Banks or payment online in an acceptable form, safeguarding the purchaser's interest in all respects.
171(i)	Performance Security may be furnished in the form of an Account Payee Demand Draft, Fixed Deposit Receipt from a Commercial bank, Bank Guarantee from a Commercial bank or online payment in an acceptable form safeguarding the purchaser's interest in all respects	Performance Security may be furnished in the form of Insurance Surety Bonds , Account Payee Demand Draft, Fixed Deposit Receipt from a Commercial bank, Bank Guarantee from a Commercial bank or online payment in an acceptable form safeguarding the purchaser's interest in all respects

2. This OM is also available on website of Department of Expenditure; www.doe.gov.in -> Notification -> Circular --> Procurement Policy OM. Hindi version of this OM will follow.

Kanwalpreet
2/2/22

Kanwalpreet
Director (Procurement Policy)
Tel.: 23093811
Email: kanwal.irss@gov.in

To
Secretaries to All Central Government Ministries/ Departments

COMMISSION FOR AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT
IN NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION AND ADJOINING AREAS
17th Floor, Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan (STC Building)
Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi-110001

F.No.-120015/25/TPP/2021/CAQM- / 948-955

Dated: 17.09.2021

Subject: Ex-Situ Paddy Straw Management through utilization in Coal Based Thermal Power Plants.

1. WHEREAS, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 3 of the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Act 2021, has constituted the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas (hereinafter referred to as the Commission);
2. WHEREAS, Section 30 of the Act, 2021 provides that anything done or any action taken under the erstwhile Ordinance 2020 shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the Ordinance 2021;
3. WHEREAS, under Section 12 (1) of the Act, the Commission has powers to take all such measures, issue directions, etc., as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the air in the National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas;
4. WHEREAS, Section 12 (2) (xi) of the Act, empowers the Commission to issue directions in writing to any person, officer, or any authority and such person, officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such directions;

Direction No. 42

5. WHEREAS, the Commission has observed that Paddy stubble burning is a matter of grave concern for air quality in NCR and Ex-situ utilization of paddy straw is an important strategy to solve the problem, especially in the Coal based Thermal Power Plants, being one of the potential users;
6. WHEREAS, the Commission had taken up the matter regarding ex-situ stubble management with NCR States in the past and State Governments were impressed upon the urgency and criticality of ensuring supply chain of biomass for making the ex-situ options viable and successful;
7. WHEREAS, the Commission has issued advisory on 28.07.2021 to the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh regarding ex-situ stubble management for tackling the problem of Stubble burning.
8. WHEREAS, the matter of utilization of biomass pellets for co-firing in thermal power plants was discussed in the meetings held in the Commission on 09.12.2020, 13.07.2021 and also 5th Meeting of the Commission held on 19th August, 2021 and 24th August, 2021;
9. WHEREAS, NTPC, based on the trials and experimentation has confirmed that it is technically feasible and implementable to co-fire bio-mass pellets with coal in proportion upto 5-10% in Thermal Power Plants without any modifications in the boilers;
10. WHEREAS, NTPC has already started co-firing bio-mass pellets in its power plants and based on the success of the trials, is promoting the use of bio-pellets in its thermal power plants across the country;
11. WHEREAS, the Commission has advised State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the 5th Meeting of the Commission dated 19th August, 2021 and 24th August, 2021, to use paddy straw towards

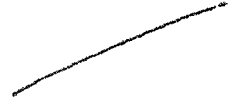
Direction No. 42

co-firing as fuel in their respective state owned thermal power plants, NTPC power plants in the region and also make efforts to "on-board" private thermal power plant operators for this initiative;

12. WHEREAS, the matter was further deliberated in the meeting chaired by the Hon'ble Minister, EF&CC on 03.09.2021, in which the representatives from Thermal power plants in NCR and adjoining areas also participated, Wherein the need to use straw based biomass pellets in thermal power plants was reiterated;
13. WHEREAS, the matter was further deliberated in the meeting held in the Commission on 09.09.2021, in which the representatives of all the Thermal power plants in NCR and adjoining areas participated, wherein the need to co-fire paddy straw based pellets with coal was reiterated;
14. NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above position and the compelling need to control air pollution from burning of paddy straw and its effective utilization as a resource, the Commission constituted under the provisions of "Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas, Act, 2021", hereby directs the Coal based Thermal Power plants situated upto a radius of 300 Km of Delhi:
 - I. To initiate immediate steps to co-fire biomass based Pellets, Torrefied Pellets/Briquettes (with focus on paddy straw) with Coal (up to 5-10%) in the power plants through a continuous and uninterrupted supply chain and
 - II. To take all necessary steps to ensure that co-firing of biomass pellets in Thermal Power Plants begins without any delay.

Direction No. 42

15. First Action taken report in compliance of the above direction be submitted to the Commission by 25.09.2021 and reports thereafter may be sent on a monthly basis.



(Arvind Nautiyal)

Member Secretary

Tel No.: 011-23701197

Email: arvind.nautiyal@gov.in

To:

1. Chairman and Managing Director, NTPC
2. MDs of Power Plants in NCR and adjoining areas:
 - I. Mahatma Gandhi TPS, CLP Jhajjar, Haryana
 - II. Panipat TPS, HPGCL, Haryana
 - III. Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hisar, HPGCL, Haryana
 - IV. Deenbandhu Chhoturam TPS, Yamunanagar, HPGCL, Haryana
 - V. Guru Hargobind TPS, PSPCL, Punjab
 - VI. Nabha Power Ltd, Rajpura TPS, Punjab
 - VII. Talwandi Sabo TPS, Mansa, TSPL, Punjab
 - VIII. Guru Gobind Singh TPS, PSPCL, Punjab
 - IX. Harduaganj TPS, UPRVUNL, Uttar Pradesh

Copy forwarded to:

1. The Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab, 6th Floor, Punjab Civil Secretariat-1, Sector-1, Chandigarh -160 001
2. The Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana, 4th Floor, Civil Secretariat, Sector - 1, Chandigarh.
3. The Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, 101, Lok Bhawan, U. P. Civil Secretariat, Vidhan Sabha Marg, Lucknow - 226001.
4. Additional Secretary, Ministry of Power, Government of India.
5. Additional Chief Secretary, Power, Government of Punjab.

Direction No. 42

6. Additional Chief Secretary, Power and New and Renewable Energy,
Government of Haryana.
7. Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Additional Sources of Energy,
Government of Uttar Pradesh.
8. Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board

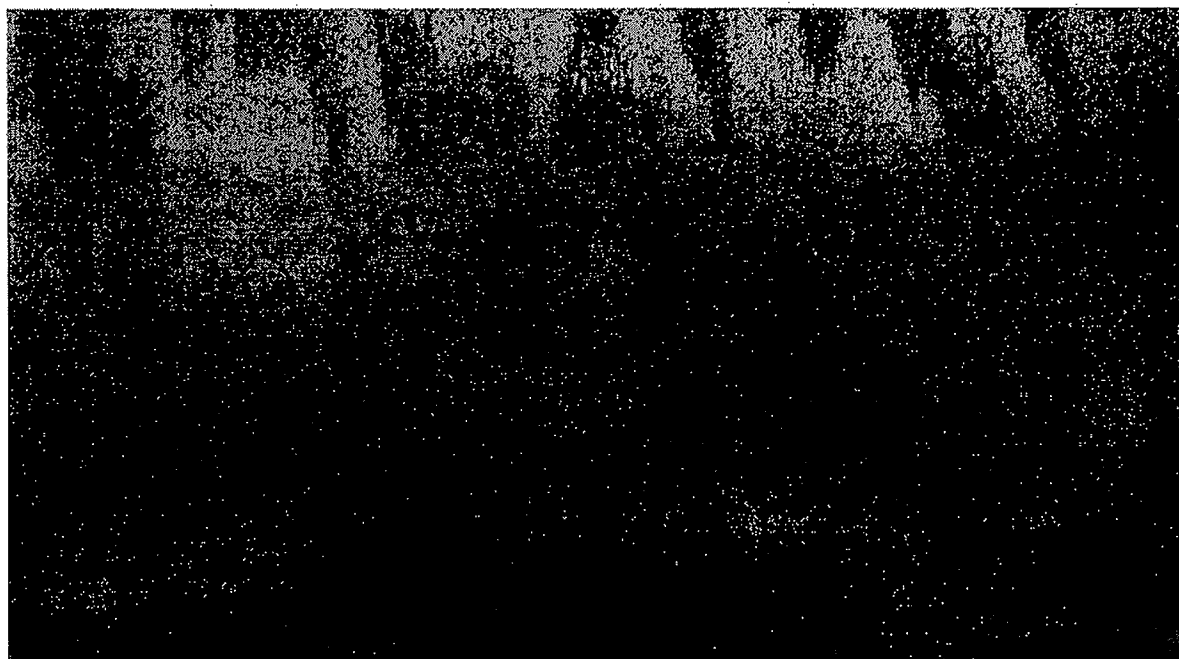
Arvind
(Arvind Nautiyal)



Health

PM 2.5 not only killed 1.7 million people in India during 2022, but also caused financial losses to the tune of 9.5% of country's GDP: Lancet

Heat waves on the rise triggered by climate change; urban greenness falling



Air pollution over Delhi. Photo by Vikas Choudhary/CSE



Jayanta Basu

Published on: 29 Oct 2025, 6:00 am



Air pollution is not only the biggest killer in India but also significantly impacts its economy, a new global report has confirmed.



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More than 1.7 million people died in India during 2022 from exposure to PM 2.5, the ultra-fine particulate pollutant, according to The Lancet Countdown on Health and Climate Change that works in close coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO).

The figure shows a sharp increase compared to the values registered twelve years back.

The Union environment, forest and climate change ministry had rebutted the high air pollution- linked figure in an October 26 social media post in the context of another global report released a few days back: "...The reported figure of 2 million deaths linked to air pollution... is not based on actual records but derived using statistical modeling techniques (that) had its own limitations...". The State of Global Air 2025 reported 2 million air pollution related deaths in India during 2023.

The Lancet report, a document prepared by 128 experts from 71 academic institutions and UN agencies, has also found that every Indian, on average, had faced nearly 20 days of heat waves during 2024. About one-third of these could be attributed directly to climate change.

"We have prepared a separate sheet for India, which is significantly affected," responded Mariana Romanello, an executive director of Lancet Countdown and a lead author of the report, to this correspondent when asked about the situation in India.

The villains

The India-specific report of Lancet highlights the impact of fossil fuel burning in India. "There were over 1,718,000 deaths attributable to anthropogenic air pollution (PM 2.5) in 2022 in India, an increase of 38% since 2010," read the report, a copy of which is with this correspondent.

It further pointed out that "...Fossil fuels (coal and liquid gas) contributed to 752,000 (44%) of these deaths in 2022, while coal accounted for 394,000 deaths, primarily from its use in power plants (298,000 deaths)," adding that "...use of petrol for road transportation contributed to 269,000".

The report found that burning of fossil fuels, particularly in thermal power plants and running of millions of vehicles in the country, played a key role in triggering the death march from air pollution.



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Rs 30 lakh crore lost in a year

The report also pointed out that "... In 2022, the monetised value of premature mortality due to outdoor air pollution in India amounted to USD 339.4 billion (nearly Rs 30 lakh crore), the equivalent of 9.5 percent of gross domestic product".

Incidentally, while the climate change-linked threat is on the rise, India's preparedness for the low-carbon transition got decreased marginally in 2024 compared to the year before.

Indoor air pollution also contributes significantly to the death scare from fossil fuel burning, the report showed. "In 2022, household air pollution due to the use of polluting fuels in India was associated with 1.13 deaths per 100,000. Mortality rates associated with household air pollution were higher in rural than urban areas (1.25 per 100,000 in rural and 0.99 per 100,000 in urban)," added the report.

"Evidence is growing stronger indicating diverse and multiple health impacts of air pollution. Most of the deaths are associated with non-communicable diseases like heart disease, lung cancer, diabetes, and even dementia. This suggests growing risk for India's ageing population and calls for urgent integration of clean air strategies with health and development planning," observed Anumita Roychowdhury, an executive director with the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) and a frontline air pollution expert.

Agriculture and construction sectors most affected by heat

In 2024, people in India were exposed to 19.8 heatwave days each, on average. Of these, 6.6 days of exposure would not have been expected to occur without climate change, according to the report.

"Compared to 1990-1999, in 2024, people were exposed on average to 366 more hours during which ambient heat would have posed a moderate or higher risk of heat stress if undertaking moderate outdoor physical activity," stated the report.

It added that "for 2024, heat exposure resulted in a loss of 247 billion potential labour hours per year, a record high (of) 419 h per person, and 124% more than in 1990-1999. The agriculture sector accounted for 66 per cent, and the construction sector accounted for 20 per cent of losses in 2024. The associated potential income lost from labour capacity reduction due to extreme heat was \$373 million in 2024.



Health Agriculture Water Waste Climate Air Africa Data Centre Video Gallery

over 10 million people were living less than 1 m above sea level in India, and therefore at risk from sea level rise”.

The Lancet study also found that “between 2001 and 2023, India lost a cumulative total of 2.33 million hectares of tree cover, of which 143,000 were lost only in 2023.” Urban greenness in the country has decreased 3.6 per cent during the last decade, it added.

Of the 189 most populous cities in India, having more than 500,000 inhabitants, 14 had exceptionally low levels of urban greenness, 110 had very low levels, 42 had low levels, and 22 had moderate levels. Only Tamluk in West Bengal was classified as having high levels of urban greenness.

The World Health Organization (WHO)

Air Pollution

Lancet Countdown on Health and Climate Change

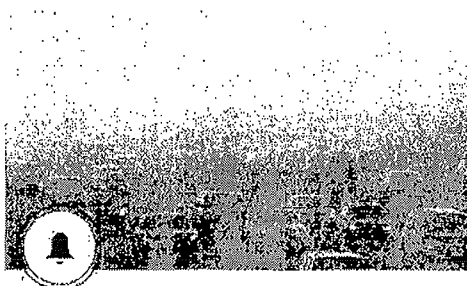
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